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THE TIMES

Cockburn recalls early days on 'The Times', page 8

Thatcher fear of leaks stopped Budget discussion

The Prime Minister has said she cannot agree to some ministers' wish to discuss in advance the general strategy of the Budget. Her main reason is a fear of leaks to the media. Industrial leaders spelt out their disappointment with the Budget when they met Mrs Thatcher last night, and a noted Tory backbench critic of government economic policy has said he will not be a candidate at the next election because of his disagreement with it.

Ministers refuse to be gagged

By George Clark and Michael Hatfield
Political Staff

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has told the group of ministers who believe they should have had a chance of discussing in advance the general strategy of the Budget that she cannot agree to any change of procedure.

Her main reason, apparently, 's that she fears there would be eaks to the media, leading to eports that the Cabinet was plit, even though ministers night only have been having a general discussion on priorities.

In effect, she indicated again hat she no longer trusts some of her colleagues to keep Cabinet secrets or to accept collective Cabinet responsibility.

According to one of her dvisers, the Prime Minister elieves experience has shown hat if there was a pre-Budget discussion by the Cabinet in the norning, the details would have eaked to reporters by teatime.

In a television interview in anuary, after her reshuffle of Cabinet posts, she complained bout ministers who went along vith Cabinet decisions and then ent outside and told people ow much they disagreed with em.

That would weaken any government, she said. It was not ust a question of loyalty to the rime Minister: "Cabinet government consists of coming to decision by discussion" and did not make for efficiency if you feel that everything you ay might be repeated outside".

She hoped then that, after e Government changes, leakg would happen less and less. ut her experience over the ast four days has apparently onvinced her that the activies of dissident ministers have ot been curbed.

Indeed, it is known that at east two ministers, after that elevision interview, said privatly that they would not change eir habits, especially when ey thought things were going rong.

Reactions to the Budget from ll quarters were so hostile that everal ministers revived the lea that the Cabinet should meet several times a year to discuss economic strategy, and certainly once before the period when the Chancellor of the Exchequer was working on his Budget.

They believe that, if there could have been such discussion this time, they might have influenced the Chancellor and Mrs Thatcher to give more encouragement to investment in industry and to divert some of the Government's spending to capital projects that would have helped the private sector and provided new jobs.

The main complaint of several Cabinet ministers is that strategic economic decisions are taken more and more often by a small group of ministers, often on the advice of experts who are outside the range of normal ministerial consultations.

Mr Francis Pym, the former Secretary of State for Defence, who is now Leader of the Commons, was one who revived the proposal that the whole Cabinet should be brought more closely into the consultations.

Conservative whips were becoming increasingly anxious yesterday about the prospect of a Conservative revolt against the Government when the Budget resolutions are put to the vote on Monday night.

But while the rumblings of Conservative discontent continued, at Westminster and in the constituencies, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, was saying on the *Jimmy Young Show* on BBC radio: "We shall not be moved from our central objectives.

"Of course, I understand that steering the economy and taking people like our own through economic difficulties of this kind is a difficult business. But we are willing to respond as far as we possibly can to soften the edges of change and soften the edges of what is necessarily a tough policy.

"From the central objective I think the people would not wish us to be moved. It is their objective as well."

Defending the 20p increase of duty on petrol, which may not get approval in the Commons if many Tories vote with Labour, and Liberal and minority party MPs join in opposition to it, Sir Geoffrey said: "The yield from this duty and other fuels is more than £1,000m and the money has got to come from somewhere."

One Tory backbencher, Mr Robert Hicks, MP for Bodmin, reflected exactly what several ministers have been saying privately.

He told constituents: "The present system, whereby the Chancellor outlines his detailed Budget proposals to his Cabinet colleagues on the morning of his Budget speech, means that there is no discussion about economic strategy, which makes a mockery of the principle of collective Cabinet responsibility."

[That is what the dissident ministers are saying: that although Mrs Thatcher talks of loyalty and collective Cabinet responsibility, they are not in fact given the opportunity to assert any responsibility over many vital decisions.]

Mr Clive Landa, chairman of the Tory Reform Group, referring to the Prime Minister's appeal on Wednesday to critics within the Government to show some guts, said yesterday: "This Budget has been portrayed as one of guts. It is nothing of the sort.

"This Budget strikes at the heart of pledges which we gave as a party in 1979: pledges to help industry, to help the family, and to help those worst off in our society, and share the burden of sacrifice.

"The issue is no longer between so-called 'wets' and 'drys', it is between those who will follow the Chancellor through every twist and turn and reversal of strategy that is plainly no strategy, and those who recognize the harm that is being done to the country."

In Manchester, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, who is regarded as one of the leading "wets" in the Cabinet, strongly defended the Budget.

Voice for ministers, page 2
Fred Emery, page 14
Leading article, letters, page 15

Ordeal is nearly over for hijack passengers

Damascus, March 13.—Pakistani officials said today that an aircraft carrying 54 political prisoners will leave Islamabad early tomorrow and fly to Syria for the start of their exchange for the hostages who have been held on board the hijacked Pakistani airliner for 12 days.

Mr Sarafarz Khan, the Pakistani ambassador to Syria, said that the aircraft would fly to Aleppo, Syria, where Pakistani officials and medical experts would leave the aircraft.

The prisoners would then be transferred to a Syrian plane and flown to Tripoli in Libya. Once there, Mr Khan said, a Syrian official would confirm the identies of those on board and then the hostages would be released.

"A PIA (Pakistani International) aircraft will take off from Pakistan with 54 prisoners on board," Mr Khan said.

In addition to the prisoners, the plane would carry a team of Pakistan medical experts, the chairman of PIA, and Mr Muhammad el Hueti, the Pakistani Minister of Education.

"The plane will fly to Aleppo and the prisoners will be transferred to a Syrian plane and take off for Tripoli," he said.

"The Syrian Ambassador in Tripoli will verify the identity of the persons on board and send a message back to Syrian officials here in Damascus and then the hostages would be promptly released," Mr Khan said.

He said they would be taken to a Damascus military hospital.

Asked what would happen with the hijackers at that stage, the ambassador replied, "that is a Syrian problem".

Diplomatic sources said it was expected that the hijackers would also be flown to Libya.

Diplomatic sources said that an American doctor and a psychiatrist had been flown to Damascus to look after the three Americans on the aircraft. They will treat them at the military hospital in Damascus. The sources also said they expected all the hostages, including the Americans, to be kept incomunicado in the hospital.

It was not clear when they would be leaving Syria, but the diplomatic sources said they would remain there for "a couple of days".

The Pakistani aircraft carrying the prisoners was expected to arrive around 8 am (0600 GMT). It was not known how long the plane would stay in Aleppo, but the flight Tripoli takes about two hours, thus the hostages' release should come some time in the early afternoon.—UPI.

Libya agrees: Libya will accept the aircraft carrying the 54 Pakistani political prisoners, the Libyan news agency Jana said today (AP reports from Tripoli).

"Libya has agreed to receive the plane for motives of humanity and to save the lives of the human beings on board the hijacked plane," the agency said.

Passengers exhausted: The condition of the passengers on the hijacked aircraft was reported to be very bad, with some suffering from extreme exhaustion. A Damascus airport catering employee who has been on the plane described the inside as "extremely messy, smelly and a lot of litter on the floor".

Hijack's origins, page 4

The Prince of Wales hitting the turf at Sandown yesterday after his hunter Good Prospect had grazed a fence.



Steeplechasing Prince takes a royal tumble

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The Prince of Wales took a tumble at Sandown Park yesterday when racing in the Grand Military Gold Cup on his own horse Good Prospect.

Riding in what was only his third steeplechase, he was in sixth position three quarters of a mile from the finish when his mount hit the top of a fence and unseated the Prince on landing.

Happily neither horse nor rider was any the worst for the experience, apart from a slightly bloody nose (the Prince's) and together they returned to the unsaddling area to the applause of an admiring, sympathetic and unusually large crowd.

At the time of the fall Good Prospect was sufficiently in touch with the leaders and going well enough to have finished in the first three.

"Until then everything had gone according to plan", Mr Nick Gaselee, the Prince's trainer, said rather ruefully.

Prince Charles had walked the course with his trainer earlier in the morning to pick the best of the rain-sodden ground, before joining his fiancée, Lady Diana Spencer, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, and Princess Margaret in the paddock as Good Prospect paraded before the race.

I have never seen such a large crowd at Sandown for this event but somewhat surprisingly the majority did not back their loyalty with their money and Mr Leslie Spencer who has represented the William Hill organization on the rails for many years, told me subsequently that he took barely a bet for the Prince's horse.

In the circumstances it was not surprising to hear that Good Prospect drifted in the market from 3—1 to 5—1.

Prince Charles looked relaxed in the paddock and appeared to be enjoying every minute as he took his horse to the start in a manner that the accomplished horseman would approve. Everything continued to go well until he met his downfall at the fifth fence from the finish.

The eventual winner was The Drunken Duck, ridden by Broderick Munro-Wilson.

Sandown meeting, page 7

CIA accused of aiding subversion in Poland

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, March 13

The Russians today accused the American Central Intelligence Agency of directly aiding Solidarity, Poland's independent trade union, to subvert communism by smuggling in printing and duplicating equipment.

A toughly worded report by the official news agency Tass, read out on Moscow Radio and carried this morning in *Pravda*, said money for the equipment was being raised ostensibly by the American trade union organization, AFL-CIO. But, in fact, the special fund was a cover for the CIA, which had unlimited money to finance ideological operations against communist countries.

The accusation comes as the Polish situation appears increasingly grim in Moscow. The Soviet media have again stepped up their attacks on Solidarity and Polish dissidents.

There is an ominous air of exasperation over the continuing political divisions in Poland and the renewed threat of strikes, coming so soon after the Soviet-Polish summit after the Soviet party congress. President Brezhnev and his senior Politburo colleagues then told the Poles they expected decisive action in Warsaw to bring the situation under control.

Today's report in *Pravda* said printing equipment smuggled into Poland was being used by Solidarity to produce pamphlets and subversive literature and strengthen the propaganda of the anti-socialist forces within the union.

It was no secret among counter-revolutionary Polish émigrés, *Pravda* added, that the American "donations" were intended to destabilize the socialist order in Poland.

Other reports from Warsaw today dwelt on the allegations made against the dissident KOR (Self-Defence Committee) and said Solidarity was now putting pressure on the Polish Government for the release of KOR "counter-revolutionaries", the most abusive term in the Soviet political lexicon.

Tass reports all emphasized the links the Russians claim KOR and the anti-communist group the "Confederation of Independent Poland" have established with Western intelligence services and émigré organizations.

The agency said Polish television had documentary proof of the subversive activities of the "rabid anti-socialist" Confederation and its links with the Polish government-in-exile in London, revanchist circles in West Germany and former Gestapo agents.

Tass said the Confederation's programme was "to overthrow by force and violence the political system in Poland." To do this, it urged Poles to refuse to carry out government decisions, aggravate the situation in the country, and provoke conflicts that would paralyse government actions, disturb public order and undermine Poland's defence capabilities by tearing the country away from its allies.

Soviet gift: Mr Marian Krzak, the Polish Finance Minister, said on television that the Soviet Union had granted Poland more than $1,000m (£440m) in credit, of which $460m were a gift (Reuter reports from Warsaw).

CBI tells No 10 of industry's dismay

y Patricia Tisdall
anagement Correspondent

Industry leaders told the ime Minister and the Chanllor of the Exchequer at 10 owning Street last night that any companies would close as result of the Budget.

Sir Raymond Pennock, CBI esident, and Sir Terence eckett, director-general, spent hours expressing their conrn over the Budget's effects business. Downing Street escribed the meeting as friendly and businesslike"— t Sir Raymond said: "I would ther just say businesslike".

He added: "This was not the siness Budget which had been dely trailed. It is something neither hoped for, nor pected. It will penalize busiss and increase prices, bankptcies and unemployment.

They emphasized that fundaental disagreements remained tween industry and the easury about the level of the blic Sector Borrowing equirement which could be orded and the scope for lower terest rates.

Immediately after the Budget CBI organized emergency nsultations between regional airman, members of the influtial president's committee. ese produced the unanimous view that more had been taken from industry than had been given to it in the Chancellor's package.

Despite the deep dismay felt by manufacturers, Sir Terence said the disagreements were an "honest difference of opinion".

A ful report of the meeting will be given to members of the CBI's policy-making council next Wednesday. But the outcome seems to have been that CBI leaders have accepted, for the time being, a promise of a further cut in interest rates in the medium term.

Industrialists will continue to make representations on the need, in their view, to reduce or abolish the National Insurance surcharge. But they are now unlikely, in view of last night's talks to embark on the furious lobbying of MPs which had been planned for the weekend in advance of Monday's debate.

Sir Raymond and Sir Terence, speaking after the meeting, stressed the concessions their earlier representations had obtained in getting government proposals to change sick pay arrangements dropped. They also repeated Mrs Thatcher's point that the four points cut in interest rates which they had called for in November had been obtained.

Tory not to stand at next election

Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler, MP for Norfolk, North-West, one of the noted Tory backbench "wets" and a critic of the Government's economic policy, stated last night that he would not be standing as a candidate in the next general election.

He gave notice to his constituency Conservative Association's annual meeting that he intends to spend the rest of his time on the backbenches openly declaring the need for the Government to change much of its economic strategy.

He said he hoped to be able to speak in the Budget debate on Monday to express his "considerable opposition to much of this Government's economic policy", and he added: "My profound disagreement with the Conservative policy has prompted me to make this decision".

After breaking the news to his constituents, Mr Brocklebank-Fowler left the meeting in tears. The 200 members present remained sitting in stunned silence.

Reaction among party members was one of shock. Mr Kenneth Bush, president of the local Conservative Association, said: "This news comes as a big surprise. I was speaking to the MP only this morning and he never mentioned a word."

New campaign mounted to halt march of Labour left in local government

By Christopher Warman
and Ian Bradley

A left-wing news-sheet is calling for the replacement of 13 of the 14 leaders of Labour-controlled councils in Greater London, the one exception being Mr Ted Knight, Marxist leader of Lambeth.

This call, in a news-sheet called *Briefing*, is the latest step in the march of the left as it attempts to take over the government of the boroughs and of the Greater London Council.

There is evidence that elsewhere in the country, notably in Bristol and parts of the West Midlands, the influence of the left is growing in local government, as local parties seek to control not only the nomination of Labour candidates but also the actions of their elected representatives.

The move is being resisted strongly, however, by the newly-formed Association of Labour Council Groups, which is mounting a campaign to prevent proposed changes to standing orders which would make councillors and council leaders delegates of the local party rather than representatives of the people.

In Bristol, Mr Roy Morris, a former deputy leader of the Labour group on the city council, who now sits as a Social Democrat, said that the Labour Party there was now in the same state as the Manchester party, as described in *The Times* yesterday.

"The Bristol party has already adopted a policy of trying to get councillors to act as delegates. They tried it with me and they are trying with other councillors now.

"The district party is controlled by militants and Trotskyists, as are all the Bristol constituency parties except for Bristol South. There is no sign at the moment of the hard Marxist left being turned back and unless there is a tremendous change-around in the next two years, I would expect to see them dominating the field at the next city council election in 1983."

Mr Morris, who resigned from the Labour Party in January after being a councillor since 1963 and a Labour parliamentary candidate three times, said that Bristol was now a "Stalinist city". He added that if there were elections this year, most of the senior council committee chairman would not be reselected as candidates.

Birmingham is also seeing an attempt by the left to increase its influence, but the more moderate members are fighting back. Mr Clive Wilkinson, lead-

Continued on page 2, col 2

ivil servants pread ay dispute

e Civil Service pay dispute has spread the unions claim that 100,000 mems left their posts in protest at the eat of suspension against Customs and ise assistants in Liverpool who are cking imports from Ireland. Unemploynt benefits to 130,000 people in the th and Scotland were delayed by a ke at a computer centre Page 2

ictory for Laker

Civil Aviation Authority granted er Airways a scheduled service licence ween Gatwick and Zurich at the exse of British Airways. Sir Freddie er, the airline chief, has been seeking ochold in Europe for two years. He told he could start the new service on il 1 next year Page 2

Mortgage rate cut

Building societies are cutting mortgage rates from 14 to 13 per cent immediately. Competition for personal savings from the Government had prevented a bigger reduction, Mr Leonard Williams, chairman of the Building Societies Association, said. The net rate paid to society investors drops from 9.25 to 8.5 per cent Page 17

Parental victory

Working parents won an important victory at the Employment Appeal Tribunal when it held that a restaurant owner acted unlawfully in dismissing a woman because he found out that she was a mother. The judge said there was no evidence to show she was unreliable Page 2

World Bank protest

Mr Colby King, the United States director of the World Bank, has resigned in protest at President Reagan's proposed foreign aid policies. In his letter of resignation Mr King urged the new Administration to continue America's strong support for the World Bank Page 4

Bank strike threat

Threatened industrial action against banks grew nearer after two main unions rejected an improved pay offer of 9½ per cent. One union is balloting 1,000 members at key computer centres for strike action if employers fail to increase their offer Page 17

West Indies recover

England captured four wickets for 65 before lunch on the first day of the third Test match in Bridgetown, but a splendid 100 by the West Indies' captain, Lloyd, led a recovery to 238 for seven by the close. Jackman, England's new cap, took three wickets Page 6

Civil Service unions bring out the taxmen

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

The Civil Service pay dispute deepened yesterday with mass walkouts, the start of a strike by workers in two key tax computer centres and a threat to unemployment benefits due to 130,000 people in the north of England and Scotland.

The unions claimed that 100,000 civil servants left their posts in protest over a threat of suspensions against Customs and Excise clerical assistants in Liverpool who are "blacking" imports from Ireland.

Many members of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation took part in the protest, including more than 1,000 workers at the PAYE computer centres at Cumbernauld, near Glasgow, and Shipley, near Bradford, who were not due to stop work until next Monday.

Unemployment benefits have been delayed because of a protest strike on Thursday by 35 staff at the Department of Employment computer at Livingston, near Edinburgh. Benefits held up by the strike were to have been paid yesterday and will be delayed, probably until Tuesday.

It is understood that managers of unemployment benefit offices have been warned to expect many people at their offices on Monday complaining about the benefit payments not being made. Managers will probably close the offices if there is a danger of disturbances.

Mr William Kendall, secretary general of the Council of Civil Service Unions, said last night: "The membership has shown the Government today what they can expect if they try to use the tactic of suspensions again to escalate the dispute".

He said the first week of the action, called by the nine unions representing 530,000 white collar staff in pursuit of a 15 per cent increase and a new pay system based on comparability and arbitration, had been very good.

"However, next week will have crucial importance for the future of the dispute.

Some unions estimate that with the PAYE computers halted and disruption at the VAT computers centre in Southend-on-Sea, the Government could be deprived of weekly revenues of up to £2,000m, but it is thought that that would be exceptional

Immigration officers are due to start two days of disruption today at Heathrow airport, London, and at five Scottish airports. On Monday 10 people at the Department of Health and Social Security accounts office at North Fylde, Lancashire, will go on strike and that will affect the administration of the National Insurance Fund.

Among the groups of workers who walked out yesterday, most of whom will be back at work on Monday, were several thousands at government offices in the City of London, staff at many offices in Liverpool, Manchester and the North-west, and union members in Edinburgh, where court sittings were disrupted.

Action called off: The Council of Civil Service Unions last night called off its "guerrilla" strike against the Government's highly sensitive Composite Signals Organization Station at Bude, in Cornwall (Peter Hennesey writes).

Despite the action, which began last Sunday evening when sections of the night shift failed to report for work, the station has managed to sustain the flow of information about the passage of Soviet spy satellites

Submarine strike: *Ten key workers at the Faslane nuclear submarine base, in Dunbartonshire, strike, last night (the Press Association reports).* The unions said the strike would have a direct effect on the submarines but could not say whether they would be prevented from sailing.

Disruption threat to business searches

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

Trade union leaders claimed yesterday that there would be great disruption to British business after a decision to call out 27 workers at the Companies Registration Office, in Cardiff, on indefinite strike from Monday.

The staff, most of whom are women, work in the microfilm department, and without them the Civil Service unions say essential business practices will be halted.

The strike, which is part of the national industrial action by Civil Service unions, means that company searches, which are crucial for the conveyance of commercial property and sales and for share transactions, will cease to be available to the public and to business.

Although the main business of the registration office is conducted in Cardiff since it was moved there under the Labour government's programme to disperse Civil Service departments, most searches are done in the London office, but the staff there have been on strike since last Monday.

Since then businessmen and secretaries have been travelling to Cardiff to conduct searches. Usually 50,000 searches are conducted each week, only 10,000 of which are done in Cardiff.

But throughout the week the workload at Cardiff has been increasing and some businessmen have been paying strangers £5 to stand in a queue to ask for a particular search to be done.

Union leaders travelled to Cardiff yesterday and persuaded the staff that their objectives could be achieved by closing the searches department, without all 700 of them taking action.

Mr John Hawkins, assistant secretary of the civil service union, told the women: "If we lose this fight the Government will have broken the back of the Civil Service. It is a struggle we have to win."

Future of the strike by civil servants, viewed from opposing corners

When the planners fail to agree

By Peter Hennessy

After the first week of what both sides agree is likely to be a long dispute, how do the rival sets of contingency planners involved view the progress of the Civil Service strike?

The world looks different when seen from the operations room of the Economy (Official Civil Service) Cabinet committee of senior civil servants, or E (OCS), as it is known, in the Old Admiralty Building, Whitehall, and from its "twin" across Westminster, in Rochester Row, at the headquarters of the Council of Civil Service Unions.

They are no nearer agreeing how many people actually came out on last Monday's one-day strike. The E(OCS) estimate is 53 per cent of all white-collar civil servants; the council's Pay Campaign Committee (PCC) claims 80 per cent.

The E(OCS) secretariat has not, as yet, compiled a complete picture of the effects of the past five days' industrial action. It cannot, for example, give a figure for how much revenue the Exchequer has lost from strikes against the Government's tax-gathering machine.

But the ministerial Cabinet committee, which has met once this week under the chairmanship of Lord Soames, Lord President of the Council, was given some intriguing statistics to ponder.

The E (OCS) committee could offer an index of relative militancy for last Monday, with the top three departments including an 85 per cent walkout at the Inland Revenue, 73 per cent at the Scottish Courts Administration, and 64 per cent at the Department of Health and Social Security. At the other end of the table were the Home Office, with 11 per cent and the Treasury, with 5 cent.

On the senior staff who are members of the Association of First Division Civil Servants involved in the dispute, the Soames committee was told that provisional estimates for Monday's action included four under-secretaries, 105 assistant secretaries, 130 senior principals and 1,100 principals.

At the meeting Lord Soames and his colleagues did not discuss the possibility of raising the Government's 7 per cent pay offer to a figure closer to the unions' claim of 15 per cent.

Their hopes for ending the strike rest on discovering a new arrangement for determining Civil Service pay on the basis of job comparison with analogous tasks in other sectors to replace the old pay research system that the Government has abandoned since the last pay round

Whitehall is unlikely to have any detailed plans ready to put to the unions for some weeks, athough the staff of the old Pay Research Unit are still in post with their files in working order.

It was not possible yesterday to interview Mr Colin Allan, the assistant secretary in charge of the E (OCS) operations room. But his opposite number, Mr Peter Jones, deputy secretary general of the council and chairman of its PCC, described the E (OCS) estimates for Monday's turnout as "a downright lie. They are misleading the country and, worse still, misleading ministers and themselves".

Mr Jones judged the "guerrilla" action to have been highly successful. He said the value-added tax revenue lost to the Exchequer so far would have bridged the gap between the council's claim and the Government's offer.

For the rival groups of contingency planners, the key to the duration of the strike is the money available to meet the union's pledge to pay 85 per cent of the wages of those called out on strike. Mr Jones says the council has enough to last for more than six weeks and could raise its cash flow further if need be.

After several inconclusive meetings the Government's law officers advised E(OCS) that departments could temporarily relieve from duty without pay any civil servant refusing to assume the duties of a colleague taking selective action.

The council believes that such a course is illegal, and a challenge, dating from an episode at a royal ordance factory last year, will be before the courts next year.

Bring back stocks for hooligans MP says

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Corresponde[nt]

There would be fun games in Harrow, West, es[peci]ally on Saturday morning [if] Mr John Page, Conservative [MP] for that constituency, had [his] way with muggers [and] hooligans.

Juvenile courts, he told [the] Commons yesterday durin[g a] debate on the various ills o[f the] metropolis, were not enoug[h to] stem the tide of young t[ugs] doing unmentionable thing[s to] the more peaceful citizenry.

Mr Page, who appear[s to] have been reading rather [too] much of Mr Charles Dic[kens] and who indeed looks at t[imes] almost Pickwickian, told [sur]prised MPs that his cure fo[r the] nation's soaring crime fig[ures] would be public humilia[tion.] Mr Whitelaw, he sugge[sted,] should start by reintrodu[cing] the stocks.

Although Mr Page did [not] mention any further re[fine]ments, no doubt basketful[s of] rotten tomatoes and bad [eggs] would be on tap at a pen[ny a] throw further to ensure tha[t the] criminal fraternity were [made] aware of the sinfulness of [their] ways. Perhaps a ducking [stool] could also add to the wee[kend] entertainment in Harrow, W[est.]

Naturally, Mr Page wa[nts] to reintroduce the d[eath] penalty in certain cases, although he did not go as [far] as to advocate the occasi[onal] public flogging, one felt [that] with a little encourageme[nt he] might well have done so.

Another suggestion of t[his] add to the discomfiture [and] humiliation of muggers, va[ndals] and hooligans was for a [cage] into which they would [be] crammed on a Saturday m[orn]ing and displayed in the market place. Names [and] addresses would be clearly [set] out for all to see.

The Home Secretary, [Mr] Page added, deserved only [one] and a half cheers for de[aling] with crime. Although there [had] been successes in recruiting [and] in improving police mo[rale,] crime figures in London [were] still going up.

But Mr Bryan Magee, La[bour] MP for Waltham Forest, Le[yton,] and clearly a man of a [more] sensitive nature than Mr [Page,] declared himself appalle[d by] the public humiliation [pro]posals. To reintroduce [the] stocks as a form of punish[ment] even in Harrow, did not ap[peal] to Mr Magee and he consi[dered] that Mr Page's imagination [had] failed him.

There was no imme[diate] reaction last night from [the] Home Office to Mr Page's [ideas] for improving the quality o[f life] in the nation's capital.

However, Mr Geoffrey [Finsberg,] Under-Secretary of [State] for the Environment, win[ding] up the debate, said that [he] would pass on to Mr Wil[liam] Whitelaw the views of the [hon]ourable member for making [the] punishment fit the crime.

Sources within the corri[dors] of power last night indic[ated] that it might perhaps be [pre]mature for town councils ar[ound] Britain to start rumma[ging] through their attics for cob[web]-covered stocks, gallows or [duck]ing stools, except, perhaps [for] Cabinet ministers who do [not] approve of the Budget.

Parliamentary report, pa[ge]

Laker flights to Europe agreed after long fight

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Sir Freddie Laker yesterday gained the toehold he has been seeking in Europe when the Civil Aviation Authority granted his airline, Laker Airways, a scheduled service licence between Gatwick and Zurich at *the expense of British Airways.*

The authority also took away the Gatwick-Frankfurt route from British Airways and gave it to British Caledonian Airways.

Both Airlines were told they could start the new services from April 1 next year, but British Airways, which was allowed to keep its Gatwick-Dusseldorf route in the face of applications from Laker, British Caledonian, and Dan-Air, is to appeal.

Sir Freddie has been battering at the European aviation door for the past two years and has applied for more than 600 routes within the Continent and between Britain and the Continent.

Granting the licences to Laker and British Caledonian yesterday, the aviation authority said that it had very much in mind "the desirability of achieving lower fares on routes to European destinations".



Photograph by John Pridmore

Mother wins test case: A woman with four children won an important test case yesterday against the owner of a restaurant who dismissed her when he found out she was a mother. It would have made her unreliable, he said. The decision by the Employment Appeal Tribunal that Mr Edward Mustoe had broken the Sex Discrimination Act, 1975, was hailed as a blow for the protection of working mothers and fathers. It is the first case of its kind to be won unled the Act (Lucie Hodges writes). Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson, who was giving his first sex discrimination judgment as the new president of the tribunal, said Mrs Ursula Hurley had been discriminated against because she was a woman and because of her marital status. Mrs Hurley, aged 30, of Sanderson Close, Kentish Town, north London (seen with three of her children) was turned away from a one-night trial at Edwards Bistro, in Kentish Town Road, where she had gone to work as a waitress.

Law Report, page 13

£20m fund run down to help university

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The Government has included a £20m fund in next year's recurrent grant for universities to help them to meet the cost of running down the system.

Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, announced in the Commons yesterday that the universities grant for the next academic year would be £979m; that provided about 3 per cent less in real terms for home students than in the current academic year.

The grant included £20m which the University Grants Committee would "allocate specifically for the purpose of adapting the university system to the reduced level of funding which will be available in 1983-84", Mr Carlisle said.

Universities would also be expected to use their accumulated reserves, under the guidance of the grants committee, for the same purpose, he added. The Government estimate that university reserves last summer totalled about £70m.

The Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals protested that their reserves were meagre and said that it was not clear whether the £20m was in addition to the figures originally planned by the Government.

Even if it was extra money, it would make only a slight contribution to the solution of the acute difficulties faced by universities

Mr Carlisle said that the cut in grant was likely to lead to a reduction in the number of home students admitted in October.

The total number of home undergraduates in 1981-82 was expected to be about 235,000 and home postgraduate numbers were assumed to remain at their present total of about 30,000.

In order to keep the total number of home undergraduates constant, admissions will have to be cut by at least 6 per cent.

Oxford entrants: Women account for two-fifths of this year's successful candidates to Oxford University, almost double their proportion 10 years ago. The proportion of places going to pupils from maintained schools exceeds half for the first time.

London is the left's greatest prize

Continued from page 1

er of the city council, said the Labour group in Birmingham is a mixed body including centre right and *Tribune* left members, but there was not one member who was officially associated with the militant group.

Mr Wilkinson was a signatory to the declaration of support for the Council for Social Democracy published recently in *The Guardian*, although he remains firmly inside the Labour Party. For that, a resolution was put to the Birmingham district party seeking an explanation of his position or his resignation. The resolution, put at a meeting this week, was defeated.

While the battle continues in Birmingham, the left appear to have won in neighbouring Walsall, which last year caused a controversy over its decision to appoint only "socially aware" candidates as officers.

There have been several cases of councillors being ousted of councillors being year or two, including Mr Brian John, a leading member of the "non-left" from 1972-80, and a committee chairman.

He explained that when his ward was amalgamated last year, the new selection of three candidates came from a short list of the three sitting members, of whom he was one, and two others. "I was kicked out in favour of one of the new candidates, and it was a left-wing plot that kicked me out."

Mr John said he refused to stand as an Independent because he wanted to stay in the party, and after failing to win a seat in another ward, eventually was voted back on to the council in a by-election in September, 1980. "I had to call myself a moderate, but was not happy to do so. I am a traditional, orthodox Socialist, but had to make a distinction. I wonder how many of the *Tribune* group declare themselves?"

Mr John said he sat as a Labour councillor, loyal but not blindly following the leadership, which was controlled by the left wing. "If the left wingers declared themselves to the electorate and were then elected there could be no challenge to them. But they do not," he said.

London presents the greatest prize. There is no doubt that the left have been working hard, and with success, to ensure that as many candidates sympathetic to their views have been chosen for the GLC elections on May 7. Leading members of the past Labour administration at County Hall, such as Mr Tony Banks, are hoping to return after a period in the wilderness, and other left wingers, including Mr Ted Knight, contesting the winnable seat of Norwood, expect to swell the ranks if Labour win.

In that case, Mr Kenneth Livingstone will challenge Mr Andrew McIntosh, the present Labour group leader, for the leadership, and he is confident of sucess.

Mr McIntosh is just as confident that he will remain in charge, and believes the threat from the far left has been exaggerated.

Mr McIntosh said that only three sitting Labour members of the GLC had not been reselected, including Sir Reg Goodwin, the former Labour leader, who was 72, and Mr David Chalkley, also coming to the end of his political career

Cabinet say in Budget is supported

By Ian Bradley

Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1951 to 1955, said yesterday that members of the Cabinet should have a voice in the Budget.

He said that in his day the Budget was always discussed in Cabinet the day before it was presented in Parliament. He believed it helped the Chancellor if Cabinet members had a voice ,but the final decision should be the Chancellor's.

Lord Thorneycroft, Chancellor from 1957 to 1958, said, however, that Britain should stick to the principle that the Budget was a matter between the Chancellor and the Prime Minister.

He recalled only one occasion when a change was made to a Budger after discussion in Cabinet. That was during Lord Butler's time as Chancellor.

"While Cabinet ministers should discuss economic policy widely and freely, there would be real problems in a country accustomed to Cabinet secrecy if they discussed the actual Budget", he said.

In brief

£954 award after sex complaint

An employer who makes unwelcome sexual advances to a female employee may be unfairly dismissin gher, an industrial tribunal at Birmingham ruled by two to one yesterday. It awarded £954 compensation for unfair dismisal to Mrs Julie Hyatt, aged 19, of Dawley, Shropshire, who walked out saying she could no longer stand her employer's actions.

Mr Smith, a heating and plumbing merchants, in Wellington, denied her accusations

Two accused after discovery of body

Two east London men appeared before magistrates at Grays, Essex, yesterday in connexion with the death of Patricia Canning, a prostitute, whose dismembered body was found in two kitbags. Juma Karmis, aged 50, a seaman, of Limehouse, is charged with murder and Solomon Mohammed Barwani, aged 45, unemployed, of Bethnal Green, with helping to dispose of a body. Both were remanded in custody until next Thursday.

Actor on gun charge

Lewis Collins, who plays Bodie in the independent television series, *The Professionals*, was accused yesterday of discharging a firearm with intent to endanger life at his home in Park Avenue, Golders Green, London. He is to appear before Hendon magistrates on March 30.

£48,000 fishing fines

Fines totalling £48,000 were imposed on James Ritchie, skipper, Andrew Tait, Robert Tait and William Tait, joint owners of a Fraserburgh trawler, at Falmouth yesterday, after they denied fishing inside the Cornish three-mile mackeral limit.

Tories lose 3 seats

The Conservatives suffered three defeats in local council by-elections held on Thursday in Oxfordshire. They lost two seats to Labour on Oxford City Council and one to the Liberals in the Vale of White Horse by-election.

Service gun death link

An automatic rifle found beside the body of Mr Andrew Mace Othen, aged 23, of Exmouth, Devon, had been issued to a Royal Marine, detectives said yesterday. An Army investigation unit joined the inquiry.

Six fires at school

The police were yesterday investigating six fires which broke out simultaneously at Gravesend School for Girls, in Kent, destroying the main hall, two classrooms and a staff room.

Water workers still split on offer

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

Leaders of the two main unions in the water and sewerage industry are to hold seperate meetings this weekend to discuss their next step after votes which have shown a deep division on the employers' 13 per cent pay offer.

The National Union of Public Employees will hold a full executive meeting today after results throughout the country showing a majority of 4,096 to 3,910 in favour of accepting

Although six out of eight NUPE areas voted against the offer, that was outweighed by the fact that votes in favour came from by far the two largest, London and the Midlands.

The count in the General and Municipal Workers' Union by last night showed three regions in favour of the offer and five against with the London region split. The results of the last region to vote, southern, are expected to be known today

Shopworkers' deal: Shop workers' leaders and supermarket employers are to hold joint talks on the use of new automared check-out systems

Correction

The figure of £750,000 a[...] mentioned in a report on [...] 3, represents the total co[st of] social workers' salaries i[n] hospitals in the London Bo[rough] of Camden, not the salari[es of] those in the Hospital for [Sick] Children, Great Ormond Str[eet.]

Detective extorted cash from thief in return for help, court told

From Michael Horsnell
Middlesbrough

A corrupt Metropolitan Police detective trapped a petty south London thief in a web of corruption and extortion, forcing him to pay money in return for assistance in his criminal activities, a court was told yesterday.

The policeman, former Detective Sergeant John Symonds, aged 45, was named by *The Times* in 1969 after an investigation into police corruption.

Mr Geoffrey Rivlin, QC, for the prosecution, told Teesside Crown Court that Mr Symonds was trapped after two reporters from *The Times* tape-recorded conversations between him and the criminal, Mr Michael Perry, and observed meetings where money was handed over.

Mr Symonds was committed on bail for trial at the Central Criminal Court in 1972 but fled the country. He returned last May and surrendered to the police. The case was being heard at Middlesbrough, Mr Rivlin said, in the interests of a fair trial outside "the big city".

Mr Symonds, who was stationed at Camberwell, south London, has denied three charges of corruption involving a total of £150. The Crown alleges that on three occasions in 1969 he corruptly accepted or obtained money as a reward for showing favour to Mr Perry over an arrest.

The court was also told that two other Metropolitan Police officers were involved in extorting money from Mr Perry, then aged 23. That came after an occasion when some plasticine, thought by Mr Perry to be gelignite, was pressed into his hand to obtain his fingerprints.

That later became the subject of criminal charges, Mr Rivlin said, against the two other officers, Detective Inspector Bernard Robson and Detective Sergeant Gordon Harris.

Mr Rivlin said: "This case is now quite stale. But we submit that in the circumstances it will be possible for us to roll back the years without too much difficulty.

"In October, 1969, Perry found himself in the grip of police corruption, not merely corruption but police extortion. You will hear that a stage came when he could take no more and he told his story to a man who he thought might be able to help, and as a result Perry was put in touch with two reporters from *The Times* newspaper.

"The tapes demonstrate not merely corrupt payments but the lengths Symonds was prepared to go to, to assist Perry in his activities. He was a police officer deeply committed to corruption."

The Times did not trust the police at the time, Mr Livlin said, and although the evidence was handed to New Scotland Yard on the evening of November 28, 1969, when *The Times* published its exposé, the original tape recordings were held back by the newspaper.

In 1969 Mr Perry was suspected of involvement in a duplicate key burglary at a Co-operative store in Nuneaton. Four Nuneaton officers went to London and eventually took Mr Perry to Camberwell police station, although there was no hard evidence against him, a fact which Mr Symonds knew.

Mr Symonds offered the provincial officers his assistance, claiming that he might be able to "get something out of him". He saw Mr Perry alone and in their conversation, Mr Rivlin said, Mr Symonds made no serious attempt to investigate the burglary but was helpful to Mr Perry and gave him advice. The young suspect said that he would "see him all right".

Later the Nuneaton police, who told Mr Symonds that they suspected that an unknown Metropolitan Police officer had been helpful to Mr Perry, wrote to the young criminal saying no charges would be made against him.

Shortly afterwards, in the detective's car, Mr Symonds asked Mr Perry for a payment of £200.

His dealings with Mr Symonds and the threat of police blackmail over the gelignite affair made Mr Perry frightened and that led to his contact with *The Times*, Mr Rivlin said.

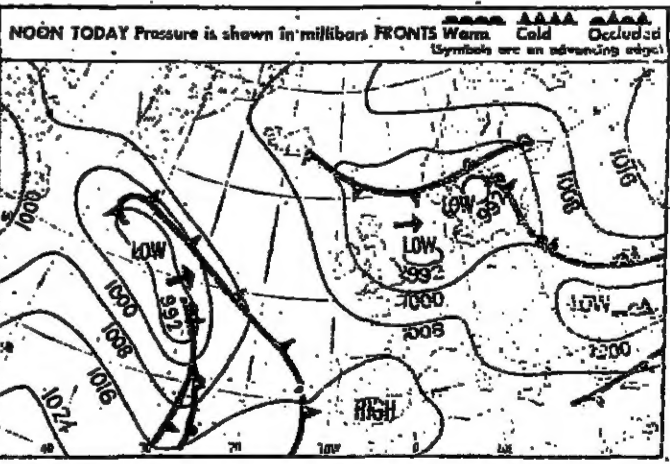
The trial continues on Monday.

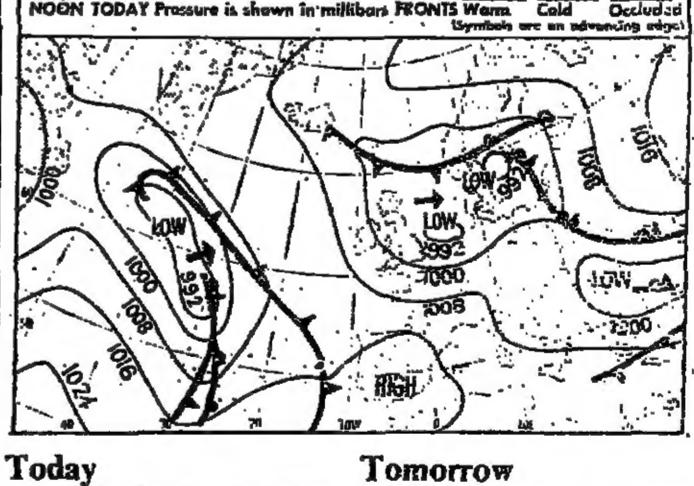
Man jailed for conspiring to corrupt morals

Tom O'Carroll, of Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, former chairman of the Paedophile Information Exchange, was jailed for two years yesterday at the Central Criminal Court for conspiracy to corrupt public morals by publishing a contact page for people interested in commiting sexual acts with children.

Michael Dagnall, of Southampton, and John Parratt, of Putney, London, were found not guilty of conspiracy to corrupt by publishing the page, intending that advertisers would induce readers to send them obscene material. The jury was discharged from giving a verdict on Mr O'Carroll on that count.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: .17 am Sun sets: 6.03 pm
Moon sets: .53 am Moon rises: 11.31 am
Full moon: March 20.
Lighting up: 6.33 pm to 5.45 am.
High water: London Bridge, 7.42 am, 6.3m; 8.23 pm, 6.1m. Avonmouth, 12.37 am, 10.3m; 1.27 pm, 10.1m. Dover, 4.57 am, 5.6m; 5.40 pm, 5.3m. Hull, 12.36 pm, 6.1m. Liverpool, 5.18 am, 7.6m; 6 pm, 7.6m.
1ft = 0.3048m 1m = 3.2808ft

Pressure will be low to the E and a rather cold N or NW airstream will become established over Britain

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, Midlands, Wales, central N England: Rather cloudy, outbreaks of rain, a few bright intervals; wind NW, moderate or fresh; maximum temp 7° to 9°C (45° to 48°F).

SE, central S, and SW England, Channel Islands: Rather cloudy with showers, some heavy, a few bright intervals; wind W or NW, fresh or strong, gale

Tomorrow

Sun rises: 6.15 am Sun sets: 6.05 pm
Moon sets: 3.47 am Moon rises: 12.20 pm
Full moon: March 20.
Lighting up: 6.35 pm to 5.43 am.
High water: London Bridge, 8.58 am, 6.2m; 9.41 pm, 6.1m. Avonmouth, 2.04 am, 9.9m; 3.05 pm, 10.1m; Dover, 6.24 am, 5.3m; 7.14 pm, 5.3m. Hull, 1.23 am, 6.2m; 2.09 pm, 6m. Liverpool, 6.44 am, 7.3m; 7.31 pm, 7.6m.
1ft = 0.3048m 1m = 3.2808ft

East Anglia, E England: Mostly cloudy with outbreaks of rain, coastal mist; wind N or NW, moderate; maximum temp 7 or 8°C (45° to 46°F).

NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Rather cloudy, scattered showers, some sunny intervals, mist or fog patches early; wind N, light or moderate.

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Mostly cloudy, hill and coastal fog, a little rain or drizzle in places; wind NE, light; max temp 6° to 8°C to 46°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and day: Rather cold, occas[ional] showers, chiefly in E, but be[coming] wintry in N; some suns[hine] chiefly in W.

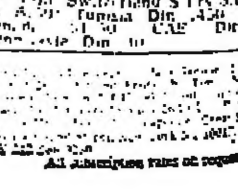
Sea Passages: S North [Sea,] Straits of Dover, English Cha[nnel] (E): Wind W, strong to [...] sea rough.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	f	18	64	Cardiff	r	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jersey	r	11	52	Naples	f	15	59
Algiers	f	22	72	Cologne	f	[illegible]	[illegible]	L Palmas	s	22	72	Nice	s	15	[illegible]
Amsterdm	c	10	50	Copenhagen	c	[illegible]	[illegible]	Lisbon	f	16	61	Oslo	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens	s	18	[illegible]	Dublin	c	8	[illegible]	Locarno	f	17	[illegible]	Paris	c	10	[illegible]
Barcelona	s	[illegible]	[illegible]	Edinburgh	c	[illegible]	[illegible]	London	c	11	[illegible]	Reykjavik	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beirut	c	17	63	Florence	c	17	[illegible]	Luxembourg	c	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rome	f	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belfast	r	[illegible]	48	Funchal	c	18	[illegible]	Madrid	s	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	r	[illegible]	[illegible]	Geneva	c	[illegible]	[illegible]	Majorca	f	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	r	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	f	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gibraltar	f	21	70	Malaga	f	[illegible]	[illegible]	Venice	c	10	[illegible]
Bmngham	c	[illegible]	[illegible]	Guernsey	r	[illegible]	[illegible]	Malta	s	20	[illegible]	Vienna	f	12	[illegible]
Bristol	r	[illegible]	[illegible]	Helsinki	sn	[illegible]	[illegible]	Montreal	r	[illegible]	[illegible]	Warsaw	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	r	9	48	Innsbruck	c	9	48	Moscow	f	-11	12	Zurich	r	7	45
Budapest	c	13	55	Istanbul	r	16	61	Munich	r	6	43				

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am [to] 6 pm, 13°C (55°F); min 6 p[m to] 6 am, 8°C (46°F). Humidity, 6 [pm,] 81 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 [pm,] 0.07in. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, [...] Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, [...] millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.



هكذا من الأصل

Three may have died of 'legion' disease

By Nicholas Timmins and Harry Debelius

Spanish and British medical experts were trying yesterday to establish whether legionnaires' disease killed three British holidaymakers who developed a pneumonia-like illness while staying at t Benidorm hotel.

A fourth Briton, Mrs Marilyn Crisp, aged 27, from Ramsgate, who developed a similar illness, was last night being flown from the private Fatima clinic in Benidorm for admission to Coppetts Wood isolation hospital in north London.

The air ambulance firm transporting her said there was no significance in the choice of the hospital. In Spain it was reported that she was making a normal recovery.

Hotels in Benidorm, including the Tropicana Gardens, where the four Britons stayed, have added extra chlorine to water supplies as a precaution against the water-borne bacterium that causes legionnaires' disease.

Intasun, the tour company, which has 600 tourists staying at the three-star Tropicana, offered to fly them home or move them to other hotels if they wished. Those booked to go are being offered alternative holidays.

The Department of Health and Social Security yesterday said that tests on one of the dead men made legionnaires' disease likely. Confirmation was still awaited, however. It was not clear yesterday whether the four cases were connected.

The first death, a fortnight ago, was that of Mr John Cook, aged 59, of Southport, who had stayed at the hotel since November. He hss been buried in Alicante. Dr Miguel Barcelo, who treated him at the Fatima clinic, said Mr Cook had been suffering from maluntrition.

Mr David Price, aged 68, from Bolton, had a serious kidney complaint as well as pneumonia. Intasun said he flew home on March 5 but had died during the flight.

Mr Frederick Lord, aged 68, from the Isle of Man, was taken ill last Saturday. Intasun said he flew back last Tuesday but collapsed and died at Manchester airport.

Dr David Hutchinson, consultant microbiologist at the Preston Public Health Laboratory, said yesterday that a blood test on Mr Price had shown some evidence of legionnaires' disease, but was equivocal. A tissue test had proved negative. Culture tests would be completed next week.

The Department of Health yesterday embhsized that there was no evidence that the disease was contagious.

In Spain the State Secretariat for Tourism said no chlorine deficiencies in Benidorm's water supply had been noted.

No VAT relief on repairs to historic buildings

By Our Planning Reporter

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, yesterday ruled out any prospect of relief from value-added tax on repairs to historic buildings. Nor, in the immediate future, *could rate relief be* considered, he added.

Replying to a report published last November by the Historic Buildings Council and the British Tourist Authority, he said that many of its recommendations would make additional demands on resources. In the present economic circumstances that was bound to be a *significant factor*.

The Government's refusal even to hint at any form of VAT relief is certain to cause widespread dismay. It is seen as unfair and discriminatory, since new building is exempted from tax, and in many cases likely to make the difference between possible restoration and continuing decay.

In his letter to Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, *chairman of the* working party that produced the report, Mr Heseltine said he was increasing the resources available for historic buildings grants in England by about 11 per cent in real terms in 1981-82.

Local authorities were being urged to bear in mind their powers to relax certain requirements when considering proposals for listed buildings. It would also be wrong for fire authorities to take an inflexible attitude.

Kagan plea for liberty to save companies from stagnation fails

A plea that Lord Kagan should be freed from jail to save his textile companies from stagnation was rejected by the Court of Appeal in London yesterday.

The founder of the Gannex group was refused leave to appeal against the 10-month jail sentence and £56,000 fine imposed on him at Leeds Crown Court on December 12 last.

Lord Kagan, aged 65, was also refused permission to challenge the crown court judge's order disqualifying him from holding company directorships for three years, after his pleas of guilty to charges of theft and false accounting.

A Kagan group company, Cellofoam (Yorkshire) Ltd, fined £375,000 for conspiracy to defraud the Inland Revenue, was also refused leave to appeal.

The appeal judges were told by Mr Gilbert Gray, QC, that Lord Kagan's continued incarceration in Rudgate open prison, West Yorkshire, was not in the public interest. Jobs in the already threatened textile industry were at risk while he was not "at the helm".

But Lord Justice Ormrod, sitting with Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, and Mr Justice Kenneth Jones, said the public would have been surprised if Lord Kagan had not been jailed.

His thefts of valuable synthetic indigo dye and their concealment by false accounting amounted to deliberate frauds. The sentence was modest, the judge said.

The court had heard not one detail of Lord Kagan's personal assets, and his profits from the export of denim cloth to unscheduled territories were in bank accounts abroad.

The judge recalled that after an arduous and expensive investigation by the customs and tax authorities, Lord Kagan fled to Israel, France and Spain, and had to be extradited to face trial.

He deserved little sympathy, the judge said.

The plight of his companies had not stopped him staying abroad for a long time. His complaint about the disqualification from directorship was "bold". The court was surprised that he had sought leave to appeal.

Mr Gray told the judges that Lord Kagan, who arrived penniless in Britain in 1946, faced a bill of fines, tax indebtedness and legal costs totalling at least £1.8m.

Lord Kagan had been subjected to considerable stress before his crown court appearance and to sensational and sometimes scurrilous press publicity. He had also been disturbed and infinitely saddened by the withdrawal this week of the royal warrants for which he had worked extremely hard.

Mr Gray added: "He cannot, and does not, make any complaint about that. But he was, very rightly, proud of his achievement, and this—is yet another commercial disaster

Mr Gray said the public accepted that evil-doers had to be deterred, but Lord Kagan was not a public menace, and his release now would be of immense practicality. Otherwise his companies faced the prospect of "still looms in echoing sheds".

Leonardo codex is flown to US

By Frances Gibb

White-gloved security men gingerly displayed a leaf of the £2.2m Leonardo da Vinci manuscript, the Codex Leicester, at Claridge's yesterday just an hour before it left on a private Boeing 727 for its new permanent home in the United States.

Its owner, Dr Armand Hammer, aged 82, chairman of Occidental Petroleum, was granted a licence by the Government yesterday to export the manuscript, henceforth to be known as the Codex Hammer.

It will, however, go on display in Britain for three months every year until Dr Hammer's death and for 10 years after.

He bought the manuscript, the last by Leonardo known to be in private hands, for £2.2m (£2.4m with buyer's premium charged by the auctioneers) in December at Christie's, when it was put up for sale by Lord Coke, son of Lord Leicester, to meet tax liabilities on the Holkham Hall estate.

The Government delayed the granting of an export licence for a month to give British museums and galleries a chance to match the purchase price.

Its permanent home in the United States will be the Los Angeles County Museum.

Photograph, page 16

Moonies are not Christians, theologian says

The Unification Church was described as "blasphemous" by a Scottish theologian in the High Court in London yesterday. Dr Ian Torrance, of Edinburgh, said the church, led by *Sun Myung Moon, had* no right to call itself Christian.

"There is an old-fashioned word for what they do, blasphemy", Dr Torrance said.

Mr Geoffrey Shaw, for the church's United Kingdom director, Mr Dennis Orme, asked Dr Torrance whether the church would be included in a history of world Christianity.

"They might get a place *among* a section on Christian heresy", Dr Torrance replied.

Dr Torrance was giving evidence on behalf of Associated Newspapers, publishers of the *Daily Mail*, on the ninety-second day of the hearing of a damages claim brought by Mr Orme alleging libel.

Mr Orme complains that an article in the *Daily Mail* in 1978 falsely alleged that Moonies "brainwashed" converts.

The hearing continues on Tuesday.

Gallery gets Holbein allegory for £246,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The National Gallery of Scotland has acquired one of the last paintings in private hands by Hans Holbein the Younger, the great sixteenth-century artist who became court painter to Henry VIII.

The picture is an "Allegory of the Old and New Testaments"; it has been *in England* at least since the early 1800s, but it has only recently been recognized as the work of Holbein.

The gallery took full advantage of the tax concessions available for private treaty sales to public institutions and paid £246,000 for it; that would imply an open market valuation for the picture of more than £600,000. The negotiations were handled by Christie's.

Holbein is best known as a portraitist; he was sent round Europe to paint Henry VIII's prospective brides. But a number of important religious and subject pictures by him are also known. This work masqueraded under an attribution to Michael Ostendorfer until the 1960s; it was only in 1961 that Fritz Grossman identified it as the work of Holbein in a scholarly article in the *Burlington Magazine*.

That attribution was dramatically underlined last year when Dr John Fletcher, of the Oxford Research Laboratory for the History of Art, showed that the painting was one of five pictures by or attributed to Holbein to be painted on oak panels cut from the same tree.

That fact emerged during his research on a small panel of a "Man on Horseback", which was bought by the Getty Museum in Malibu, California, from the London trade for £15,000, in the hope that it might be a Holbein.

Dr Fletcher demonstrated, from the meticulous counting of tree rings on sixteenth-century oak panels, that one exceptionally ancient tree (about 370 years old) which was felled about 1512, appeared to have provided the panel supports for five paintings: the Getty panel, the "Allegory of the Old and New Testaments", Holbein's famous "Noli Me Tangere" at Hampton Court, and two portraits in the Louvre, "Archbishop Warham" and "Niklaus Kratzer", astronomer to Henry VIII.

Dr Fletcher's work implies that the panels were probably acquired by Holbein in Antwerp on his way to England from Switzerland in 1526.

The early history of the painting is unknown. It was acquired between 1810 and 1813 by one of the great British collectors of the period, Henry Blundell, of Ince. His remarkable collection, including marbles (now in the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool) and paintings, was inherited in the 1950s by Sir Joseph Weld.

Christie's negotiated the sale to the National Gallery of Scotland on behalf of the trustees of the Weld estate at Lulworth, Dorset. The painting was acquired with the help of a £73,000 grant from the new National Heritage Memorial Fund.



The Holbein religious work acquired by the National Gallery of Scotland.

Glasshouse salads subsidy is rejected

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

The Government yesterday rejected a claim for an immediate subsidy of at least £7m for farmers who grow salad crops and flowers in glasshouses. Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, told 400 *farmers who demonstrated outside* his ministry: "I understand your impatience".

He addressed them after hearing from Mr Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union, that subsidies in Holland ensured that the fuel cost of producing glasshouse tomatoes there was half as much as in Britain.

Mr Walker was faced with a placard saying: "Keep the hot air in the glasshouse, not in the ministry".

The minister urged the farmers to suspend their demands for a subsidy for a fortnight, when it would become clear whether the Dutch Government would comply with orders from the European Commission to drop its subsidy.

"If they have not complied by the end of the month they will be taken before the European court", Mr Walker said. "I believe they will comply with the commission's request.

Mr Butler told reporters: "The industry is in desperate straits.

He added that a British subsidy would be authorized in Brussels because France and Germany were alrealy paying temporary subsidies to match the Dutch aid.

Police chiefs study test of anti-riot tactics

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Police chiefs and Home Office officials are studying the results of the first national exercise of mutual support by police forces to handle riots since the shake-up announced by Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, after the disorders at St Paul's, Bristol.

Mr George Terry, Chief Constable of Sussex, who is president of the Association of Chief Police Officers, had the task on Monday of testing communication procedures in case of trouble requiring back-up by officers from other forces. The exercise was simulated, a peace-keeping equivalent of a war game.

The "peace-game" tactics are based on a rejection of deliberately aggressive police methods. The task is to bring in sufficient officers to maintain the traditional British police role of peace-keeping by consent.

Mr Terry said yesterday that for Monday's exercise he asked two police forces to get a small number of officers ready to move, to check the time taken. Staff in the reporting centre at Scotland Yard used for the occasion did not exceed 10. The exercise was held annually; mutual aid arrangements were long-standing.

The most flexible structure to ensure immediate response is thought to comprise units of one sergeant and 10 constables.

That is also the way police support units would be organized to cover the aftermath of a nuclear attack, when public order could disintegrate. Police support units in those circumstances would be made up of three sections, each of 10 men under a sergeant, who would take his orders from the unit commander, an inspector.

With the units would go one personnel carrier (a 40-seat coach), a car to be used by the inspector as a command and control vehicle, and up to three further cars for the deployment of different sections of the unit. With the 30 PCs would be a police motor cyclist with the job of reconnoitring and dispatch riding.

London bus and Tube crews go to charm class

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

Travel on London buses and the Underground should become pleasanter in the months ahead as London Transport staff benefit from their new courtesy course.

More than 3,000 staff have taken the course, which aims to show how to give a friendly welcome to every customer and to promote skilful handling of difficult situations.

The programme has strong support from Sir Peter Masefield, chairman of the London Transport Executive, who says: "Courtesy, consideration and good manners are very high on our list of priorities. A happy passenger comes back for more, an unhappy one spreads unhappiness about London Transport, which must be bad for us.

"The message I am trying to get across to all our staff is that passengers are the purpose of our life, and not an interruption in our business."

As an example of "the standard we are aiming at" Sir Peter points to Mr Kenneth Aung, a jovial Burmese bus conductor who daily cheers up hundreds on the 137 route between Crystal Palace and Archway. Travelling on his bus from Sloane Square yesterday was indeed a joyful experience. "Good afternoon, sir, welcome on board, plenty of seats at the front", was his greeting.

A ready hand reached out for parcels and pushchairs, and he welcomed a regular customer with: "Hello darling, how are you?"

Mr Aung, aged 59, is married with three children, and is a Buddhist. "I give them a smile and I get a nice smile back", he says. "You must be nice to them. It is the passengers who pay our wages."



Mr Kenneth Aung: A transport of delight.

Mr Aung, Sir Peter says, is "practising in a splendid way the philosophy I am preaching. I have had several comments from passengers that his bus is a joy to ride on".

The course is at London Transport's Chiswick training centre, where video tapes of "tricky situations" help to mould the courteous conductor of the future.

Remand for youth in murder case

A youth aged 16 accused of the murder of a police sergeant and the attempted murder of a police inspector was remanded in custody for a week in Bradford Juvenile Court yesterday. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

He is charged that on March 12 at Bradford he murdered Michael Hawcroft, and on the same date attempted to murder James Newsham. He and another youth aged 16, also from Bradford, are accused jointly of taking a Ford Capri car without the owner's consent

The second youth was remanded on bail until May 22.

BL assembler changes plea over stolen parts

One of five men accused over an alleged plot to sell stolen BL spare parts yesterday changed his plea and admitted handling car parts stolen from the company's Longbridge factory.

Joseph Keogh, aged 23, an assembler, pleaded guilty at Birmingham Crown Court to conspiring to handle stolen parts, but still denies conspiracy

Four other Birmingham men deny conspiring to steal or conspiracy to handle. They are: Brian Harris, aged 41, of Leasow Road, Rubery; Joseph Edward Huddisnn, aged 40, of Pennard Road, Quinton; Daniel Francis Sheehan, aged 34; of Bodenham Road, Northfield: and Paul Edward Morris, aged 21, of Six Acres, Woodgate Valley.

The trial continues on Monday.

Passports to be read by computer

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Britain is to adopt a new form of passport which can be read automatically by computers, so reducing the queues which form at airports and seaports as immigration officers do the work.

The announcement that the Government is to adopt "as soon as practicable" passports in a simplified, standardized format with "a machine-readable capability" was made, ironically, as immigration officers began a go-slow in support of the civil servants' pay claim.

Sir Ian Gilmour, Lord Privy Seal, said in a Commons written reply yesterday that the decision had been taken in principle, but much work was needed to assess the costs and overcome technical difficulties.

Bearing the new form of passport, a British citizen leaving Britain or arriving from abroad would present it to an automatic scanner, which would relay its details to a central national computer. If the passport was in order the computer would flash a green light and a barrier would open automatically.

If the passport was out of date, or if the holder was on the "wanted" list, the computer would flash a red light and an immigration official would intervene. French immigration police already operate a semi-automatic system of that kind in which they can interrogate a central computer with passport details from their desks at Charles de Gaulle airport, in Paris.

The 'open' zoo that was started 50 years ago

Life and leisure

Cyril Bainbridge

Whipsnade Zoo is about to celebrate an important anniversary. It is 50 years since it was opened, the first "open" zoo where rare and exotic animals could graze in spacious surroundings.

In the intervening years the zoo, in its picturesque setting on the slopes of Dunstable Downs, has provided pleasure to millions of visitors and, on the scientific side, earned an international reputation for its breeding successes and conservation of endangered species.

The man responsible for its creation was Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell, secretary of the Zoological Society of London, who favoured a more natural habitat for the animals than the traditional kind of cage.

The society bought a derelict estate and transformed it over [illegible]-year period into a landscaped park. The development provided work for unemployed men from depressed areas.

Old chalkpits were converted into sheltered enclosures for lions and tigers, thickets were cleared and trees planted. A gypsy encampment was moved, roads were built and a high fence was erected round the six-mile perimeter.

Visitors to Whipsnade can either walk around areas of the park or drive through. There are now nearly half a million visitors a year and about 46,000 cars.

Attractive though it is to visitors, Whipsnade plays its most important role in conservation work. There are 2,000 animals there of 190 different species, many of which wander freely about the parkland. Most have been bred at Whipsnade, although some have come from other zoos in exchange for surplus animals.

The original design for the park was so far-sighted, taking account of the natural contours of the land and with well planned roads and viewing positions, that little change has been necessary.

Some new designing is to be undertaken, however, involving the resiting of some of the animals so that visitors will see them on a geographical basis.

It is also planned to have a complex of more conventional zoo buildings near the main gate, so that winter visitors or those who can spend only a short time there will be able to see some of the animals under cover.

But, as an official of the society said, the zoo will continue to put the breeding of animals first. That part of the work at Whipsnade has developed to such an extent that 90 per cent of the animals there were born in captivity and 80 per cent were bred at Whipsnade.

"The plan is to build up breeding groups of animals and to continue with the exchange of animals from one zoo to another", the official said.

"This is a new trend in zoo management, very evident today".

The emphasis is on the welfare of a species as a group and Whipsnade has the advantage of being sufficiently spacious to accommodate groups of animals.

On the actual anniversary of the opening day, May 23, visitors will be admitted at the equivalent 1931 prices of 5p for adults and 2½p for children.

America turns down propaganda volume on El Salvador crisis

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, March 13

The State Department has decided that it has been overdoing things in its efforts to arouse the world to the dangers of communism in El Salvador.

In a background briefing yesterday, a senior official said: "Our impression is that this story is running about five times as big as it really is".

He admitted grudgingly that the prominence given to the story was entirely the result of the department's own, strenuous efforts.

Ambassadors were sent on tours of Europe, volumes of documents proving the extent of communist infiltration were published and the President, the Secretary of State, and lesser officials missed no opportunity of illustrating the importance of El Salvador in saving the world from communism.

Just a few days ago, officials were explaining the "domino effect" in Central America: first Nicaragua went, now El Salvador is under attack, Guatemala and Honduras come next, with Mexico in line behind them.

That is all changed now, and the department wants the press to turns its attention elsewhere.

Various explanations for this sudden reversal have been offered. One is that the Administration's first, very strong, denunciations of Nicaraguan, Cuban and Soviet intervention in El Salvador have had their effect.

The flow of arms to the insurgents seems to have dropped sharply, and the Administration has postponed a decision on whether all aid to Nicaragua should be ended permanently.

Aid was suspended because of Nicaragua's participation in the supply of arms to the rebels and a deadline for stopping it permanently, set a month ago, is now upon us—and had been extended.

Another reason for playing down the importance of El Salvador is that American insistence on it was beginning to annoy America's allies, notably Canada and West Germany, who failed to see the situation in the same apocalyptic terms once used by the Americans.

Furthermore, other South American countries all advocate a political rather than a military solution to the crisis.

Probably still more important are domestic considerations. Opposition to American involvement in El Salvador is building up rapidly and although the differences with Vietnam are great the "Vietnam syndrome" was being invoked successfully to oppose sending American advisers to El Salvador.

The President is engaged in a life or death struggle over his budget and does not want public attention distracted by secondary issues. This is all rather hard on Mr Robert White, the former American ambassador to El Salvador, who was dismissed from the Foreign Service for opposing an exclusively military aproach to the problem.

He said on Wednesday that he was being offered as a sacrificial lamb on the altar of extreme conservatism.

Conservatives, particularly some influential senators, are greatly displeased at Mr Alexander Haig's nominations for senior positions in the State Department and White feels that he was dismissed in a placatory gesture.

The crisis in Central America will continue, whatever turns State Department propaganda may take. Fifteen more American soldiers are being sent to El Salvador, a training team of Green Beret special troops, bringing the number of American military personnel there to about 60. An additional four American helicopters will be sent to join the six already there.

At the same time, American officials are expressing disquiet at the rapid build-up of the Nicaraguan Army. A State Department spokesman said today that the Army was being increased to 50,000 men, far larger than earlier Nicaraguan armies (including President Somoza's National Guard) and the department considered it "a contribution to instability" in the region.

The Nicaraguans say they need the bigger Army to protect themselves from a counter-revolution by exiled National Guardmen, including the late President's son.

Nicaragua strongly denies El Salvador arms traffic

By Our Diplomatic Staff

Allegations by the United States that Nicaragua had been acting as a bridge for the supply of arms from Communist countries to the rebels in El Salvador were denounced as a "total, complete and categorical lie" and a "malicious calumny" by Father Miguel d'Escoto, the Nicaraguan Minister for Foreign Affairs, in London yesterday.

Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, a special envoy of President Reagan, toured EEC capitals last month with documents said by the Americans to demonstrate the existence of such arms traffic.

Father d'Escoto is to fly to Brussels and then Paris today as he winds up a similar European tour that has lasted a fortnight.

Talks with Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, on Thursday had left Father d'Escoto with the impression that Britain was "perhaps the only country in Europe" to have been persuaded by the American line.

In fact, his own experience during Nicaragua's civil war had convinced him that the easiest place to get arms was on the American black market.

El Salvador itself had not accused Nicaragua of the involvement alleged by the Americans. As a practical matter, he added, it was important that arms brought in from outside should be compatible with those that might be captured in battle.

Father d'Escoto was keen to stress that the Nicaraguans wanted better relations with the Americans, as with Britain. He felt some sympathy for the United States, he added, as a country "beset with deep anxieties and horrible obsessions".

As an earnest of that sympathy, Father d'Escoto, describing the population of his country as "less than the smallest New York borough", made on their behalf what he described as "a solemn revolutionary promise": never to invade the United States.

Colonel accused of role in Madrid rebellion

From Our Own Correspondent
Madrid, March 13

Colonel José San Martín, former head of the general staff of Spain's elite Brunete Armoured Division stationed near the capital, has been charged with military rebellion arising from last month's failed coup, the Defence Ministry said today.

The colonel, who was chief of intelligence under Admiral Carrero Blanco when he was Franco's Prime Minister in the 1970s, was said to be the brains among the plotters.

A professor, he had carried out postgraduate studies in economics and politics in both Spain and France.

One of the Civil Guard officers who took part in the assault on the Cortes on February 23 and who was detained, has now been reported missing.

American denial: The United States Embassy, stung into action by an accusation that it had advance knowledge of a coup attempt, today dismissed as "gross and malicious misrepresentation" charges that Washington's loyalty to Spanish democracy wavered on the night of the coup.

An embassy spokesman defended Washington's commitment to Spanish democracy and made particular reference to Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, who is the focus of Spanish criticism.

"The United States and Secretary Haig have strongly supported Spanish democracy for the past five years in every possible way and will continue to do so", the spokesman said.

"Any assertions that the United States Government withheld support for democracy while it waited to see the outcome of the coup attempt is a gross and malicious misrepresentation."

Two generals, 17 Civil Guard officers, and a Franco union leader have already been charged in connexion with the coup attempt. Two more generals and 61 Civil Guards are under arrest, awaiting charges.—UPI.



Eric Tabarly's yacht Pen Duick 6 passing through the streets of Marans, western France, on the way for an overhaul.

Aid for Grenada airport opposed

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, March 13

The United States has urged EEC governments to refrain from giving financial aid for the construction of an international airport in Grenada.

The Americans apparently fear that Cuba, which has close ties with the Grenada Government, could use the airport as a military base.

The left-wing regime of Mr Maurice Bishop came to power in Grenada in a coup in 1979, deposing Sir Eric Gairy, who had good relations with Washington. The Americans have cold-shouldered the new regime and recently withheld hurricane relief aid

Ostensibly, the Americans justify their attitude by pointing to Mr Bishop's failure to hold elections, his banning of an Opposition newspaper and detention without trial of officials of the previous Government. But it is Cuba's involvement that is thought to be the real reason

The American démarche has caused embarrassment and anger in Brussels. M Claude Cheysson, the EEC commissioner in charge of relations with developing countries, has been helping the Grenada Government to put together a consortium of countries willing to finance the $35m (about £14m)-airport project.

Among those invited to attend a meeting of the potential aid donors in Brussels next month are, in addition to the EEC countries, the United States, Canada, Sweden, Mexico, Venezuela, various Arab countries and Cuba.

It is argued in Brussels that the best way of preventing Grenada becoming dependent on Cuba for economic support is to diversify the island's sources of external aid.

Meanwhile, it was learnt today that the EEC is to release £800,000 of emergency food and relief aid for the victims of the civil war in El Salvador, after hearing a report from Red Cross officials

Hijack group said to have origins in London

Islamabad, March 13.—Opposition sources said today that Al-Zulfikar, the group which claims responsibility for the hijacking of a Pakistani airliner now in Damascus, was formed in London soon after the execution of Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, in April, 1979.

Western diplomats said the movement first appeared as the Pakistan Liberation Army and consisted of Bhutto supporters, left-wing students and dissident Army officers. It sought support among Pakistani workers abroad, particularly in Gulf countries and Libya.

According to its underground newspaper, which began circulating in Pakistan late last year, the group changed its name to Al-Zulfikar (The Sword), the former Prime Minister's first name.

The newspaper, also called *Al-Zulfikar*, said the group claimed responsibility for several bomb explosions in the unruly tribal areas along Pakistan's frontier with Afghanistan. It urged Pakistanis to overthrow the military ruler, General Zia ul-Haq, who removed Mr Bhutto in July, 1977.

The Pakistani Government says the hijackers of the Boeing which is now in Syria had reported that the Secretary-General of Al-Zulfikar was Mr Murtaza Bhutto, aged 26, the former Prime Minister's elder son.

Western diplomats said Mr Murtaza Bhutto frequently visited Arab countries and now lived mainly in Kabul, which had become Al-Zulfikar's headquarters.

A European diplomat formerly based in Kabul said he was introduced to Mr Murtaza Bhutto at an official function organized by the Soviet-installed Government last year. Foreign journalists have reported seeing him on flights from Kabul to Delhi.

General Rahim Khan, the Pakistani Defence Secretary, said last week that when the hijacked airliner arrived in Kabul, Mr Murtaza Bhutto embraced the hijackers and told Afghan officials near by that "these are our boys and they have succeeded in their first mission".

Several western and Middle East diplomats in Islamabad said they had received reports confirming that Mr Murtaza Bhutto was in Kabul before the hijacking and claiming that he worked closely with the Afghan authorities.

Pakistan and Afghanistan have long protected and encouraged each other's opponents. Mr Bhutto's Government gave arms and financial support to Islamic fundamentalists for an abortive uprising north of Kabul in the mid-1970s, the diplomats said.

The remnants of the same group, now led by Mr Gulbudeen Hekmatyar, are waging a guerrilla war against the Government in Kabul. They had the support of General Zia while President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan supported Mr Murtaza Bhutto, the opponent of General Zia, the diplomats said.

Pakistan has accused Kabul of collusion in the hijacking. It says the hijackers had only pistols when they took the aircraft to Kabul, but they were armed with Stenguns, grenades, two bombs and more pistols when it left for Damascus.

The link between Mr Murtaza Bhutto and his mother, Nusrat, and sister, Benazir — who lead Mr Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP) — is unclear. The Government says Al-Zulfikar is the party's armed wing.

The two women denied government charges that the PPP was involved in the hijacking. They said the party did not condone hijacking, but ac[...] that extreme acts were in[...] able after three and a [...] years of military repressior[...]

They told reporters, be[...] being jailed for three mor[...] that to the best of their k[...] ledge Mr Murtaza Bhutto still in London rewriting a [...]sis on international relatio[...]

He was at Oxford Unive[...] at the time of his father's d[...] fall with his younger bro[...] Shah Nawaz. They have no[...] turned to Pakistan. Murtaza [...] been named as a central fig[...] in a subversion trial nea[...] completion in Peshawar, [...] the Afghan frontier.

He was accused of anti-st[...] activities and tried in his [...]sence on a charge of organi[...] the transport of left-wing [...]dents from Peshawar to K[...] for training in weapons and [...]version. Opposition sources [...] the trial is part of the mili[...] government's harassment of [...] Bhutto family and claim [...] the allegations cannot be [...]stantiated.

Murtaza's property could [...] confiscated if he is found gu[...] The two homes his mother [...] sister live in, one in Kar[...] and the other at the fa[...] estate at Larkana in Cer[...] Sind province, are said to [...] in his name.—Reuter.

News analysis: Right confident of support for military interference

Spanish politicians fear another coup attempt

This is the second of a two-part series in which Richard Wigg examines Spain after the attempted coup. The first part appeared yesterday.

As more details of the failed military coup have gradually emerged they have proved a profound shock to Spanish politicians, especially the Socialists who now have to live with a nightmare of another possible coup attempt.

"That night we lost the next general election, which previously we were most probably winning. The middle classes won't vote now for Felipe González, thinking he will not last two months with the military," a prominent Socialist said to me.

By contrast, the small minority of extreme right-wingers, who everyone had assumed belonged to the "museum of politics", now suddenly realize that they could count again—thanks to the tradition of military interference with civilian governments.

Nowadays if you frequent their company they sound overbearing and full of jokes in bad taste about the "cowardice" of the MPs who "ducked like rabbits" (as one put it to me) under their benches when Colonel Antonio Tejero, pistol in hand, erupted into the Cortes with his posse of civil guards.

There was an amazing change of atmosphere at the Club Siglo XXI, Madrid's political debating society, last week when veteran ministers of the Franco era, names long forgotten, turned out in force to hear a well-known Francoite journalist propose a switch to democracy "with authority". He labelled it "the Fifth Democracy", counting the previous failed attempts and in obvious reference to de Gaulle's Fifth Republic.

The politicians' mood has gone through three stages since the attempted coup. After their release from Parliament they expressed elation that democracy had triumphed under King Juan Carlos's leadership.

Then there was unease when they learnt that significant elements of the Army were involved and now, in spite of the efforts of Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the new Prime Minister, to raise morale, there is depression as it has sunk in that the military have not taken the coup attempt as badly as they should have.

Along with the slogan daubed on Madrid's streets "Liberty for Tejero", another has gone up saying succinctly "Either a purge or another coup".

The national executive of the ruling Centre Democratic Union has called on the Prime Minister to take measures to prevent another coup attempt and Señor Calvo Sotelo has pledged that he will take steps "to defend the constitution".

Will democracy survive for the Football World Cup to be held in Spain in June, 1982? While it is premature to judge where Señor Calvo Sotelo will eventually take the country, he has begun by trading very lightly in view of military sensibilities.

He has not been alone, however. Even Señor Santiago Carrillo, the Communist leader, displayed the Spanish flag prominently at a mass rally in the Plaza Mayor here last weekend and refrained from extending a clenched fist at the close.

Terrorism and devolution, themes like the national flag which obsess many military minds, are to be given a cold, hard look again.

What is most significant is the chastened language the heads of the two existing autonomous regional governments adopted after talking to Señor Calvo Sotelo.

The Army has been told it will not be used in the Basque country, which is something profoundly important for saving democracy. What is now worrying Basque politicians is that if tougher measures are adopted by an unreformed police, whatever the legal framework, the truce announced last month by ETA's political-military wing will break down.

Rumours circulating that "old guard" police chiefs are to be promoted are deeply disturbing.

If Spanish democracy is to avoid going into a decline, Señor Calvo Sotelo must govern courageously, dragging his fractious party along with him. The Government can only hope—and it is only a hope—that the courts martial will put the Army's own house in order.

S African sports association helps to compile blacklist

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesberg, March 13

The predominantly black controlled South African Council of Sport (Sacos) claimed tonight that it was partially responsible for the blacklist of international sportsmen and sportswomen who have competed in South Africa.

Sacos is headed by Mr Hasson Howa, who is opposed to racially mixed sport while apartheid laws exist at all other levels of society. Mr Howa's view is simply that there "can be no normal sport in an abnormal society".

Sacos, therefore, considers the chances made in South Africa to integrate the sportsfields as merely cosmetic.

Sacos is scorned by the established sporting bodies, such as the powerful South African Rugby Board and the South African Cricket Union as being of little international consequence.

However, this is a view that might require some revision. Mr Howa said today that Sacos had provided the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, a body which appears to be succeeding in isolating South Africa from international competition, as well as the United Nations, with the names of foreign sportsmen maintaining links with South Africa "as and when they wanted them".

Newspapers here reported in large type today the decisions of Nick Faldo, the golfer, and Bill Beaumont, the British Lions Rugby captain, to avoid further involvement in South African sport.

Mr Faldo, as a professional golfer, will not be sadly missed on the South African Sunshine Circuit, a winter round of golf tournaments. But Bill Beaumont's decision not to play again in South Africa, if he decides finally not to do so, is another question. He was an immensely popular captain of the British Lions during their South African tour last year and he has been invited back to South Africa to play in a memorial game for an Orange Free State player, Rampie Stander.

Rugby has become a critical political issue in the general election campaign. One of the main issues being debated by the ruling National Party and the official opposition Progressive Federal Party is the inclusion of Coloured (mixed race) schoolboys in an annual series of trials, known as the Craven Week.

Headmasters of 15 high schools on the East Rand close to Johannesburg have decreed that their schools will not take part officially in the Craven Week if Coloured schools also participate.

Night after night at various meetings, Government ministers and leading spokesmen are being assailed to give a definite opinion on the Rugby issue.

US director of World Bank quits over cuts

From Frank Vogl
United States Economic Correspondent
Washington, March 13

Mr Colby King, the Un[...] States director of the W[...] Bank, has resigned in pr[...] at the Reagan Administrat[...] foreign aid policies. In a l[...] to President Reagan, he s[...] "Now is not the time to un[...]mine our influence in the W[...] Bank and in global econ[...] development."

Mr King, appointed by P[...]dent Carter in 1979, agree[...] January to remain at his [...] until the new Administra[...] found a successor. Presi[...] Reagan has yet to nomina[...] United States representativ[...] the bank, but Mr King [...] found it too difficult to a[...]cate policies that run cou[...] to those he supported on be[...] of the Carter Administra[...]

In his letter of resigna[...] he emphasizes that he hop[...] new Administration study [...] foreign aid will conclude [...] "it is absolutely crucial [...] the United States to conti[...] its strong support for [...] World Bank".

He writes that "the sta[...] quite simply, are too high" [...] the United States to risk w[...]ening its World Bank posi[...]

Half of Rome's bus staff defy strike call

From John Earle
Rome, March 13

In a trial of strength with unions over half the buse[...] Rome and Naples were on [...] streets today despite a 24-[...] transport strike called thro[...]out the country. Three unions are pressing for mon[...] wage rises ranging from 50[...] to 80,000 lire (£22 to £35).

In Rome and Naples, h[...]ever, spontaneous strike c[...]mittees have formed to dem[...] higher awards.

Staff of Rome's two un[...]ground lines obeyed the st[...] call and the lines were s[...]

US says Soviet military group is in Chad

Washington, March 1[...] Soviet military advisers [...] technicians have entered C[...] to support the Libyan inva[...] according to United St[...] officials tonight. They s[...] "Our information indicates [...] Soviet military technic[...] arrived in Chad in January [...] help maintain Libyan eq[...]ment."

Soviet numbers were pu[...] "less than 50" and it [...] thought that some East Ger[...] technicians are also involve[...]

A State Department offi[...] said: "We intend to take So[...] activities of this sort [...] account in our overall appro[...] to United States-Soviet r[...]tions." Reading a statem[...] cleared at high levels wi[...] the Administration, the offi[...] also said that "the fact [...] activities of this sort conti[...] to go forward suggests that [...] current Soviet 'peace off[...]sive' is nothing more than [...] propaganda effort to shift [...] blame for increasing in[...]national tensions from [...] Soviet Union on to others".

Earlier in the day, Mr A[...]ander Haig, the Secretary [...] State, said a United Sta[...] Soviet summit would depend [...] a number of factors "includ[...] Soviet behaviour pattern[...] Earlier this month he said [...] invasion of Chad was one [...] the events that America [...] watching with deep concern [...] UPI.

Herr Schmidt in surprise meeting

Bonn, March 13.—Herr H[...]mut Schmidt, the West Germ[...] Chancellor, will travel to Fran[...] on Sunday for an unschedul[...] private meeting with Preside[...] Giscard d'Estaing.

The surprise meeting w[...] take place outside Strasbou[...] and no political or governme[...] official will be present, an e[...]bassy spokesman said toda[...] The President enjoys close pe[...]sonal ties with the Chancello[...] —Reuter.

Quebec goes to polls next month after budget of tax cuts

From John Best
Ottawa, March 13

A general election will be held in Quebec on April 13, it was announced by Mr René Lévesque, the Premier, in Quebec city last night. This was two days after his Parti Québécois (PQ) Government had introduced a budget offering a wide range of tax cuts and other benefits to the province's six million people.

With dissolution of the legislature, the budget debate was cut off and the budget *itself largely* rendered lifeless. Some of its sales tax concessions had taken effect on Wednesday.

Mr Lévesque insisted that the PQ plan for Quebec's independence from Canada, in a form called sovereignty-association, will not be an issue in the one-month campaign.

However, opposition to the federal Liberal Government's plan to bring home the Canadian constitution, embodied in the 1867 British North American act, would be a plank in the PQ platform.

Quebec is one of the eight provinces out of Canada's 10 which are fighting the federal scheme, by which the constitution would be "patriated" after Westminster has attached an amending formula and a Bill of Rights.

Mr Lévesque predicted that the PQ will win 75 of 122 seats to be contested—the number of ridings is being enlarged from the present 110.

Mr Claude Ryan, leader of the provincial Liberal opposition, said he expected a hard-fought *campaign*, but he declined to predict the outcome.

It is doubtful whether Mr Lévesque will succeed in his intention to keep the campaign focused on the issue of good government, and away from his party's stand for Quebec independence. The PQ lost a provincial referendum on its sovereignty-association plan last year, with 60 per cent of the voters opposing it.

Mr Ryan said one of the Liberals' main campaign themes will be the *destiny of Quebec* within Canada. And in Ottawa, Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Liberal Prime Minister, who comes from the predominantly French-speaking province, said that the Parti Québécois is still a separatist party.

For tactical reasons the PQ might pretend otherwise but it was obvious to Mr Trudeau that "the aim of that party is to take Quebec out of consideration and I don't see why it should be rewarded at the polls".

The Prime Minister said that he favoured a statement by Mr Ryan to the effect that the provincial Liberals would campaign without the support of the federal party.

The PQ displaced the Liberals as the ruling party on November 15, 1976, winning 71 out of 110 seats, but it has since lost 11 by-elections to the Liberals.

The outcome of the election could turn on whether the Union Nationale, the right-wing party, achieves anything of a revival. If it does, *it could be* at the expense of the Liberals.

Yugoslavia shaken by student rioting

From Dessa Trevisan
Belgrade, March 13

Student riots in Yugoslavia are worrying the authorities. An emergency session by the country's two highest political bodies, the Presidency of State and the Presidium of the Communist Party, was held yesterday after student protests in Pristina, capital of the autonomous region of Kosovo.

The students' grievances are said to have been provoked by economic circumstances and by poor quality food in their canteen.

Their anger spilled into street riots which went through the night on Wednesday. Several thousand students are reported to have shouted protests against economic conditions and state bureaucracy.

They were involved in clashes with the police and in the early hours of yesterday the police dispersed a group of several hundred with tear gas.

An official announcement suggested that the students' grievances were being taken advantage of by "hostile elements".

Life at the university was back to normal yesterday. But the incident has raised some searching questions and although it was started by what eye-witnesses say was an appallingly bad dinner and a student finding a cockroach in his soup, its causes are more complex than that.

Kosovo is Yugoslavia's least developed region. It is overwhelmingly populated by *Albanians*, but there are also the Serbs and the two groups have had a long history of animosity.

In 1968 the young university in Pristina, which now has 37,000 students in a city whose population grew from 18,000 in 1945 to the present 150,000, was the scene of the first Albanian riots when students made several demands, including the right to their own flag.

The danger of national clashes brought the Army to the scene. But money has been pouring in from other areas as, under the Yugoslav constitution the region enjoys a special status obliging the more developed ones to assist.

This assistance has often been given grudgingly, since a lot of the money seems to have been used for the wrong type of project.

Even so, the gap, rather than narrowing, continues to widen and Kosovo remains Yugoslavia's principal problem since economic difficulties in such a sensitive region can easily engender extreme nationalism.

The latest rioting comes at a time when Yugoslavia faces many serious economic problems with the Government trying to curb inflation which last year was more than 40 per cent.

Prices continue to rise and in the first two months of this year went up by 12 per cent, seriously affecting living standards.



The audience at Peking's first rock concert listening to Graham Earnshaw, correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph", who sang Beatle and Rolling Stone numbers.

Police arrest 68 at protest by mothers

From Our Correspondent
Buenos Aires, March 13

Sixty-eight people were arrested yesterday at a demonstration by the mothers of Plaza de Mayo—*women* who are demanding to be told the whereabouts of their missing relatives—and later released after being identified officially by police.

According to a statement issued by Señor Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, the Nobel Peace Prize winner, one of those detained yesterday was Father Antonio Puidjane, a Franciscan who was accompanying the women.

The demonstrators were held on charges of breaking a law against public gatherings

Señor Pérez Esquivel said in the statement issued by the organization he heads, *Paz Y Justicia* (Peace and Justice), that the group was deeply concerned over yesterday's arrests, which cast doubt on a possible policy change by the future administration of General Roberto Viola, who takes office later this month.

Commons view on Canada now under fire

By George Clark,
Political Correspondent

The legal arguments of the Commons Select Committee on Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs about the procedure to be followed at Westminster when Canada applies for a revised constitution are likely to be challenged.

Sir Anthony Kershaw, Conservative MP for Stroud and chairman of the select committee, has been pressing for a speedy response to the committee's conclusions, so that their report and the Government's comments can be debated in the Commons before the Canadian request arrives.

Members of the committee understand that the Government's constitutional law experts are challenging the committee's conclusion that Parliament at Westminster still has a role to play in protecting the federal structure of Canada, and should heed the objections of the eight dissident provinces.

Mr Begin cuts Labour lead in latest opinion poll

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, March 13

With less than four months to go until Israel's general election, an opinion poll pub*lished* today *discloses a significant* narrowing in the gap between the current favourite, the opposition Labour Party, and the ruling right-wing Likud coalition, headed by Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister.

The poll, conducted for the *Jerusalem Post* among a sample of 1,285 Israelis, also predicts that a new centre party headed by Mr Moshe Dayan would win a total of 19 seats in the 120-seat Knesset Parliament, a greater number than indicated in any previous soundings.

Although today's poll still shows the Likud coalition heading for defeat, it shows that it has regained some of its lost popularity over the past month to give it 25 seats in the next Knesset, compared with only 20 when a similar poll was conducted last month.

Over the same period, Labour's predicted number of seats has dropped from 58 to 52. No *reasons are given for the change* but political observers believe it is largely attributable to the recent controversial series of tax and price-cutting measures introduced by Mr Yoram Aridor, Likud's new Finance Minister.

It is also noted that the decline in Labour's fortunes comes after a period in which Mr Begin has conducted two well-publicized election tours, designed to demonstrate the support his Government has given to Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank and to new Jewish suburbs in annexed East Jerusalem.

The high degree of support for a new centre party led by Mr Dayan is certain to increase further the chances of such a party being launched formally

Jewish challenge at shrine

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, March 13

Israeli security forces in occupied Hebron stood by today when Jewish militants held a demonstrative prayer service over the Tomb of the Patriarchs in defiance of a military government order reserving the shrine for Muslims on Fridays, their Sabbath.

A similar demonstration was held last Friday in the shrine and soldiers ejected the men forcibly at the end of their service.

The worshippers, residents of the Jewish suburb of Kiryat Arba, interpreted the soldiers' tolerance today as an indication that the Government was coming round to recognizing Jewish rights in the shrine over the Cave of the Machpela, revered as the burial place of the Biblical patriarchs and sacred to Jews and Muslims.

Ecologist candidate gets Giscard party backing

From Ian Murray
Paris, March 13

Supporters of President Giscard d'Estaing are being urged to ensure that an ecologist candidate can stand in the first round of the presidential elections.

For the moment, Mr Brice Lalonde, the candidate most likely to receive such help, is doing very badly in the opinion polls and could expect no more than 1 per cent of the vote. Moreover, he has admitted that he is having trouble collecting the 500 signatures necessary to stand.

These are the signatures of support from the so-called "grand electors" of France. They number about 40,000 and comprise mayors and other elected representatives throughout the country. Nobody can stand for the presidency without the support of 500 of them from a minimum of 30 departments.

President Giscard d'Estaing's campaign headquarters this week learnt that there was a real chance that votes could be lost to the left if there were no ecologist candidate to vote for. It has been decided, therefore, to try to find the necessary 500 signatures for M Lalonde.

M Bernard Stasi, the president of the Centrist Party (CDS), which is one of those which make up the Giscard faction, accordingly appealed for support for the ecologists in a radio interview yesterday.

"It would not be normal if the ecologist movement were absent from the great debate, since it represents between 6 per cent and 8 per cent of the electoral body, particularly among the young", he said.

Since M Lalonde had made it clear that he would not give his supporters any advice on how to vote in the decisive second round of the election, M Stasi said, there was no harm in helping him to stand in the first round.

At the same time, the President's campaign managers believe that such a move could do real harm to the chances of M François Mitterrand, the *Socialist candidate. It would* help not only *to show* the President in a generous, liberal light, but would also attract votes away from the Socialists in the first round.

The need to win and hold such tiny portions of the vote was underlined by the publication today of the latest Sofrès opinion poll in *Le Figaro*. It shows that the President and M Mitterrand are once again neck-and-neck, each with 50 per cent support for the second round.

French Presidential Election

The poll is the first since the President announced his candidature and shows a 2 per cent improvement in his position from a Sofrès poll a month ago.

At the same time, preference for the President as a first choice of the French voter is slipping constantly, while M Mitterrand's popularity is rising just as regularly. Last October, 34 per cent said they would vote for the President in the first round and only 19 per cent for his Socialist rival. Today's poll gives the President 29 per cent, compared with 25 per cent for M Mitterrand.

Of the other candidates included in the Sofrès poll, only M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, with 15 per cent, and M Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, with 16 per cent, score more than the 5 per cent a candidate needs to poll to win state aid for election expenses.

But the staunchly conservative *Le Figaro* does not include any mention in its poll of the music-hall comedian Coluche, who still says he intends to stand. He is, however, included in today's poll in *Le Quotidien de Paris*, which finds that he could expect up to *7.5 per cent* of the first round vote— significantly more than any candidate other than the big four.

Ayatollah urged to intervene in crisis

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, March 13

The Ayatollah Khomeini is coming under pressure to end his week-long silence on the latest round of vehement political fighting between President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and his Muslim fundamentalist opponents.

Prominent clergymen today denounced the violence at a political rally held by the President more than a week ago and there was a warning that a course similar to that being pursued by the President would push the country towards civil war.

Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri, the leader of Friday prayers in the holy capital of Qom, urged Ayatollah Khomeini to intervene to put an end to the crisis.

It was also reported that anti-Bani-Sadr demonstrators in Isfahan yesterday called on the ayatollah to "clarify to status of the counter-revolutionaries".

The ayatollah declared a week of public silence from last Friday, while issuing a short, rather vague statement condemning the violence.

Political observers, a little unsure of exactly which way the political wind is now blowing, hope he might make one of his customary speeches tomorrow in which the subject will be brought up. The ayatollah's view is regarded as crucial to the outcome.

The length of his silence has puzzled *diplomatic* observers and as usual Tehran's rumour-mill has been quick to speculate that the ayatollah is again seriously ill or has fled the country. Both these notions have been categorically denied by the ayatollah's office.

Ayatollah Montazeri, speaking at his weekly prayers ceremony in Qom, also called for decisive legal action against the "satanic hands" responsible for last week's violence, in which supporters of the President savagely beat *and arrested* members of a fundamentalist gang.

"These incidents have divided our people into two groups . . . and that makes our nation forget our main enemy, the great Satan (United States)", he said.

Ayatollah Montazeri also gave a warning of "some self-interested and non-doctrinaire people in the Army who cause the Army to be wicked". The President is the commander-in-chief of the army.

At Tehran's Friday prayers ceremony Ayatollah Ali Khamenehi, a leader of the dominant Islamic Republican Party, which opposes the President, accused the superpowers of using politicians "who are following the satanic policy of colonizers to get key positions and then accuse others of creating disasters".

He said the superpowers wanted to create an unstable society of tension and crisis. "If the bazaar, schools, public offices . . . and newspapers become the scene of conflict, the end will be the suppression of the Islamic republic and nation and civil war."

The ayatollah said: "If hypocrites, troublemakers, and those who create chaos in the city do not stop, we will ask you to fight them."

Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Speaker of the *Majlis* (Parliament) and an IRP leader, in an interview with *the state radio denied accusations* that the parliament was attempting to weaken the President and force him to resign.

Black Africa's economic giant envisages a spectacular growth rate financed by oil revenue

Nigeria aims at self-sufficiency in food and industry

This is part four of a five-part series on Nigeria by Karen Thapar. The first three parts appeared earlier this week.

Nigeria is the economic giant of black Africa. The statistics speak for themselves. The country, the world's fifth largest oil producer, has an annual oil income in excess of $20 billion (£8.6 billion), a gross domestic product growing at over 8 per cent, a domestic market of more than 85 million people, and an unambiguous and uninhibited capitalist philosophy of development.

The result is that its new development plans envisage a scale of growth that is not only phenomenal in African terms but particularly inviting to those foreign investors willing to risk the hazards of living in Lagos.

The economic emphasis of the 18-month-old civilian Government is towards the practical and the necessary, and away from the spectacular prestige projects of its military predecessor.

Having acquired the concrete national stadiums and theatres, the super-expressways and the latest telephone systems that give Lagos its cosmopolitan aura, President Shagari is now implementing the promises of increased agricultural output and real industrial investment, of better transport, more widespread education, improved housing and reliable power generation, which have hitherto been ignored.

A staggering £64 billion is to be channelled as new *investment* by 1985. Of this, £8 billion is the share of a new "green *revolution*" *seeking to increase domestic food production* and the output of cash crops, which in the years ahead must begin to replace the two million barrels a day of exported oil *that forms* 93 per cent of all foreign exchange earning.

The aim is self-sufficiency in food and renewal of such traditional exports as cocoa, groundnuts and palm oil, which declined dramatically during the runaway oil boom of the 1970s.

The same target of self-reliance lies at the heart of the industrial plans. Nigeria is seeking to curtail its present import level of almost £1 billion a month by manufacturing at home what is so far bought from abroad.

At the same time, it is aiming to develop oil-allied industries, which are a natural industrial focal point for an important Opec state and which have so far been foolishly neglected.

These targets imply that another Nigerian boom is on the way. The difference now is that sounder and more cautious economic conservatism, the hallmark of the Shagari presidency, will be holding the reins. This time Nigeria is enlightened by the fluctuations of the oil market experienced in the last three years and aware of its own limitations to absorb profitably rapid investment.

What will fuel this boom in oil. Nigeria produces 2.16 million barrels a day of high quality "bonny light", which sells at the top of the Opec price range.

National consumption is about 200,000 barrels a day, and of the remainder almost half, or just over a million barrels, is sold to the United States. The rest is spread between 51 different customers in an almost unique attempt to ensure political reliability and dependability of purchasers.

In the past, Nigeria has suffered when its customers have reneged on commitments to increase their contracted crude, and was most recently of all only rescued by the sudden outbreak of the Gulf war.

But, *for the next five years*, Nigeria has based its plans on a conservative estimate of the oil market which *itself* leaves ample room for credible enhancement.

The Nigerian economic plan therefore rests securely on a bedrock of sound expectations. The doubts are all about implementation. The truncated 1980 budget of less than £10 billion failed to be spent by perhaps as much as £2,000m. Yet, paradoxically, even if all does go well, in the short term this attempt to attain self-sufficiency will in fact increase Nigeria's dependence on both foreign imports and on an expatriate work force.

Today, Nigeria imports £1.2 billion worth of middle-level technology and electrical goods from Britain at a trade imbalance in excess of £1,000m. There are more than 25,000 British expatriates. Under the terms of the new five-year development plan, between now and 1985, a near doubling of imports is envisaged and an extra 125,000 *skilled* workers required.

In the next five years, if *Nigeria sticks to its plans, its* importance as a magnet for European, particularly British, French and German, exports will grow *significantly*. And, if as well, Nigeria can achieve *even half of its set targets*, it will have established its stature as the colossus of black Africa. For then, the oil giant with a horizon of perhaps 20 years' production will have emerged as the industrial power of the continent.

The last article will appear on our feature page on Monday.

German fears of new terrorism dismissed

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, March 13

A number of squatters and rioters causing concern in West German cities have links with terrorist circles. Herr Gerhart Baum, the Interior Minister, said today.

But he emphasized that there was no evidence that a "new terrorism" was emerging.

Herr Baum was replying to suggestions by opposition politicians, in particular Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian Prime Minister, that the squatters and their sympathizers were a breeding-ground for a new generation of terrorists. They pointed to the fact that the student rebellions of the late 1960s gave rise to the Baader-Meinhof terrorists of the 1970s.

Herr Baum said that 70 out of the 1,300 squatters and sympathizers investigated by police since January, 1980, were found to have terrorist associations. But attempts by terrorists to influence the squatters had been unsuccessful.

The interior ministers of the *Länder*, deeply divided about how to tackle the squatters and the riots that erupt when they are evicted, will discuss the problem behind closed doors on May 5. *Opposition* Christian Democratics and Christian Social Union politicians favour harsher laws on demonstrations and more effective weapons for the police. Social Democrats and Free Democrats argue that the state must tackle the causes of the problem.

The Christian Democrat-ruled *Länder* used their majority in the Bundesrat, the Upper House, Today to hold up a government Bill repealing an anti-terrorist law passed in 1976 punishing anyone who publicly advocated violence.

Christian Democratic premiers said that at this moment it was a step in the wrong direction. The Bill now goes to the arbitration committee.

Meeting interrupted: Intruders interrupted the concluding session of the United Nations Human *Rights Commission* today to demand its intervention on behalf of hunger-striking "political prisoners" in West Germany (Our Geneva Correspondent writes).

A banner unfurled by three youths and three girls, who described themselves as relatives, asserted that "prisoners are dying" and called for immediate action by the commission. They claim that 50 *prisoners* had been on hunger strike for six weeks.

10,000 seal pups slaughtered in two-day hunt

St John's, Newfoundland, March 13.—Canadian and Norwegian hunters killed nearly 10,000 baby seals in the first two days of the annual hunt off southern Labrador, according to a Federal Fisheries Service officer.

The harp seal pups were killed by crews from seven Canadian and three Norwegian ships as they gathered on ice packs north of Newfoundland, he said yesterday. The harp quota is 78,000.

The Greenpeace Foundation, an environmentalist group opposed to the hunt, is sending its ship, Rainbow Warrior, to the area and hopes to disrupt the killing. But the vessel is not due to reach the scene until March 20.—Reuter.

Effects of nationality Bill worry Hongkong

By Our Diplomatic Staff

Sir Murray MacLehose, the Governor of Hongkong, visits London routinely two or three time a year. But there is nothing routine about his visit which ends today after five days of discussions with Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary.

The object of the exercise is the Nationality Bill, which Hongkong residents dislike on several counts. That attitude has almost certainly featured prominently in Sir Murray's briefing to Lord Carrington for his trip to Hongkong and Peking later this month.

With 180,000 immigrants, legal and illegal, in 1979, Hongkong faces an explosion of stateless people should the Bill become law.

Seven years' residence in Hongkong qualifies an immigrant for "belonger status", including a Hongkong British passport.

The Bill would remove that provision, and would also leave unclear the status of the immigrants' families, according to *critics*.

The Bill would also redefine existing residents as "citizens of British dependent territories", a nomenclature which the people of Hongkong are not the first to object to.

Above all, there is a feeling in Hongkong that the Bill could be the first stage in a British manoeuvre to distance itself from the colony.

Labour asked to back Fraser B52 policy

From Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, March 13

The announcement earlier this week that Australia would allow United States Air Force B52 bombers to use Darwin as a base seems likely to create problems for the Labour opposition.

Mr Anthony Street, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, returned from Washington this week and after talking with Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, announced that the bombers would be granted access to Darwin, provided that they did not carry nuclear weapons without the consent of the Government.

The Government has taken the unusual step of seeking the support of the opposition on this matter, which may well be to emphasize that the Labour Party is unlikely to object.

In Parliament, the opposition made a strong attack on the agreement, subjecting both Mr Street and Mr James Killen, the Defence Minister, to extensive questioning

But outside Parliament it is unlikely that Labour will continue to object,

Cricket

Smiles wiped off England's faces

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Bridgetown, March 13

England came within an ace of bowling West Indies out cheaply when the third Test match got under way here today. When Gomes came in 20 minutes before lunch, West Indies, having been put in, were 65 for four, with Greenidge, Haynes, Richards and Mattis all out. But Lloyd, in fine form from the start, took advantage of the easing conditions and Gomes stayed with him to add 154 for the fifth wicket.

At the close West Indies were 236 for seven, Jackman having removed Lloyd for exactly 100 and Dilley accounting for Gomes and Murray. Lloyd, playing a true captain's role, batted 233 minutes and hit 17 fours with all his old power; he was ruthless in punishing anything loose as he reached the fourteenth century of his Test career. Gomes, who batted the same length of time for his 58, survived three chances to Bairstow, two catches and a stumping off Emburey.

Botham won the toss with a broad smile, thankful to be able to field. Butcher and Jackman won their first England caps and it was Jackman who made the first break in his first over—at the age of 35 and after 35 minutes play. Being more accurate than Botham, Jackman might with advantage have opened the bowling. The two slip catches that went to hand were both safely held, the second accounting for the great Richards and convincing a nearly full house that for the time being at any rate West Indies had a fight on their hands.

Sadly, though, England just lacked the firepower to press their advantage home. In the end it became a race against time, as batting became gradually less hazardous. By mid-afternoon England were down to using Gooch rather than the fourth fast bowler West Indies would have been able to call upon. When Bairstow put down a straightforward chance at the wicket given by Gomes off Botham 40 minutes before tea, West Indies looked to be making good their escape.

When Bairstow took Dilley's first ball of the match, which was not especially short, well above shoulder height, England's chance was there for all to see. Against the West Indian attack I doubt whether any side would have backed itself to make 120—or to go into lunch without a cracked bone or two. I can remember no livelier pitch at the start of a Test match; it bore no resemblance to the Bridgetown of old. The temptation was to bowl short to put the wind up the batsmen, but only Botham, on occasions, fell for it. In his first three overs he conceded two fours and a six, all from hooks by Haynes and Greenidge.

Dilley's problem was in finding his direction. He is very short of bowling, but he bowled well. When, after seven overs, Botham gave way to Jackman, Dilley's four overs had cost only five runs and he had beaten the bat three or four times. With his third ball in Test cricket Jackman beat Greenidge all ends up; with his fifth he had him caught at first slip. Off the fifth ball of the next over Richards was very well caught at second slip by Botham off Dilley.

When Richards, having received one ball from Jackman, got down to Dilley's end, a great business was made of giving him two long legs on the fence within 30 yards of each other, ostensibly to catch the hook. Dilley, however, pitched his first ball to Richards well up and on the off stump; Richards came forward to it and Botham held the fast catch two-handed to his left. This, believe it or not, was only Dilley's third wicket of the tour.

Having survived, almost at once, an appeal for a catch at the wicket off Dilley, Mattis, tall and erect, batted for an hour with some aplomb. At 46 he lost Haynes: Jackman, with the first ball of his sixth over, had him caught at the wicket driving at a wide one. Mattis hit Jackman for two fours and a three in his seventh over, whereupon Botham had him leg before. When umpire Archer gave a batsman out for the first time in Test cricket, Mattis held his hand to his head in horror.

With the pitch losing a little of its fire and the ball no longer as hard as it had been, this was a bonus for England. At lunch West Indies were 72 for four. All things considered England, I imagine, would have settled for that.

After the excitement and promise of the morning, the afternoon session was an anti-climax. Gomes was bowled by a rare no-ball from Dilley and then, when he was 34 and the total 127 for four, came his reprieve at the hands of Bairstow. This was a bad miss, though Bairstow retained the ball for long enough to make a despairing appeal for the catch. Standing back to Botham, he had no difficulty getting two hands to the ball somewhere in front of first slip. "I am afraid you've missed the boat," Rohan Kanhai, a former West Indian captain, said.

WEST INDIES: First Innings
C. G. Greenidge, c Gooch, b Jackman .. 14
D. L. Haynes, c Bairstow, b Jackman .. 25
I. V. A. Richards, c Botham, b Dilley .. 0
E. H. Mattis, l-b-w, b Botham .. 16
*C. H. Lloyd, c [illegible], b Jackman .. 100
H. A. Gomes, c [illegible], b Dilley .. 58
†D. A. Murray, c [illegible], b Dilley .. [illegible]
A. M. E. Roberts, not out .. [illegible]
J. Garner, not out .. [illegible]
Extras (b [illegible], l-b [illegible], w 2, n-b 3) [illegible]
Total (7 wickets) .. 236
M. A. Holding and C. E. H. Croft to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—24, 2—25, 3—47, 4—65, 5—219, 6—224, 7—236.
BOWLING (to date): Dilley, 18—5—38—3; Botham, 21—4—67—1; Jackman, 21—4—62—3; Emburey, 18—4—35—0; Gooch, 3—0—13—0.
Umpires: D. Archer and D. Sang Hue.

KARACHI: Under-19 international match: Australia 318 for 8 dec (L. Potter 108 not out); Pakistan 0 for no wkt.


Jackman: a wicket with his fifth ball in Test cricket

Skiing

Miss Nadig finally lifts World Cup

Furano, Japan, March 13.—Marie-Thérèse Nadig, of Switzerland, finally landed her first World Cup championship when she took the giant slalom here today.

Ten years ago she burst upon the skiing world as a bubbly 17-year-old, taking the Olympic downhill and giant slalom titles at nearby Sapporo. Since then she never quite fulfilled that potential. She won races but never really came close to the World Cup title. Her best previous placing was last year when she was third behind Hanni Wenzel, of Liechtenstein and Austria's great six-time winner, Anne-Marie Moser. Today she basked in the adulation of her beaten comrades.

Of the future, Miss Nadig said: "This is my tenth international season and I believe it would be reasonable to stop there. Alpine skiing gets harder and harder and one has to be very motivated every time. I have won the most important trophies and another medal or world title may not be enough to motivate me. But I will decided about next year when this season ends later this month in Kranjska Gora, after I have had a chance to talk with my family and my friends."

Miss Nadig led after the first run and with a total time of two minutes 34.05 seconds she had a winning margin of 0.39sec over Miss Wenzel, whom she replaces as champion. Miss Wenzel, who missed the first month of the season because of a training injury, was Miss Nadig's biggest worry today.

Miss Wenzel was full of praise for her successor. "She has fully earned this world cup and has won it brilliantly," she said: "one can understand that she is tired after such a hard season, but in victory you forget those things. I think she will continue to race next season. She is still so strong that I think it would be wrong for her to stop now her personality would be greatly missed in the women's competition."

The Americans, Christine Cooper and Tamara McKinney, were third and fourth today, just ahead of the West German Irene Epple. Cindy Nelson, of the United States, tied with Miss Hess for sixth place.

GIANT SLALOM: 1, M.-T. Nadig (Switzerland) 2hr 34min 05sec; 2, H. Wenzel (Liechtenstein) 2:34.44; 3, C. Cooper (U.S.) 2:34.80; 4, T. McKinney (U.S.) 2:36.72; 5, I. Epple (W Germany) 2:37.16; 6, E. Hess (Switzerland) 2:37.23; 7, C. Nelson (US) 2:37.23; 8, O. Charvatova (Czechoslovakia) 2:37.69; 9, E. Glur (Switzerland) 2:38.12; 10, M. Epple (W Germany) 2:39.00.
WORLD CUP STANDINGS: 1, M. T. Nadig 288 pts; 2, E. Hess 227; 3, H. Wenzel 212; 4, I. Epple; C. Cooper 176; 6, P. Pelen 174; 7, C. Kinshofer (W Germany) 165; 8, C. Nelson 154; 9, T. McKinney 153; 10, F. Serrat 148.
GIANT SLALOM STANDINGS: 1, T. McKinney 102 pts; 2, M. T. Nadig 97; 3, I. Epple 74; 4, H. Wenzel 71; 5, M. Epple 70.—Reuter.

Rugby Union

Rules changed to stop pile-ups and collapsed scrummages

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

In their determination to eliminate pile-ups and collapsed scrummages, the International Board have altered the laws on the tackle and also on the binding of the loose-head prop. These were the most significant items to emerge in Cardiff yesterday after the IB's annual meeting which has been spread over three days.

The board has changed law 18, with effect from next season, to provide that the tackle occurs not just when the ball touches the ground but when the ball-carrier *is brought to the ground himself*. A tackled player, if lying on the ground, must release the ball immediately without playing it in any other way. A player who has not been tackled but who is lying on the ground and holding the ball *must immediately pass or release the ball*, or roll away from it and get to his feet.

It will be illegal for a player to fall on or over the ball emerging from a scrummage or ruck. In another addition to law 19 it is laid down that a player on one knee or both knees, or sitting on the ground, will be deemed to be lying on the ground.

The IB were concerned, pending a re-write of the laws due for confirmation a year hence, about an increasing danger of injuries. The eight member-countries have also revised law 20 in an attempt to reduce the incidence of collapsed scrummages.

It is now established that a loose-head prop may either bind his opposing prop inside the left arm of his opponent or place his left arm or forearm on his left thigh. The tighthead prop *must* bind his opposing prop with his right arm over the left shoulder of his immediate opponent.

Wilful action by front row players likely to cause collapsing will include "pulling on an opponent's dress" and, in the interests of safety, referees will have authority to permit a delayed put-in if a player has not got his head down in the scrummage.

Yet another move to make the game safer at all levels is the prohibition of a single stud at the toe of the boot. A committee is to be set up to achieve a specification which would ensure the durability and safety of studs. This is a matter on which the Rugby Football Union for some time has been showing an energetic lead.

All measures taken against the pile-up and collapsed scrummages must be warmly welcomed. Those designed to stop the pile-up will prevent a player lying on his back, after being brought to the ground, and holding up the ball for a colleague—as Stuart Wilson did for New Zealand in their recent international against Wales, when Hika Reid scored a memorable try.

The well-publicized case of Jean-Marc Bourret, the French Rugby League international who joined the Union club of Perpignan and is now under temporary suspension, has been passed back to the French Federation which has been asked to "take any necessary action and report back". The French president, Albert Ferrasse, missed the press conference, having flown home because of a family bereavement. His colleague, André Bosc, said: "We must examine th[e] reality and truth of documen[ts] received from the French rug[by] league, and then make our de[ci]sion."

As expected, an English pr[o]posal that *bona fide* amate[ur] Rugby League players should [be] able to join Union clubs w[hen] approved. It is left to individu[al] Unions to implement this dispens[a]tion as they think best. There a[re] no other changes to the regul[a]tions governing amateurism. [As] Harry McKibbin (Ireland) o[b]served: "There is nothing wha[t]ever to stop players writing book[s] provided they accept no mon[ey] for it."

The board is anxious to ente[r] the interchange of referees [for] international matches, and it m[ay] not be long before some big gam[es] in Europe are handled by officia[ls] from the Southern hemispher[e]. Meanwhile, it is welcome ne[ws] that Australia are inviting officia[ls] from New Zealand and Britain [to] take charge of their two Inte[r]nationals against France th[is] summer.

Members of the IB may accor[d] full international status to match[es] with other countries whose su[s]tained quality of play obvious[ly] justifies it. Mickey Steele-Bodge[r], who chaired the meeting, is [to] recommend to the RFU that fu[ll] England caps are awarded for th[e] internationals in Argentina in Ma[y] and June.

The daily allowance for player[s] with national or international tou[r]ing teams has been increased [to] £5.50. For medium and shor[t] tours, official parties may now b[e] increased by one to a total of 2[?] players.

Sale need more than aid from weather

By Nicholas Keith

Heavy pitches will work against running rugby in today's cup competitions in England and Wales. However, Sale should not take too much comfort from the weather and will need more than meteorological aid to overcome Leicester, the English cup holders for the last two years, at Welford Road.

A match in each competition has been washed away by the rain. In the English cup, sponsored by John Player, the Nottingham-Gosforth tie was called off on Thursday; in the Welsh Cup, sponsored by Schweppes, the semi-final round game between Swansea and Cardiff, has been postponed because the Bridgend pitch is waterlogged. There will be an inspection at Leicester this morning, it is hoped before Sale leave.

Sale's three wishes will be that the experience of players such as Trickey, among the forwards, and Steve Smith, the England scrum half, will carry them through; that the wellington weather will submerge the running skills of Woodward and Dodge and the kicking qualities of Hare; and that their hooker, Simpson, the England reserve, will continue his run of success against Peter Wheeler, the national number one in the number two shirt.

"I played against Peter in the North-Midlands divisional final," Simpson said, "and won the strikes 3—0. Then it was 1—0 to me in the final England trial, so I've every confidence." It is also no secret that Simpson covets an England jersey. The Sale fairy-tale is not likely to have a happy ending, however.

Metropolitan Police, the surprise package against Rosslyn Park in the previous round, should have their progress arrested at the Reddings, although Moseley have had to find late replacements for the hooker, Cox, and their England B scrum half, Gifford. Millington and Morley take their places. Bert Flack, the Warwickshire cricket groundsman, has been supervising mopping-up operations, which ma[y] yet prove unavailing.

Mills, the Gloucester hooker an[d] captain, is fit to lead his sid[e] against London Scottish at Ric[h]mond. This is some compensatio[n] for the absence of Blakeway fo[r] the "Glors" supporters, who ar[e] expected in their thousands at th[e] Athletic Ground. The condition[s] should suit Gloucester.

Form favours Bridgend, wh[o] have twice beaten Llanelli in th[e] semi-final round of the Welsh Cup. However, Gerald Davies report[s] that the Llanelli pack have mad[e] significant strides since Christma[s] and the Scarlets' recent scalp[s] include Pontypridd and Pontypoo[l] (in the quarter-final round). Th[e] tie may be settled in the back row.

There will also be an interestin[g] tussle at half-back, with the cur[rent] Wales partnership of Geral[d] Williams and Pearce facing th[e] promising Douglas and the wil[y] Bennett for Llanelli. Beside[s] Fenwick and J. P. R. Williams wi[ll] want to throw some proverbia[l] mud in the eyes of the Wels[h] selectors

Kirmani and Yadav come to India's rescue

Auckland, March 13.—India were saved from rout by an unbroken ninth-wicket partnership of 60 between Syed Kirmani and Shivlal Yadav on the first day of the third and final Test match against New Zealand. India, one down in the series, slumped to 124 for eight shortly before tea but recovered to reach 184 for eight.

Although both batsmen were dropped early on, they showed India's established batsmen that there was little to fear in the easy-paced pitch. Their 50 partnership came in 91 minutes and at the close Kirmani was unbeaten on 42 and Yadav on 28.

Gavaskar chose to bat after winning the toss for the third time in the series, but the innings never got off the ground. Gavaskar and Vengsarkar were both out cheaply during a productive early spell by the medium-paced Snedden, and when Hadlee trapped Viswanath leg before for two, four wickets had fallen for 50.

India resumed after lunch at 64 for four, but apart from some resistance by the opener, Chauhan, and Srinivasan they failed to get to grips with the bowling and lost four more wickets in the afternoon. Cairns, another medium pacer, was the most successful bowler with three for 34, and Snedden and the off spinner, Bracewell, each took two wickets.

The decline should have continued when Edwards missed the easiest of chances at first slip to dismiss Kirmani off Cairns; earlier Yadav had survived a difficult chance to Hadlee at mid-on. These lapses allowed India to recover, but the failure of their main batsmen has left them with a difficult task to square the series. The only consolation was the amount of help Bracewell found in the pitch, an encouragement to the three Indian spinners, Doshi, Yadav and Shastri.

INDIA: First Innings
*S. M. Gavaskar, c Smith, b Snedden .. 5
C. P. S. Chauhan, c Cairns, b Bracewell .. 36
D. B. Vengsarkar, c Howarth, b Snedden .. 0
S. M. Patil, c Smith, b Cairns .. 19
G. R. Viswanath, l-b-w, b Hadlee .. 2
T. E. Srinivasan, c Smith, b Bracewell .. 29
R. Shastri, c and b Cairns .. 5
†S. M. H. Kirmani not out .. 42
Kapil Dev, b Cairns .. 4
S. Yadav, not out .. 28
Extras (b 5, l-b 3, n-b 6) .. 14
Total (8 wkts) .. 184
D. R. Doshi to bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—9, 2—10, 3—43, 4—50, 5—97, 6—100, 7—114, 8—124.
BOWLING (to date): Hadlee, 21—7—[illegible]—1; Snedden, 18—7—39—2; Cairns, 21—12—34—3; Coney, 5—0—8—0; Bracewell, 29—11—[illegible]—2.
NEW ZEALAND: B. A. Edgar, J. G. Wright, *G. P. Howarth, J. F. Reid, J. V. Coney, G. N. Edwards, †I. D. S. Smith, R. J. Hadlee, B. L. Cairns, M. C. Snedden, J. G. Bracewell.—Reuter.

Hughes to lead on summer tour

Melbourne, March 13.—Kim Hughes, the captain of Western Australia, will lead Australia on their tour of Sri Lanka and England later this year. The vice-captain will be the wicketkeeper, Rodney Marsh, also of Western Australia, who this week won the Sheffield Shield for the eighth time.

The party will be managed by Fred Bennett, who has been in charge of three England tours, and his assistant will be Peter Philpott, the New South Wales coach. Philpott, a former Test leg spinner, will be in charge of the playing side

The appointments, announced by the Australian Cricket Board earlier than expected, ended speculation about the successor to Greg Chappell, who was unavailable for the tour.—Reuter.

Motor racing

Protest over twin chassis

Long Beach, March 13.—Race stewards heard a protest today by 11 teams against racing the revolutionary British twin-chassis Lotus 88 in the United States Grand Prix West on Sunday as formula one cars practised on this tight, twisting street course.

The Lotus team chief, Colin Chapman, had his drivers, Elio de Angelis and Nigel Mansell, practise in the proven Lotus 81 models. A Lotus 88 was later brought into the pits and filled with fuel. A team member said the car would probably run in a one-hour qualifying run later today for Sunday's race. "The stewards need to see the 88 run before they can rule on the protest", Mr Chapman said.

The 11 teams, led by Ferrari and Renault, are believed to be protesting against Mr Chapman using an aerodynamic on a movable part of his car. "There is nothing in the 1981 rules to ban such a system", Mr Chapman added.

With the banning of skirts—aerodynamic devices which scraped the ground and "sucked" the cars close to the tarmac so that they could corner faster—Mr Chapman has put stiff shock absorbers into his 88 model to help control ground effects. He added a separate chassis and suspension unit inside the car for the cockpit and engine to reduce vibration caused by the stiff shocks.

The world champion, Alan Jones, of Australia, in his Williams, had the fastest unofficial time of one minute 21.260 seconds in this morning's practice, giving him a speed of 89.491 mph over the mile course. Jones was followed by last year's winner, Nelson Piquet, of Brazil, in a Brabham, and Mansel.—Reuter.

Chinese mirth control

Peking, March 13.—The Chinese have called on the crowd attending the world ice hockey championship pool C to stop screaming, booing and whistling. "The more exciting a match is, the cooler we should behave", they maintain.—Agence France-Presse.

Squash rackets

Hunt can settle a score

By Richard Eaton

Jahangir Khan has his first encounter in the United Kingdom with the world champion, Geoff Hunt, in the final of the International Squash Players Association Masters championship, sponsored by Smirnoff, in Bangor, Northern Ireland, today.

Jahangir, aged 17, the Wembley-based Pakistani who has been the revelation of the season, won their first encounter in four games in Germany last week. He reached the final on Thursday night with an extraordinary 9—3, 9—1, 9—3 defeat of Maqsood Ahmed, a semi-finalist in last year's British Open. Hunt, however, showed improved form in winning 9—2, 9—6, 9—5 against Gamal Awad, the Egyptian, who beat him in the World Masters at Wembley at the start of the season.

Galwain Briars reconfirmed his position as England No 1 when he outplayed Phil Kenyon, ranked No 2 in England and No 13 in the world, by 9—5, 9—3, 9—5 in the plate final last night. It was Briars's second win over his rival this season.

Seven of the best: Seven of the top 16 players in the English rankings will take part in this after[noon's] semi-final round of th[e] inter-county squash championship sponsored by Perrier, at Ponte[fract] (Rex Bellamy writes). York[shire] champions for five conse[cu]tive years, oppose the combine[d] Hampshire-Guernsey team, whos[e] only appearance in the final wa[s] in 1938. Surrey, champions 15 times, play Lancashire, runners-up on four occasions.

Should Yorkshire and Lancashire contest tomorrow afternoon's final on the same courts, Ian Robinson and Philip Kenyon will hope tha[t] the title does not depend on a[n] open-ended commitment of thei[r] time and energies. Both mus[t] travel to the other end of the Val[e] of York to play first round matche[s] in the Stockton tournament th[e] same evening.

Yorkshire's team selection ha[s] been bedevilled and embittered b[y] a domestic squabble about th[e] participation of three reluctan[t] runners from Malcolm Willstrop's "stable" at Walton Hall. Robin[son], Ashley Naylor and Richar[d] Mosley eventually decided to play but the dispute has ensured tha[t] the weekend's tensions will b[e] intra-county as well as inter county.

Tennis

Borg reported to have a spine injury

Brussels, March 13.—Bjorn Borg, who was defeated 7—6, 7—5 yesterday by Rolf Gehring, of West Germany, in the second round of the Belgian indoor championship flew to Geneva today amid rumours that he has injured his spine. Borg was reported to have been treated twice this week in a hospital here for a spinal injury.

Two Americans, Brian Gottfried and Sandy Mayer, reached the semi-final round when they beat Peter Rennert, of the United States and Kim Warwick, of Australia respectively. Gottfried, who is ranked eleventh in the world, did away with his opponent 6—4, 6—3, while Mayer was declared winner after Warwick gave up when trailing 4—1 in the first set. The Australian said he was ill and could not continue playing.

Billie Jean King outlasted Britain's Virginia Wade 6—4, 6—3 in the second round of a 200,000-dollar Avon championships in Dallas. Mrs King, the tournament's fourth seed, saved six break points to hold her service in the first set. Then, with the set tied at 4—4, she held service to win the ninth game and broke Miss Wade's service to take the set.

Mrs King started scoring heavily with passing shots in the second set, breaking Miss Wade's service in the second and fourth games to take a 3—1 lead. Mrs King now faces Romania's Virginia Ruzici in the quarter-final round.

The top-seed, Martina Navratilova, took just 41 minutes to defeat Katerina Skronska, of Czechoslovakia, 6—2, 6—0, and Pam Shriver ran off 14 straight points to join Miss Navratilova and Mrs King in the quarter-final round with a 6—2, 6—2 win over Roberta McCallum.—AP and Reuter.

HONGKONG: Grand Masters tournament: quarter-final round: M. Anderson (Australia) beat R. Riggs (US), 6—3, 6—3; A. Olmedo (US) beat T. Ulrich (Denmark), 6—3, 6—4; F. Sedgeman (Australia) beat R. Hartwig (Australia), 6—4, 6—1; N. Fraser (Australia) beat T. Brown (US), 6—1, 6—0.
OLDSMAR (Florida): Robinson's Open: J. Fillol (Chile) beat P. Dent (Australia), 7—6, 1—6, 7—6; T. Gullikson (US) beat B. McKown (US), 6—3, 3—6, 6—1; C. Mayotte (US) beat W. Redondo (US), 6—3, 7—6.
BRUSSELS: B. Gottfried (US) beat P. Rennert (US), 6—4, 6—3; S. Mayer (US) beat K. Warwick (Australia), 4—1, retired; R. Gehring (W Germany) beat B. Borg (Sweden), 7—6, 7—5; J. Connors (US) beat P. Bushning (US), 6—3, 7—5.
DALLAS: Women's tournament: L. W. King (US) beat S. V. Wade (GB), 6—4, 6—3; M. Navratilova beat K. Skronska (Czechoslovakia), 6—2, 6—0; R. Shriver (US) beat R. McCallum (US), 6—3, 6—2; M. Jausovec (Yugoslavia) beat B. Norton (US), 6—5, 6—1.
SINGAPORE: A. Gardiner (Australia) beat M. Cox (GB), 7—5, 6—1; A. Pattison (US) beat C. Johnstone (Australia), 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.
CAIRO: Egyptian Open: G. Vilas (Argentina) beat C. Freyss (France), 6—1, 6—1; R. Cano (Argentina) beat I. el Shafei (Egypt), 6—3, 6—4; P. Elter (W Germany) beat C. Barazzutti (Italy), 2—6, 6—3, 6—3; B. Taroczy (Hungary) beat A. Gimenez (Spain), 7—6, 6—4.

Basketball

Passport to the final is in Carron's hands

By Nicholas Harling

Crystal Palace will not know till this morning whether their 88—86 win in the semi-final round over Ovaltine, Hemel Hempstead was enough to take them into tonight's final of the national championships play-offs at Wembley against surprising finalists, Sunderland.

For controversy inevitably accompanied the tournament sponsored by Rotary Watches, Ovaltine making it known before the start that they would lodge a protest after the game over the eligibility of Carron, Palace's American centre, who was playing because his compatriot Roma was suspended. According to English Basketball Association regulations players are not allowed to spend any period of more than 30 continuous days abroad during the season, which Hemel Hempstead claim was at least the duration of Carron's recent business trip to Germany.

If Palace cannot prove, presumably with Carron's passport, that he was in Germany for less than that time they may well be disqualified and prevented from going for their sixth successive triumph.

In that first semi-final there was almost as much drama on court as off it as Palace found themselves behind with time running out after squandering a 14-point advantage in the first half only to win the tie in a compelling finish.

With 11 minutes to go, Shelley, Hemel's captain, was badly fouled by his fellow playmaker Byrd. Shelley, who crashed into the cushion protected support of the basket, must have been surprised on recovering from treatment to his shoulder to find Byrd still on court. Palace's second American could well have been expelled for dangerous play but to a crescendo of boos from Hemel supporters he stayed put to inspire his colleagues.

Sunderland left no doubt about the other finalists, beating Team Fiat, Birmingham, the league championship 80—73, in the other, no less gripping semi-final. Sunderland's two Americans, Allgood and Bunch, were outstanding helping their side build up a 14-point lead before recapturing their accuracy to keep their team in front when Birmingham overcame their earlier lethargy.

CRYSTAL PALACE: Hartley 22, Irving 10, Carron 13, OVALTINE: [illegible] … SUNDERLAND: Allgood 21, McCarter 15. TEAM FIAT: Wills 22, Strozier 18.

Weekend fixtures

Kick-off 3.00 unless stated

League Cup: final
Liverpool v West Ham U ......
(at Wembley)

First division
Arsenal v Birmingham C........
Aston Villa v Manchester U......
Coventry C v Leicester C ....
Crystal Palace v Sunderland ......
Everton v Leeds U ....
Ipswich T v Tottenham H ....
Manchester C v West Brom A ..
Nottingham F v Brighton ....
Stoke C v Southampton ....
Wolverhampton W v Norwich C ..

Second division
Blackburn R v Sheffield W ......
Bolton W v Shrewsbury ....
Bristol R v Chelsea ....
Derby Co v Swansea C ....
Grimsby T v Notts Co ....
Luton T v Bristol C.............
Newcastle U v Preston NE ......
Orient v QPR (postponed)......
Wrexham v Watford (postponed)

Third division
Barnsley v Colchester U ....
Blackpool v Plymouth A ....
Brentford v Carlisle U ....
Fulham v Gillingham ....
Huddersfield T v Exeter C ......
Hull C v Chesterfield ....
Portsmouth v Newport Co ......
Rotherham U v Burnley ....
Sheffield U v Charlton A ....
Swindon T v Millwall ....
Walsall v Oxford U ....

F. A. TROPHY: Fourth round: Bangor City v Mossley; Bishops Stortford v Worcester; Dartford v Altrincham; Sutton Utd v Aylesbury.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: A. P. Leamington v Gravesend; Boston Utd v Nuneaton; Kettering v Weymouth; Northwich Victoria v Bath; Scarborough v Stafford Rangers; Telford v Maidstone; Wealdstone v Yeovil.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Alvechurch v Barry; Banbury v Bedford; Cheltenham v Merthyr Tydfil; Corby v Redditch; Enderby v Kidderminster; Minehead v Bromsgrove; Stourbridge v Bedworth; Taunton v Gloucester; Trowbridge v Milton Keynes; Wellingborough v Bridgend. Southern division: Andover v Addlestone and Weybridge; Ashford v Dunstable; Basingstoke v Canterbury; Crawley v Folkestone; Dorchester v Gosport; Dover v Chelmsford; Hillingdon v Hastings; Margate v Fareham Town; Salisbury v Waterlooville; Tonbridge v Hounslow.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Gateshead v Burton Albion; Lancaster v Macclesfield; Marine v Goole; Netherfield v Gainsborough; Oswestry v Matlock; S. Liverpool v King's Lynn; Southport v Witton Albion; Tamworth v Morecambe; Workington v Runcorn; Worksop v Buxton.

MIDLAND LEAGUE: Alfreton v Brigg Town; Belper v Guisborough; Bridlington v Boston; Eastwood Town v Ashby; Ilkeston v Heanor; Kimberley v Ann-Fred; Mexborough v Skegness; Spalding v Long Eaton.

IRISH LEAGUE: Ards v Bangor; Cliftonville v Portadown; Distillery v Glentoran; Glenavon v Ballymena; Larne v Crusaders; Linfield v Coleraine.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Alton v Redhill; Burnham v Marlow; Edgware v Coalfont St Peter; Flect v Leytonstone; Wingate; Grays v Banstead; Harefield v Welling; Haringey Borough v [illegible]; Hoddesdon v Basildon; Ruislip; Boreham Wood [illegible]; Windsor and Eton v Woodford.

Fourth division
Bournemouth v Darlington ......
Bradford C v Mansfield T ......
Hartlepool v Wimbledon ....
Hereford U v Stockport Co ......
Rochdale v Aldershot ....
Torquay U v Bury T (7.30) ......
York C v Lincoln C ....

Scottish premier division
Celtic v St Mirren ....
Hearts v Rangers ....
Kilmarnock v Aberdeen ....
Morton v Airdrie ....
Partick T v Dundee U ....

Scottish first division
Berwick R v Ayr U ....
Dundee v Raith R ....
Dunfermline A v Clydebank ....
Falkirk v Hamilton A ....
Hibernian v St Johnstone ....
Motherwell v E Stirling ....
Stirling A v Dumbarton ....

Scottish second division
Albion R v Queen of South ......
Alloa A v Stenhousemuir ....
Arbroath v Forfar A ....
Brechin C v Clyde ....
East Fife v Cowdenbeath ....
Queen's Park v Montrose ....
Stranraer v Meadowbank ....

BEDS SENIOR CUP: Semi-finals round (2.30): Barton Rovers v Electrolux (at Eaton Bray United); Sandy Albions v Bedford Town (at Biggleswade Town).

SUSSEX SENIOR CUP: Semi-final round, Bognor Regis Town v Worthing (at Southwick).

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Boreham Wood v Tooting and Mitcham; Bromley v Wycombe Wanderers; Croydon v Barking; Dagenham v Leatherhead; Enfield v Leytonstone and Ilford; Harlow Town v Dulwich Hamlet; Hayes v Carshalton Athletic; Hitchin Town v Staines Town; Slough Town v Walthamstow Avenue; Woking v Hendon. First division: Chesham United v Farnborough Town; Epsom and Ewell v Clapton; Finchley v Oxford City; Hampton v Maidenhead United; Hertford Town v Walton and Hersham; Kingstonian v Aveley; Metropolitan Police v St Albans City; Tilbury v Wembley; Wokingham Town v Lewes. Second division: Cheshunt v Feltham; Corinthian Casuals v Egham Town; Epping Town v Horsham; Harwich and Parkeston v Southall; Hemel Hempstead v Dorking Town; Hornchurch v Tring Town; Letchworth Garden City v Hungerford Town; Rainham Town v Willesden.

WESTERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Clevedon v Bideford; Devizes v Paulton Rovers; Falmouth v Portway B.; Keynsham v Mangotsfield; Melksham v Liskeard Athletic; Saltash v Bridgwater; Welton Rovers v Tiverton. First division: Chard v Ottery St Mary; Chippenham v Exmouth; Elmore v Ilminster; Heavitree v Glastonbury; Larkhall v Wellington; Odd Down v Shepton Mallet; Radstock v Torquay; Yeovil v Brixham.

HELLENIC LEAGUE: Premier division cup: semi-final round: Flackwell Heath v Newbury; Hazells v Thame. Premier division: Abingdon United v Wallingford; Fairford v Didcot; Kidlington v Abingdon Town; Morris Motors v Maidenhead; Northwood v Forest Green Rovers. First division cup: semi-final round: Pressed Steel v Rayners Lane; Wantage v Lambourn. First division: Cirencester v Thatcham; Morris Motors v Bracknell; Rivets Sports v Milton Keynes Boro; Viking Sports v Chinfield; Worrall Hill v Lydney Town.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Old Carthusians v Old Ardinians; Lancing Old v Old Bradfieldians; Old Malvernians v Old Harrovians; Old Wellingburians v Old Etonians.

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Whitley Bay v Blyth Spartans; Crook v Bishop Auckland; Consett v Spennymoor; Ferryhill v Ashington; South Bank v Willington; Horden v Durham City; Tow Law v Shildon; West Auckland v [illegible]; Whitby v Evenwood.

Rugby Union
JOHN PLAYER CUP: Quarter final round: Leicester v Sale; London Scottish v Gloucester; Moseley v Metro Police. Postponed: Nottingham v Gosforth.
WELSH CUP: Semi-final round: Llanelli v Bridgend (at Swansea); Swansea v Cardiff (at Bridgend—postponed).
CLUB MATCHES: Abertillery v Cross Keys; Bath v Wasps; Bedford v Harlequins; Birkenhead Park v Manchester; Bristol v Stroud; Broughton Park v Fylde; Clifton v Birmingham; Coventry v Pontypool (2.30); Dublin University v Oxford University; Ebbw Vale v Glamorgan Wanderers; Hartlepool Rovers v Otley; Liverpool v Vale of Lune; London Irish v Loughborough Students; London Welsh v Blackheath; Newbridge v Cheltenham; New Brighton v Harrogate; Orrell v Headingley; Penarth v Tredegar; Pontypridd v Newport; Rosslyn Park v Northampton; Roundhay v Wilmslow; Rugby v Huddersfield; Saracens v Neath; Wakefield v Morley; Waterloo v Northern; Aberavon v Richmond.
SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Hawick v Kilmarnock; Heriot's FP v Gordonians; Kelso v Watsonians; Langholm v Gala; Stewart's-Melville FP v Boroughmuir; West of Scotland v Melrose.

Rugby League
CHALLENGE CUP: Third Round: Warrington v Wakefield.

Hockey
REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Brooklands v RAF (at Brooklands).
LONDON LEAGUE: Blackheath v Hampstead; Guildford v Surbiton; Hawks v St Albans; London University v Wimbledon; Maidenhead v Tulse Hill; Mid-Surrey v Dulwich; Old Kingstonians v Teddington; Richmond v Cheam; Slough v Southgate.
WOMEN: County matches: Derbyshire v Lincolnshire (at Ilkeston); Durham v Leicestershire (at Maiden Castle, Durham); Warwickshire v Buckinghamshire (at Rugby). Derbyshire II v Lincolnshire II (at Ilkeston); Durham II v Leicestershire II (at Maiden Castle, Durham); Warwickshire II v Buckinghamshire II (at Rugby). Representative matches: Bedford College of PE v WRAF (at Bedford); Cornwall v Combined Universities (at Saltash); Cornwall II v Combined Universities II (at Saltash). Triangular territorial match: East U23 v West U23 v North U23 (at Cheltenham). Tournaments: Shropshire Clubs (at Shrewsbury); English Schools Championships (at Hampstead School, Dunstable).

Cross-country
Combined Services v FCCU v BUSF v BCSA match (at HMS Drydad); British YMCA championships (at Lanark); Herne Hill YA championships (at Brockwell Park); NW London YA championships (at Parliament Hill); London Olympiades "Wally Simmons" Trophy races (at Cranford); Vets AC races (at Epsom Downs).

Snooker
John Courage English Professional championship (at Haden Hill LC, Sandwell, near Birmingham).

Athletics
Oxford University Open meeting (at Iffley Road).

Tomorrow
Football
SECOND DIVISION: Oldham v Cambridge United (11.15).
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Macclesfield v King's Lynn (3.0); Netherfield v Tamworth (3.0).

Rugby League
CHALLENGE CUP: Third Round: Featherstone Rovers v Widnes; Hull K.R. v Salford; Oldham v St Helens.
SLALOM LAGER CHAMPIONSHIP: Barrow v Hull (2.30); Bradford Northern v Castleford (3.30); Leigh v Leeds (3.30); Warrington v Halifax (3.0).
SECOND DIVISION: Batley v Bramley; Blackpool Borough v Hunslet; Huddersfield v Wigan; Huyton v Fulham; Keighley v Doncaster; Rochdale Hornets v York; Swinton v Whitehaven.
AMATEUR: Oxford University v Cambridge University, at Fulham (3.0).

Rugby Union
REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: The Army v Public School Wanderers (at Aldershot, 3.0).
England Under-19 v England Colts (at Wasps, 11.00).
KENT CUP: semi-final round: Snowdown CW v Blackheath (at Maidstone, 2.30).
SURREY CUP: final: London Irish v Streatham and Croydon (at Sutton and Epsom, 3.30).
CLUB MATCH: Stroud v Penryn.

Hockey
EAST COUNTY LEAGUE: Hertfordshire v Bedfordshire (at Hitchin).
COUNTY MATCHES: Cambridgeshire v Cambridgeshire U21 (at Wisbech); Lincolnshire v Leicestershire (at Skegness); Warwickshire v Gloucestershire (at Olton); Hertfordshire U21 v Bedfordshire U21 (at Hitchin); Lincolnshire U21 v Leicestershire U21 (at Skegness); Warwickshire U21 v Gloucestershire U21 (at Olton).
REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Bowden v RAF (at Bowden); Dorset v Cambridge Univ. Wanderers (at Canford); Mercians v Phantoms (at Aldridge).
WOMEN'S COUNTY MATCHES: Somerset v Combined Univs. (at Taunton); Somerset II v Combined Univs. II (at Taunton).
REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Devon v WRNS (at Brickfields, Plymouth); WRAF v Huntingdon & Peterborough (at RAF Wittering).

Lacrosse
WOMEN'S MATCHES: Guildford v St Mary's, Twickenham; Putney II v Chelsea CPC; Reading Univ. v Hatch End; Reigate II v West London.

Basketball
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Second division: Camden v National Breakdown Leeds (3.30). Junior League semi-final round, Crystal Palace v Stockport Belgrade (2.0).

Motor Racing
British Ford 2000 championship (at Silverstone).

Athletics
Havering AC Meeting (at Hornchurch Stadium).

Snooker
English amateur championship (south) (at Balham).

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm) —	°C
Crans-Montana	30	140	Good	Spring	Good	Fair	4
New snow on good base							
Flaine	120	490	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	2
Light powder off piste							
Kitzbühel	35	170	Soft	Heavy	Fair	Fine	5
Worn areas on lower slopes							
Klosters	80	220	Fair	Spring	Fair	—	6
Few runs open to valley							
Les Arcs	100	220	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud	2
New snow, some lifts closed							
Sauze d'Oulx	0	15	Bad	Crust	Closed	Fine	10
Icy until after lunch							
Verbier	30	250	Good	Powder	Thin	Fine	—
Recent heavy snowfall							
Wildschönau	25	120	Fair	Heavy	Fair	Thaw	6
Worn slushy patches							
Wengen	60	170	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	4
Wonderful new snow							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Alpe d'Huez	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—
Chamonix	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—
Courchevel	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—
Flaine	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—
La Clusaz	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—
Le Corbier	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—
Les Contamines	80	350	—	—	—
Les Deux Alpes	100	290	—	—	—
Les Gets	120	200	—	—	—
Megève	79	200	—	—	—
Montgenèvre	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—
Pra-Loup	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—
Serre Chevalier	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—
Superdévoluy	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	—

For the record

Golf
SUN CITY WEST (Arizona): LPGA tournament, first round (US unless stated): 67, A. Reinhardt; 69, K. Young, P. Hayes; 70, M. Spencer-Devlin, A. Miller, C. Johnson, S. Creed, A. Okamoto (Japan); 71, J. Alex, B. Lauer, D. Crown, N. Rubin, B. Moyness. Foreign scores: 73, M. J. Smith (NZ), B. Shazhir (Indonesia), C. Sherk (Canada); 74, S. Bertolaccini (Argentina), T. Ohsako (Japan); 76, J. Stephenson (Australia), S. Post (Canada); 77, Ai-Yu-Tu (Taiwan); 78, M. Walker (GB), A.-M. Palli (France); 79, J. L. Smith (GB).
NEW DELHI: Indian Open, second round: 131, P. Stewart (US), 67, 67; 138, Hsu Sheng-San (Taiwan), 69, 69; [illegible], N. Ozaki (Japan), 69, 73; [illegible], K. Hanamura (Japan), 70, 73; Chen Tze-Chung (Taiwan), 71, 72; C. Owen [illegible], 73, 70; [illegible], Y. Mashimura (Japan), 71, 73; S. Reese (NZ), 72, 72; R. Burness (US), 75, 69; H. Inoue (Japan), 74, 70.
MIAMI: Doral Open: Leading scores: 66, R. Floyd, D. Graham (Australia), G. Morgan; 67, K. Fergus; 68, H. Irwin, L. Wadkins, T. Weiskopf, F. Zoeller, B. Murphy, S. Hoch, D. Edwards, R. Pohl, L. Thompson; 69, T. Kite, L. Lott. Other foreign players: 70, G. Player (South Africa); 71, R. Shearer (Australia), J. Newton (Australia), G. Norman (Australia); 72, S. Ballesteros (Spain); 73, M. Ozaki (Japan); 75, J. Lister (NZ); 79, D. Smyth (GB).

Ice hockey
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Philadelphia Flyers 0, Detroit Red Wings 4; Montreal Canadiens 4, St Louis Blues 2; Calgary Flames 6, Minnesota North Stars 3; New York Islanders 5, Edmonton Oilers 0.
PEKING: World championships, Group C: [illegible] 4, Austria 4; Denmark 1, China 3, Hungary 1.

Snooker
SANDWELL: English professional championship, quarter final round: W. Thorne (Leicester) leads J. Dunning (Gildersome) 4—0. Scores (Thorne first): 71—29, 110—17, 62—13, 73—46, 92—12, 84—35, 67—16, 110—15; R. Edmonds (Cleethorpes) leads J. Johnson (Bradford), 5—3. Scores (Edmonds first): 71—57, 28—81, 71—48, 100—10, 38—71, 55—52, 53—51, 65—49.

Cycling
BOURBON-LANCY: Paris to Nice race, second stage: 1, M. Laurent (France), 5hr 32min 22sec; 2, S. Contini (Italy), at 6:3; 3, G. D. Lussalle (France), at 2:23; 4, K. Knudsen (Norway), at 2:23; 5, G. Jones (GB), at 2:31; 6, P. Anderson (Australia), [illegible]; 7, J. Rossis (France), at 2:41; 8, S. Roche (Ireland), at 2:46.

Horse trials
TWESELDOWN: Crookham Horse Trials, Novices section A: 1, Miss M. de Marisvleis's Sovereign Lord III, 33 pts; 2, Miss S. MacDonald's Hard Currency, 36; 3, M. Tucker's General Bugle, 41. Section B: 1, Miss S. Jenkinson's The Cobbler, 35; 2, Miss C. Burgess's Amber Miss, 39; 3, Mrs J. Wilder's Wedgewood (Miss C. Gordon), 40. Section C: 1, T. Sturgis's Redwood (Mrs M. Tucker), 31; 2, Wandeele's Helium E (C. Warca), 37; 3, Mrs J. Treatham's Midnight Crown (H. Walker), 35. Section D: 1, Miss C. Matheson's St Hubert, 32; 2, Miss L. Huggins's Welton Crackerjack (J. Mansfield), 37; 3, R. Ravenscroft's Windsong, 35. Section E: 1, Mrs S. Welman's High Jack (Mrs P. Alderson), 38.

Lacrosse
CRYSTAL PALACE: Women's match: England 3, England Reserves 6.

Badminton
COPENHAGEN: Danish Open. Men's singles: Quarter-final round: R. Hartono (Indonesia) beat R. Stevens (England), 15—4, 15—1; Prakash Padukone (India) beat F. Delfs (Denmark), 15—10, 17—14; M. Frost (Denmark) bt S. Johnsson (Sweden), 15—9, 15—7; Hadiyanto (Indonesia) beat S. Fladberg (Denmark), 17—14, 4—15, 17—6. Women's singles: Quarter-final round: L. Koppen (Denmark) beat F. Takahira (Japan), 11—4, 11—4; V. Wiharjo (Indonesia) beat A. Tokuda (Japan), 11—2, 11—1; S. Kondo (Japan) beat Y. Yonekura (Japan), 11—4, 12—9; W. Carter (Canada) beat Sun Ai Hwang (South Korea), 11—8, 12—10. Men's doubles: Stevens and Tredgett beat Razif and Jalani Sidek, 15—9, 9—15, 18—7. Ladies' doubles: Gilks and Kilvington beat Sun Ai Hwang and Hen Suk Kan, 15—10, 15—4; Perry and Webster beat Bernth and Nielsen, 17—7, 17—15. Mixed doubles: Dew and Sutton beat Steen and Anne Skovgaard, 15—9, 11—15, 11—0; Hadinata and Winoboh beat Kihlstrom and Gilks, 15—9, 12—15; Fladberg and Nielsen beat Gilliland and Carter, 11—6, 15—4; Tredgett and Perry beat Wengberg and Borrjesson, 15—9, 15—10.

Ski jumping
OSLO: 70 metres: 1, R. Ruud (Norway), 245.3 pts (80.5 and 83 metres); 2, J. Saetre (Norway), 238.6 (78.5-83); 3, J. Puikkonen (Finland), 237.5 (77.5-82); 4, A. Kogler (Austria), 236.9 (77-82.5); 5, H. Bulau (Canada), 231.8 (78.5-82.5); 6, M. Rogoni (Italy), 232.7 (79-81).

Basketball
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Indiana Pacers 114, Washington Bullets 107; Dallas Mavericks 120, Golden State Warriors 118; Milwaukee Bucks 131, Denver Nuggets 113; Los Angeles Lakers 122, San Diego Clippers 119.
BOLOGNA: European Cup Winners' Cup: final: Banco di Roma [illegible] 91; Sinudyne Bologna 78.

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Football

Thompson: missing key to the 21st

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Appropriately, the twenty-first Football League Cup Final at Wembley today is expected to be a more than usually entertaining occasion involving two mature teams. Few previous finals have had such a compelling blend as Liverpool's unrivalled experience and West Ham United's recent prosperity in cup competitions, but there is more to it than that.

Liverpool, despite their 5—1 defeat of CSKA Sofia in the European Cup 10 days ago, urgently require to convince their critics that lapses in the league can be put down to injuries rather than the errors of a fading great team. West Ham, whose true worth was questioned by Dynamo Tbilisi in the Cup Winners' Cup, need tangible proof that their 10-point lead in the second division is an accurate reflection of their ability, not evidence that their rivals are of poor quality.

Several other components should combine to make this a much more competitive and less predictable game than the FA Charity Shield last August when Liverpool, the champions, beat West Ham, the FA Cup holders, by 1—0. Since then West Ham have gained more confidence and aggression while Liverpool have become slacker defensively. Yet Liverpool have the incentive of almost completing their set of trophies. The League Cup has eluded them, it has been suggested, because of their sense of higher priorities, although they took Nottingham Forest to a replay in 1978 before losing to a controversial goal.

There is nothing to be gained from looking back to the Charity Shield for clues to today's outcome. As a Liverpool player said: "Nobody sheds any tears in the losers' dressing-room on that day." West Ham need a boost before going to Tbilisi next week and there would be no better reassurance than a victory over Liverpool.

West Ham are capable of winning but not without playing to the height of their considerable ability. To think of them as pure descendants of Ron Greenwood's delightful if not entirely practical teams is too fanciful. John Lyall has altered the balance, cultivating a tougher line. Indeed, the match against Tbilisi hinted that some of his harder men were uneasy against outstanding skill.

If there is loose control by the West Ham defenders, Liverpool will find it out through the speed of Dalglish. In other areas Liverpool will attempt to impose a strong physical presence, specially in midfield, where Souness will do his utmost to discourage Brooking and Devonshire. That is to assume that Devonshire passes a fitness test this morning. Last night Mr Lyall said: "I will be very surprised if he doesn't make it. The test is just a precaution." Allen, who last year became the youngest player to appear in an FA Cup Final, will also be tested this morning because of a trapped nerve in his foot but he, too, is hopeful of appearing if only as substitute



Colin Irwin knows where he is going—to his coming of age.

Should Liverpool take control of midfield West Ham will lose support for their two important forwards, Cross and Goddard. If they fail, the absence of Thompson from the centre of their defence could be the key to the result. Irwin replaces the Liverpool captain and, though a sound player, he lacks Thompson's experiences and may find Goddard's acceleration difficult to limit.

Thompson's inability to pass a fitness test yesterday probably persuaded many people that West Ham should be considered favourites. In the event a soft and probably slippery pitch may dictate that the decisive factor will be a mistake caused by a failed foothold or, equally likely, a shot driven from a distance by one of the midfield players. Souness showed against CSKA at Anfield that his shooting was impressively on target and McDermott is slowly recovering his form. Bonds, the brave West Ham captain, will need to ensure that these two are intercepted early while persuading Brooking, Devonshire and Pike to brave the fierce tackles and run with the ball from deep positions.

In spite of his unpleasant duty yesterday to report Thompson's absence with a thigh injury, Bob Paisley, the Liverpool manager, was able to include Johnson, who missed the game against CSKA, and his outlook seemed uncharacteristically relaxed before an important game. "It's nice to be going back to Wembley again. It should be a good game. We showed good form against Southampton and were better still against Sofia, so let's hope we are really on the up and up. We have had 10 days off and maybe it is not a bad thing at this time of the season. At least it has given players like Alan Hansen, Sammy Lee, Terry McDermott and David Johnson time to recover from knocks and they have not been rushed back."

Mr Lyall was more concerned with tactical matters. Recalling that West Ham unbalanced Arsenal in last year's FA Cup Final by pulling Pearson back from the attack, he believes that Goddard and Cross may have to move wide to allow attacks from midfield to pierce Liverpool's defence. "If we don't get width Liverpool will simply crowd us out," he said.

Curiously, West Ham could send out a team who have all appeared at Wembley while Liverpool will include Lee and Irwin, who have not. In reality West Ham will also have a newcomer to the national stage in Goddard, who is a potential matchwinner. I suspect he will be disappointed.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, C. Irwin, A. Hansen, A. Kennedy, S. Lee, T. McDermott, R. Kennedy (captain), G. Souness, K. Dalglish, D. Johnson. Sub, J. Case.

WEST HAM UNITED (probable): P. Parkes; R. Stewart, W. Bonds (captain), A. Martin, F. Lampard, G. Pike, T. Brooking, A. Devonshire, D. Cross, P. Goddard, J. Neighbour. Sub P. Allen.

Referee: C. Thomas (Porthcawl).

Victory paths that today converge on Wembley

Liverpool

SECOND ROUND: First leg: Bradford City (A) 0—1; attendance, 16,232. Second leg: Bradford City (H) 4—0 (Dalglish 2, R. Kennedy, Johnson); 21,017.

THIRD ROUND: Swindon Town (H) 5—0 (Lee 2, Dalglish, Cockerill og, Fairclough); 16,500.

FOURTH ROUND: Portsmouth (H) 4—1 (Dalglish, Johnson 2, Souness); 32,021.

FIFTH ROUND: Birmingham City (H) 3—1 (Dalglish, McDermott, Johnson); 30,230.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND: First leg: Manchester City (A) 1—0 (R. Kennedy): 48,045. Second leg: Manchester City (H) 1—1 (Dalglish); 46,711.

West Ham

SECOND ROUND: First leg: Burnley (A) 2—0 (Cross, Goddard); attendance, 6,818. Second leg: Burnley (H) 4—0 (Goddard, Pike, Stewart pen, Wood og); 15,216.

THIRD ROUND: Charlton Athletic (A) 2—1 (Cross 2); 17,884.

FOURTH ROUND: Barnsley (H) 2—1 (Cross, Martin); 21,548.

FIFTH ROUND: Tottenham Hotspur (H) 1—0 (Cross); 36,235.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND: First leg: Coventry City (A) 2—3 (Bonds, Thomson og); 35,468. Second leg: Coventry City (H) 2—0 (Goddard, Neighbour); 36,651.

No official word to support Francis rumours

By Norman Fox

Whether the glowering demeanour of Brian Clough and Trevor Francis had some deep, unhappy significance or they were merely reflecting in Nottingham Forest's dismissal from the FA Cup at Ipswich on Tuesday, it was not easy to tell for those seeking news of events at the City Ground yesterday. Neither said an official or offish word, although the club chairman said talk of Francis asking for a transfer was "all pie in the sky".

Rumour claimed that Mr Clough and Francis had been in disagreement, but nothing to support the notion could be read into the fact that for today's first division game against Brighton Francis was not included. He pulled a calf muscle in the cup tie and would not have been fit whatever the situation behind the scenes.

The chairman, Geoffrey Macpherson, said: "Trevor has a contract until the end of the season and he will be staying, and I am confident of that. There is no truth in the rumour that he has asked for a transfer. There has been no row, no difference of opinion between him and the manager".

Peter Taylor, the Forest assistant manager, said last night: "Francis will not be leaving. Players of his calibre do not leave Forest."

If the strain of defeat may have been the cause of irritability at Nottingham, the effort of winning at top level was causing Bobby Robson concern at Ipswich. After beating Forest this week and Saint-Etienne the previous Wednesday, Ipswich continue their championship challenge today with a home game against Tottenham Hotspur. their closest challengers, Aston Villa, try to stay on their heels by increasing Manchester United's discomfort at Villa Park.

Mr Robson said: "There is no doubt about the quality of the team and that they are capable of winning all three competitions. What is in doubt is injuries to players and weariness". For the moment his only injury worry is Beattie, who has persistent knee trouble. Four players, Mariner, Wark, Muhren and Gates, were all hurt against Forest but will be in the team searching for their 100th goal of the season. Smith, who could play in the Tottenham defence for the first time in four months, could have a trying return.

Aston Villa's ambition today, apart from keeping Ipswich under pressure, is to achieve a postwar record of eight successive victories. Hopes were increased by the news that McNaught, who was carried off last week, had recovered to face United, who will not include McQueen and Thomas, despite their regained fitness.

Several players involved in transactions that beat this week's transfer deadline make their first appearances in new colours. Arsenal, the biggest spenders at a time of belated reductions in fees, make room for Nicholas in the team to play Birmingham City. The former Crystal Palace player, bought for £500,000, takes the place of Gatting. Meanwhile Price, who moved in the other direction, plays for Palace against Sunderland, who are themselves in a fallible situation. Two other newcomers, Langley and Bason, are also in the Palace side.

Norwich, seeing Leicester City's defiant revival, need to succeed at Wolverhampton, but confidence at Molineux must have been uplifted by the FA Cup defeat of Middlesbrough. They, too, engage two new players, Woods and Walford.

Southend are almost back

Southend 5 Halifax 1

This runaway win by Southend United has almost settled their promotion back to the third division after one season in the basement. For Halifax Town it was a disaster, their opponents having scored 10 goals against them in two meetings this season.

Southend broke through after 30 minutes when Cusack scored from a penalty after Ayre had punched out a cross. Moody hit a great 20-yard shot to put Southend two up two minutes later and in the second half the home team struck home three fine efforts from Spence (63 minutes), Pountney (72), and Gray (74). Four minutes from the end Graham gained a consolation goal for Halifax.

Fourth division

Doncastr R (1) 1 Dawson — Crewe (0) 1 Davies 6,000

Northmtn T (3) 3 Denyer 3 (1 pen) 2,046 — Scunthrpe U (1) 3 Grimes, O'Berg, Green

Peterbor U (0) 0 — Wigan A (0) 0 5,455

Southend U (2) 5 Cusack (pen), Moody, Spence, Pountney, Gray — Halifax T (0) 1 Graham 5,542

Tranmere R v Port Vale—postponed

QPR fall foul of infection

A dozen Queens Park Rangers players had gone down with stomach trouble by last night. Today's game at Orient has had to be postponed.

Mike Flanagan, the striker, spent nearly a week in hospital suffering from a form of gastroenteritis and is thought to be responsible for infecting the other players.

Terry Venables, the Rangers manager, filled in the time normally reserved for the team talk by selling Dave McCreery and Dean Neal to American club, Tulsa Roughnecks for £225,000.

Also off is Watford's trip to Wrexham, because of a waterlogged pitch.

Mario Kempes, top scorer in the 1978 World Cup in Argentina, has signed for River Plate of Argentina, from Valencia of Spain, for a $3.5m (about £1.75m) fee.

Stockport are the latest club to hit a financial crisis. Just 48 hours after Cardiff were taken over by an industrial concern, Stockport revealed that they are fighting for survival. Stockport's home attendances are 22 per cent down on last season

Golf

Scottish trio dominate Kenyan Open

Nairobi, March 13.—The Kenyan Open Golf championship took on a distinctly Scottish look when Bernard Gallacher, Bill Longmuir and Brian Barnes ended the second round today tied for the lead on 135, seven-under-par.

They held a one-stroke advantage over two more Britons, Tommy Horton, who had a superb 65, and Carl Mason, round in 69.

Barnes, the overnight leader, had trouble with his putting after a bright start. He had birdies on the seventh and the 10th but dropped strokes at the short 11th and 13th, where he missed the greens, and at the 14th where he drove into the trees. But he salvaged a 70 with birdies at the last two holes to pull level with Longmuir and Gallacher.

Longmuir, out in 36, came back in 32 with birdies at the 10th, 14th, where he holed from 20 feet, 17th and 18th.

Gallacher had birdies at the eighth and ninth, where he holed from 30 feet, to be out in 33, on his way to a fine 67.

Horton's 65, a stroke outside the course record, contained seven birdies. Another Briton, Jeff Hall, improved his first round 75 by 11 strokes to equal the record.

LEADING SCORES: Second round: (British unless stated): 135: B. Gallacher, 68, 67; W. Longmuir, 67, 68; B. Barnes, 65, 70. 136: T. Horton, 71, 65; C. Mason, 67, 69. 138: M. Miller, 69, 69; I. Woosnam, 70, 68; [illegible] Morgan, 71, 67; G. Brand, 71, 67. 140: J. Hall, 75, 65; J. Bennett, 70, 70; T. Jacklin, 70, 70. 140: B. Waites, 70, 70; H. Clark, 69, 71; S. Mwanyika (Tanzania), 73, 68. 141: P. Cowen, 67, 74; J. Hay, 74, 67; C. [illegible], 73, 68; G. Harvey, 74, 67; [illegible] Steadman, 71, 70; E. Darcy (Ireland), 68, 73; T. Powell, 70, 71; [illegible], 71, 70.—Reuter.

Postponement: The threatened absence of Scotland's top professionals from this year's Scottish championship has led to the postponement of the event to avoid a clash with the Spanish Open. The championship is now at Dalmahoy from October 15 to 18.

Scottish belle triumphs at Roehampton

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

Isabella Robertson, the Belle of Scottish golf for two decades and more, won the Roehampton Gold Cup yesterday with rounds of 78 and 74, six over par. She was three strokes ahead of Beverley New, and three more in front of Christine Nelson (Hendon) and Hilary Kaye (Harpenden).

The course played much longer than its 5,828 yards, with no run on the ball, severely withdrawn tees and a strong, southerly wind. The greens were dead and bumpy, and there was a steady chorus of groans as card after depressing card was handed in.

Mrs Robertson struck the ball well, uncertain only with what she called the "finesse" irons among the new set she is using. Thus a thinned sand iron at the 270 yards fourth extorted three shots from her in the morning, when Mrs Kaye came in with a 76 to take the lead.

Mrs Robertson's victory was founded on a homeward half of 34, two under par

Miss New, aged 20, had an adventurous opening half, starting from the 10th. The 11th (her second) demanded three putts for a five, the 14th only one for a two. Two wayward approach shots to the 15th and 17th set her back still further, but she came home with model golf.

LEADING SCORES: 152: Mrs I. Robertson (Dunaverty), 78, 74. 155: Miss B. New (Lansdown), 78, 77. 158: Mrs C. Nelson (Hendon), 78, 80; Mrs H. Kaye (Harpenden), 76, 82. 159: Mrs D. Dowling (Royal Mid-Surrey), 82, 77; Miss L. Moore (Truro), 82, 77. 161: Miss J. Rumsey (Rochford) 100, 80, 81. 162: Miss W. Aitken (Old Ranfurly), 79, 83; Miss C. Waite (Swindon), 80, 82; Mrs C. Bailey (Tandridge), 81, 81; Mrs A. Uzielli (Berks), 81, 81. 163: Mrs A. Howard (Castletown), 79, 81; Mrs J. Thornhill (Walton Heath), 78, 85. 164: Mrs R. Page (Weymouth), 83, 81. 165: Mrs A. Bonnalack (Thorpe Hall), 81, 84; Mrs C. Caldwell (Canterbury), 79, 86.

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Hockey

Beckenham again thanks to five from Mills

By Sydney Friskin

Beckenham 6 Tulse Hill 4

The stands were packed at Crystal Palace yesterday for the final stages of the national indoor hockey championship, sponsored by Rank Xerox. Beckenham, who won the title last year by beating Tulse Hill 6—2 in the final, defeated them again in the quarter-final round.

Tulse Hill, whose tactics were slightly superior, were unlucky to be eliminated so early. They had won the tournament in its inaugural year, 1973-74, and have maintained their high standard place between officials of Carlisle their main scorer, was a little out of touch and asserted himself only in the closing minutes when Tulse Hill left their own goal vacant to hurl all six players into the attack. In doing so, they reduced Beckenham's lead from 6—2 to 6—4.

Beckenham owed their victory mainly to Mills, an experienced defender, who scored five of their goals from set pieces and gave the side excellent support from behind, pulling them together after Tulse Hill had taken an early lead through Nurse. Mills restored the balance by converting a penalty stroke.

Outdoors, Wales and Ireland will complete their preparation for the Inter Continental Cup, which starts at Kuala Lumpur on March 29, with two international matches today and tomorrow. Ireland are playing Poland in Dublin and Wales take on Scotland in Cardiff. The Poles are playing England at Crystal Palace in midweek and will move on to meet Wales in Cardiff next Sunday. Only three teams from Kuala Lumpur will qualify for the World Cup in Bombay at the end of the year

Quarter final round: Pelicans 6, Blackheath 6 (Blackheath won on penalty strokes); Teddington 4, East Grinstead 6; Southport 7, Slough 15.

Rugby League

Weather has the last word on university game

By Keith Macklin

After all the high expectations of the first ever Cambridge v Oxford Rugby League game and the apparent removal of the players worries over their amateur status, a waterlogged pitch has had the last word. The game at Craven Cottage tomorrow has been postponed.

Despite this disappointment BARLA officials and representatives of the university teams are determined to go ahead with a history-making 13-a-side university match.

Carlisle United Football Club directors will hold a meeting on Monday to decide whether to apply to the Rugby League for entry next season. Talks have taken place between officials of Carlisle United and the Rugby League and David Howes the league's publicity officer said yesterday: "The club has excellent facilities and is well placed to attract players from Lancashire and Cumbria"

Amid all this extra curricular activity the game proper goes on with this weekend's quarter final ties in the Three Fives Challenge cup. This afternoon the favourites Warrington entertain Wakefield Trinity and will probably have their strong wing threequarter Thackray back in action. The front row forward Case is fit again but may not be risked because of lack of match practice. Trinity have their brilliant half back Topliss back on duty after a hand injury.

In tomorrow's games the holders, Hull Kingston Rovers, are back to recognizable strength for their home game against Salford. Featherstone Rovers and Widnes meet at Post Office Road and Oldham and St Helens fight out a Lancashire Derby. The semi-finals will probably bring together Warrington, Hull Kingston Rovers, Widnes and St Helens and the draw will be made on Monday.

Racing

Easterby's horses do talking for him

By John Karter

Peter Easterby, the Yorkshire trainer, has a natural reticence that can often make a Trappist monk seem garrulous. Easterby, however, is a man who firmly believes in letting his deeds speak for him. And how eloquently they do just that.

Easterby is doubtless retreating even deeper into himself as he hones Sea Pigeon (Champion Hurdle) and Little Owl and Night Nurse (Gold Cup) to razor-sharpness for an attempt at a fabulous double next week. In the meantime, he gets on with the business of sending out fancied runners to Ayr and Doncaster today.

Two of these, Father Delaney and Solar Emperor, can pay further tribute to his silent genius by winning Ayr's two most valuable races, the Arthur Challenge Cup Steeplechase and ICI Petrol Hurdle and in so doing provide loud encouragement for Cheltenham dream.

Father Delaney was one of the most improved steeplechasers in the country last year, but he contracted a virus at the beginning of this season and has run well below his bet. However, at Newcastle three weeks ago he showed, in finishing a close-up fourth behind Sparkie's Choice and The Engineer, that he is obviously on the way back. At today's weights Father Delaney should reverse those placings, although Sparkie's Choice in particular, can be expected to fight like a terrier to confirm them.

Fighting Fit will surely find his lack of a race too much of a handicap and Rubstic may be found wanting for speed over this distance.

Solar Emperor, the fast-improving winner of his last three races, also faces daunting opposition in the hurdle race, particularly from Justafancy, who has won his last two races by wide margins. However, the 5lb Solar Emperor receives from his rival may just tip the balance.

Easterby can also take the Rossington Main Hurdle at Doncaster with Cornering. This five-year-old's form may be slightly inferior to that of his Irish rival, Hard About, but he is a fast-improving animal and also receives a useful 5lb concession.

Run Hard ready to move into top gear again in Imperial Cup

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The field for the Imperial Cup at Sandown Park today includes seven horses who were all expected to make their presence felt in the Schweppes Gold Trophy at Newbury a month ago. Now that the ground is testing in the extreme there are reasons for thinking that one of them, Run Hard, will be particularly difficult to beat this afternoon.

It was at this stage of the season that Run Hard clicked into top gear last year and every bit as important as that consideration is the fact that the ground was extremely heavy when he did so. He won the Panama Cigar Hurdle final at Chepstow exactly a year a year ago, but sadly that race has become the latest victim of the weather this afternoon.

Run Hard was also successful at Ascot last season when the ground was at its most demanding. He has not won this season, but he has run well enough on two occasions to suggest that a prize of this nature is well within his grasp. For instance at Doncaster in December he was trying to give 22 lb to Sir Titus when he was beaten four lengths by that horse in the Sea Pigeon Handicap Hurdle. In the meantime Sir Titus has paid him a rich compliment by winning again at Doncaster and at Wetherby.

When last seen Run Hard was runner-up to Walnut Wonder in the Lanzarote Handicap Hurdle at Kempton Park. He was beaten two lengths that day and now the handicapper has allowed him 4 lb. Walnut Wonder ran well at Newbury last Saturday, but on the revised terms I just prefer Run Hard.

Top weight this afternoon will be carried by Random Leg, who caused something of a furore at Fontwell Park last month when he put some Champion Hurdle candidates in their place in the National Spirit Trophy. However, the handicapper has had time in which to reassess Random Leg and inevitably he has a much harder task now than he would have had in the Schweppes.

Appalto and News King were amongst those put to rout by Random Leg at Fontwell. They are both capable of better things as they have demonstrated so ably in the past. The ground will certainly suit such an out-and-out stayer as Appalto who has also won a Panama Cigar Hurdle final in his time.

News King is trained by Fred Winter, who has won this particular race four times, but on a point of handicapping it must be said that on a line through Fire Drill he has much the same sort of chance as Bealnablath. Yet Bealnablath has broken a blood vessel once his year so here is a question mark over his head.

Ekbalco, who won the Mecca Bookmakers Hurdle over today's course and distance in November, has made another long trip South from Cumbria where he is trained by Roger Fisher. On his previous visit to Esher he carried only 10st. Now he has 11st 3lb and I doubt whether he will be up to beating Run Hard on these terms.

Spartan Missile, a leading fancy for this year's Grand National will be ridden in the Duke of Gloucester Memorial Trophy by his owner, John Thorne, who is hoping that this race will enable him to regain his confidence after that uncharacteristic fall at Haydock Park a week ago. Although Colonel Sandy Cramsie's attempt to win the Grand Military Gold Cup for Brigadier Roscoe Harvey failed yesterday they can still reap consolation by winning the Past and Present Hurdle, which is being sponsored by Barclays Bank with Merciless King.

Broderick Munro-Wilson's achievement apart, the highlight of the racing yesterday was undoubtedly Josh Gifford's double. Homeson set the ball rolling when he ran away with the Select Four-Year-Old Hurdle and in so doing he put himself firmly in line for some sort of honour in the Triumph Hurdle at Cheltenham next Thursday.

An hour after Homeson's bloodless victory, Gifford saw his promising seven-year-old Earthstopper win the Flyers' Open Novices Steeplechase. Earth Stopper was ridden by his American owner, the former leading amateur George Sloan, who is currently on a week's holiday in this country from his home in Tennessee.

It was particularly heartwarming to see such a sporting venture succeed. Mr Sloan is married to John Thorne's daughter, Jane, and they are over here for next week's big meeting at Cheltenham. But while he was here he thought that he might as well take in yesterday's race for fun.

Top post for Hywel Davies

Hywel Davies has secured one of the top positions in National Hunt racing—first jockey to Tim Forster's powerful Letcombe Bassett stables next season. Forster said: "I have admired Davies's riding for some time and thought he would be an ideal replacement for Graham Thorner."

Roddy Armytage, for whom Davies currently rides, said: "I am sorry to lose his services, but delighted he is going to a good stable." Davies takes over the post held by Thorner for 12 years until he retired in December, 1979.

Davies said: "I am very sad to leave Mr Armytage, but it was an opportunity I could not miss. I hope to ride for him as often as I can next season." Davies's score for the season stands at 41, but he missed five weeks with a broken pelvis.

News of the Flat, which is under two weeks away, is that Folk Hero looks like being Lester Piggott's choice to try to break his "hoodoo" in the Lincoln Handicap at Doncaster. Piggott said: "If Folk Hero pleases his trainer, Richard McCormick, in a race at Phoenix Park on Tuesday, I will ride him in the Lincoln."

Duncan Keith, the former jockey who has been training in Scandinavia, will be setting up stables north of Sligo on the west coast of Ireland this season.

Serious threat to Cheltenham

The Cheltenham National Hunt Festival is in grave danger of being interrupted by the weather. More rain fell on the already soden Prestbury Park on Thursday night.

Philip Arkwright, the clerk of the course, said yesterday afternoon: "Racing would have been impossible today, and unless there are drying conditions over the weekend, Tuesday's programme will be wiped out."

STATE OF GOING (official): Sandown Park: Heavy. Ayr: Chase course: Good to soft. Hurdles: Soft. Doncaster: Heavy. Monday: Southwell: Waterlogged. Stewards' inspection 11 am, Saturday.

Sandown Park programme

[Television (ITV): 1.45, 2.15 and 2.50 races]



1.45 BEECH OPEN CHASE (Novices: £2,235: 2½m 68yds)

1 -123111 *Earthstopper, J. Gifford, 7-11-12 —
2 412141 Glen Berg, F. Walwyn, 6-11-8 W. Smith
3 00-2111 Major Swallow, F. Winter, 6-11-8 J. Francome
5 313034 Grey Fusilier, Mrs N. Smith, 6-11-4 S. Shilston
9 0343-12 Mr Gumboots, N. Gaselee, 7-11-0 S. Smith Eccles
13 222003 Grand Hussar, L. Kennard, 7-10-11 A. Webber
14 002p/0- Herberts Pride, D. Barons, 8-10-11 S. May
15 0/p4-0f- Rawlinson, D. Barons, 7-10-11 P. Leach
16 Samtella Gold, C. Read, 8-10-11 H. Davies
18 2040-23 White Heron, D. Grissell, 7-10-11 M. Bastard

2-1 Major Swallow, 7-2 Mr Gumboots, 7-1 Glen Berg, Grand Hussar, 10-1 Grey Fusilier, 16-1 White Heron, 25-1 others

2.15 BARCLAYS BANK HURDLE (Amateurs: £2,469: 2m)

201 10/0-0p0 Balloon, T. Underwood, 8-12-0 T. Underwood
202 00f000 Cosmore Sweaters (D), Mrs R. Lomax, 8-12-0 G. Roe 7
204 b-4upf0 Dunabunk (D), G. Balding, 8-12-0 R. Stuart-Hunt
205 400003 Eltham (D), J. Old, 7-12-0 Capt N. Musgrave 7
206 114200 Flying Angel, D. Swan, 6-12-0 Capt D. Swan 7
207 2431 Gilligan (D), T. Forster, 6-12-0 T. Thomson-Jones
208 000031- Mount Teide (D), R. York, 7-12-0 R. York 7
209 2-3010p Versailles Prince (D), A. Ingham, 8-12-0 Maj C. Price 7
210 0 Ali, Mrs C. Goethbars, 6-11-5 —
211 f-00030 Ballycarn, A. Prail, 6-11-3 Capt A. Prail 7
212 004b Charlie Muddle, S. Mellor, 6-11-3 Dr D. Chesney
213 Daley, G. Balding, 6-11-3 Maj R. Falkner
215 Fontainbleau, K. Bailey, 5-11-3 Lt G. Barkers 7
216 0/0b3-00 Jayboy, R. Hollinshead, 6-11-3 J. Carden 7
217 00 Mister Maxwell, B. M-Wilson, 6-11-3 B. Munro-Wilson 7
218 ppfp Phyl's Pet, M. Bolton, 10-11-3 —
220 f00200 Ten Bears, T. M. Jones, 5-11-3 Miss S. Waugh 7
221 0b10f4 Merciless King, D. Nicholson, 4-11-2 Col A. Cramsie 7
222 000 Gold Racer, I. Dudgeon, 4-10-5 M. Heaton-Ellis 7
223 p Hunters Park, H. Willis, 4-10-5 Capt Lord John Fitzgerald 7
224 00 Metagold, P. M. Taylor, 4-10-5 Maj D. Shaw 7

11-4 Flying Angel, 4-1 Charlie Muddle, 5-1 Gilligan, 11-2 Merciless King, 7-1 Ali, 10-1 Versailles Prince, 14-1 Mount Teide, 16-1 others.



2.50 IMPERIAL CUP HURDLE (Handicap: £8,808: 2m)

301 30f021 Random Leg (CD), J. Gifford, 6-11-13 —
302 4-11110 News King (CD), F. Winter, 7-11-6 J. Francome
303 01-0000 Booliaces (D), D. Barons, 7-11-4 P. Leach
304 1-42130 Ekbalco (CD), R. Fisher, 5-11-3 D Goulding
306 11-0202 Run Hard (D), R. Turnell, 6-11-1 Steve Knight
307 10/1-440 Appalto (CD), R. Armytage, 7-10-12 H. Davies
309 000012 Walnut Wonder (D), L. Kennard, 6-10-6 A. Webber
310 2330-0u Rimondo (D), E. Carter, 6-10-1 P. Charlton
311 300131 Tompion (D), Mrs D. Oughton, 7-10-1 —
312 200240 Sesetta (D), D. Swan, 6-10-0 P. Gill
313 0/12-02p Bealnablath (D), N. Henderson, 8-10-0 S. Smith Eccles
314 401200 Better Blessed (D), D. Candolfo, 7-10-0 P. Barton
315 023014 Upton Bishop, Mrs N. Smith, 7-10-0 A. Webb
318 000330 Chennel Lane (D), T. Barron, 7-10-0 A. Balmer 7
319 0030-00 Mouradyke, R. Atkins, 9-10-0 R. Atkins
320 200023 *Oui Monsieur (D), M. Haynes, 7-10-0 —

6-1 Random Leg, 11-2 Appalto, 6-1 Run Hard, 7-1 Ekbalco, 8-1 Booliaces, Rimondo, 10-1 News King, Bealnablath, 12-1 Walnut Wonder, 14-1 Sesetta, 16-1 others

3.20 DUKE OF GLOUCESTER MEMORIAL CHASE (Hunters: Amateurs: £906: 3m 118yd)

402 10u0-p4 Coolishall (CD), B. M-Wilson, 12-13-0 B. Munro-Wilson
404 0/21-d1f Spartan Missile (CD), M. J. Thorne, 9-13-0 Mr J. Thorne
405 1212-04 Ten Up (CD), T. Forster, 14-13-0 Capt J. Hodges
407 20fp-40 *Casamayor (D), P. Bailey, 11-12-7 —
408 p0p00/3 Deep Memories, P. Clifford, 9-12-7 P. Clifford
409 f/f0200- Jingling Johnny, H. Baillie, 9-12-7 Maj H. Baillie 7
411 p0r-fp0 Romany Car, K. Clark, 12-12-7 K. Clark

4-9 Spartan Missile, 4-1 Ten Up, 6-1 Coolishall, 16-1 Jingling Johnny, 25-1 others.

3.55 SANDOWN OPEN CHASE (Handicap: £2,687: 3m 118yd)

503 33f23-p Modesty Forbids (C), J. Gifford, 9-11-3 R. Champion
505 f033-03 Jer, P. Bevan, 10-10-13 T. Wall 7
506 042-321 Valiant Charger, F. Winter, 10-10-10 J. Francome
506 0-02314 Master Spy, T. Forster, 12-10-9 Mr T. Thomson-Jones
507 p-24222 Royal Charley, D. Kent, 10-10-9 P. Haynes
508 21-0234 Royal Exile, F. Winter, 12-10-6 B. de Haan 4
510 0-02002 Might Be, J. Webber, 10-10-4 A. Webber
513 000002 Tenecoon (CD), J. Smith, 12-10-0 C. Mann 7
516 00/0402 Nampara (CD, B), I. Dudgeon, 10-10-0 P. Hobbs
517 210014 Albury Lad, S. Mellor, 11-10-0 S. Johar
518 pf0300 Rathiek, D. Grieg, 11-10-0 P. Barton
521 3p-f0p0 Raimatai (C), J. Gifford, 10-10-0 R. Rowe

7-2 Might Be, 3-1 Royal Charley, 11-2 Valiant Charger, 6-1 Royal Exile, 7-1 Modesty Forbids, 8-1 Tenecoon, 10-1 Nampara, 12-1 Jer, 14-1 others.



4.30 OAK OPEN HURDLE (Handicap: £1,582: 2m 5f 75yd)

602 02f313 Fredo, J. Gifford, 8-11-10 R. Rowe
603 002-223 My Snip, J. Old, 7-11-6 C. McIlhatrick
604 3-00432 Two Coppers, L. Kennard, 6-11-7 R. Dennis 7
605 2221-21 Going For Gold, D. Kent, 6-11-5 J. Lovejoy
608 234231 Heroic, D. Barons, 6-11-0 P. Leach
610 0f10p2 Kilroy Manor, R. Fisher, 5-10-10 D. Goulding
611 041301 Quarto (B), P. Bailey, 6-10-9 B. Reilly
613 0030-00 Mouradyke, R. Atkins, 9-10-7 —
616 321003 Fanadix (CD), G. P-Gordon, 5-10-2 S. Smith Eccles
618 1f3320/ David Brian, S. Mellor, 9-10-2 A. Carroll
619 021-00f Taras, A. Aylett, 7-10-1 G. Jones
621 3-2004p Royal Idol, R. Atkins, 7-10-1 R. Millman 7
622 001440 Ghost Writer, F. Walwyn, 14-10-0 K. Mooney
623 203040 Spark Off (B), J. Baker, 5-10-0 John Williams
624 10/0000 Island Star, N. Lee-Judson, 8-10-0 J. Hughes 7
625 u/00f-02 Shakyamonee, A. Davison, 11-10-0 —
626 00430p Rodney Parade (B), M. Salaman, 6-10-0 J. Kear 4
627 0000 Sea Bear, R. Denning, 5-10-0 J. King
628 p00-000 Sea Otter, R. Denning, 7-10-0 R. Rowell
630 0-000p0 Eliza's Teddy, J. Elliott, 6-10-0 J. Redmond 4

4-1 Going For Gold, 5-1 Two Coppers, 11-2 Heroic, 6-1 Quarto, 7-1 My Snip, 8-1 Fredo, 10-1 Kilroy Manor, 12-1 Taras, 14-1 others

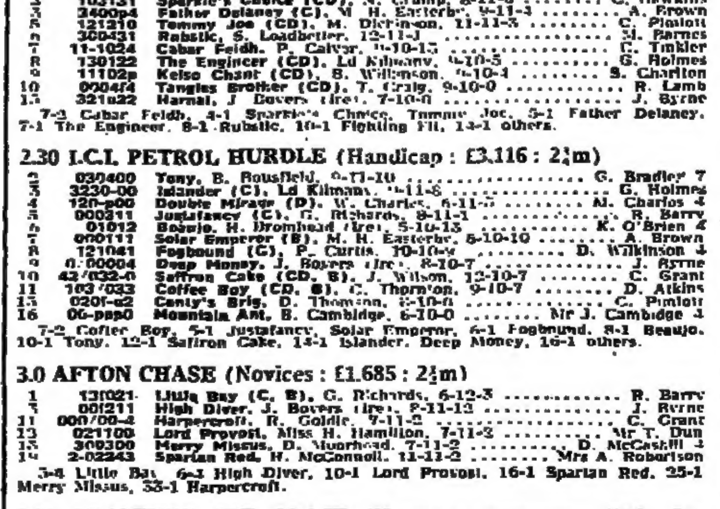
* Doubtful runner

Sandown Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent
1.45 Major Swallow. 2.15 Merciless King. 2.50 Run Hard. 3.20 Spartan Missile. 3.55 Royal Charley. 4.30 Going for Gold.

Ayr programme

[Television (ITV): 1.30, 2.0 and 2.30 races]



1.30 ROSEMOUNT HURDLE (Handicap: £1,718: 2m)

2 0-21040 Schumann (D, B), M. H. Easterby, 6-11-5 A. Brown
3 404210 Anointed (CD), G. Richards, 5-11-3 R. Barry
5 410131 High Hills (CD, B), T. Craig, 7-10-12 R. Lamb
6 000-031 Madam Esbury (D), H. Bramhead (Ire), 6-10-10 K. O'Brien 3
8 411-0-00 Suzy Mandel (CD), R. Allan, 6-10-9 N. Doughty
9 202104 Tribal Warlord (D), M. Naughton, 5-10-6 J. Byrne
10 321140 Troilus (CD), W. Crawford, 6-10-4 Mr T. Dun
11 3-21134 Always Linpac (D), W. Elsey, 7-10-4 C. Hawkins
13 000133 Gala Lad (D), N. Bycroft, 7-10-3 D. Wilkinson 4
14 0-14001 Tough Guy (CD), J. Wilson, 6-10-2 C. Grant
15 0/0-0011 Cathmaria (D), M. Dickinson, 7-10-0 C. Pimlott
16 201f02 Tidy Work (CD), K. Stone, 6-10-0 G. Gray 7
17 0/0000 Hellie's Lad (CD), W. A. Stephenson, 8-10-0 T. Davies 7
18 040410 Arctic Timber (D), T. Barnes, 5-10-0 M. Barnes

4-1 Cathmaria, 5-1 Schumann, Anointed, 6-1 High Hills, Tidy Work, 8-1 Always Linpac, Madam Esbury, 12-1 Troilus, 14-1 others.

2.0 ARTHUR CUP CHASE (Handicap: £3,080: 3m 110yds)

1 f1/21uf- Fighting Fit (CD), K. Oliver, 9-12-0 Mr T. Dun
2 103131 Sparkie's Choice (CD), N. Crump, 8-11-6 C. Hawkins
3 2400p4 Father Delaney (C), M. H. Easterby, 9-11-4 A. Brown
5 121210 Tommy Joe (CD), M. Dickinson, 11-11-3 C. Pimlott
6 300431 Rubstic, S. Leadbetter, 12-11-1 M. Barnes
7 11-1024 Cabar Feidh, P. Calver, 9-10-13 C. Tinkler
8 130122 The Engineer (CD), Ld Kilmany, 9-10-5 G. Holmes
9 11102p Kelso Chant (CD), B. Wilkinson, 9-10-4 S. Charlton
10 0004f4 Tangles Brother (CD), T. Craig, 9-10-0 R. Lamb
13 321u22 Harnal, J. Bovers (Ire), 7-10-0 J. Byrne

7-2 Cabar Feidh, 4-1 Sparkie's Choice, Tommy Joe, 5-1 Father Delaney, 7-1 The Engineer, 8-1 Rubstic, 10-1 Fighting Fit, 14-1 others.

2.30 I.C.I. PETROL HURDLE (Handicap: £3,116: 2¾m)

2 030400 Tony, B. Rousfield, 9-11-10 G. Bradley 7
3 3230-00 Islander (C), Ld Kilmany, 9-11-6 G. Holmes
4 120-p00 Double Mirage (D), W. Charles, 6-11-5 M. Charles 4
5 000211 Justafancy (C), G. Richards, 8-11-1 R. Barry
6 01012 Beaujo, H. Dromhead (Ire), 5-10-13 K. O'Brien 4
7 000111 Solar Emperor (B), M. H. Easterby, 5-10-10 A. Brown
8 121041 Fogbound (C), P. Curtis, 10-10-9 D. Wilkinson 4
9 0/00004 Deep Money, J. Bovers (Ire), 8-10-7 J. Byrne
10 42/032-0 Saffron Cake (CD, B), J. Wilson, 12-10-7 C. Grant
11 103/033 Coffee Boy (CD, B), C. Thornton, 9-10-7 D. Atkins
13 0201-02 Canty's Brig, D. Thomson, 8-10-6 C. Pimlott
16 06-pap0 Mountain Ant, B. Cambidge, 6-10-0 Mr J. Cambidge 4

7-2 Coffee Boy, 5-1 Justafancy, Solar Emperor, 6-1 Fogbound, 8-1 Beaujo, 10-1 Tony, 12-1 Saffron Cake, 14-1 Islander, Deep Money, 16-1 others.

3.0 AFTON CHASE (Novices: £1,685: 2½m)

1 130021 Little Bay (C, B), G. Richards, 6-12-3 R. Barry
5 001211 High Diver, J. Bovers (Ire), 8-11-13 J. Byrne
11 000/00-4 Harpercroft, R. Goldie, 7-11-2 C. Grant
13 021100 Lord Provost, Miss H. Hamilton, 7-11-3 Mr T. Dun
15 300300 Merry Missus, D. Moorhead, 7-11-2 D. McCaskill 4
19 2-02243 Spartan Red, H. McConnell, 11-11-2 Mrs A. Robertson

3-4 Little Bay, 6-1 High Diver, 10-1 Lord Provost, 16-1 Spartan Red, 25-1 Merry Missus, 33-1 Harpercroft.

3.30 ADAMHILL CUP CHASE (Hunters: amateurs: £779: 3m 110yds)

3 213-0 Gayle Warning, I. Dudgeon, 7-12-0 A. Dudgeon 7
4 3(a0-p3 Master Marmaduke (CD), C. Bell, 8-12-0 R. Shiels 7
5 0224-04 New Formula, Mrs F. Gray, 11-12-0 Miss F. Gray 7
7 00a400- Tatora, J. Wight, 8-12-0 A. Wight 7
8 1-00 West Acre, R. Macnaughton, 6-12-0 G. Macnaughton 7

8-11 Gayle Warning, 7-2 New Formula, 5-1 Master Marmaduke, 12-1 West Acre, 20-1 Tatora.

4.0 DOONHOLM CHASE (Handicap: £1,758: 2m)

2 30/p101 Grand Trianon (D), T. Gillam, 9-12-4 Hazel Winn 7
4 141233 Robbie's Park (CD), K. Oliver, 7-11-13 T. O'Connell 4
6 203220 Flamenco Dancer, M. O'Toole (Ire), 7-11-5 J. Byrne
7 102334 Caravino (D), R. Whitaker, 8-11-6 A. Bowker
8 p1pu41 Lakeland Lady (D), G. Richards, 7-10-13 R. Barry
9 430040 Dr Guillotine (D), W. Fairgrieve, 6-10-12 D. Nolan
10 440001 Trearnie (D), T. Barnes, 6-10-12 M. Barnes
11 0-02223 Pewter Spear, D. McCain, 8-10-7 R. Lamb
12 032440 Burgundy Beau, Mrs D. Thomson, 10-10-1 J. Goulding 4

5-2 Robbie's Park, 7-2 Caravino, 5-1 Flamenco Dancer, 7-1 Grand Trianon, 8-1 Lakeland Lady, Trearnie, 12-1 Pewter Spear, 14-1 others.

4.30 EGLINTON HURDLE (Maidens: amateurs: £842: 2¾m)

1 p00304 Accountess, C. Bell, 8-12-7 —
8 004000 Grayhouse Angus, C. Bravery, 8-12-7 T. Tate 4
9 0p-p Habbie Simpson, J. Love, 7-12-7 —
12 0'0pu-0p Joesley Brig, W. Tullie, 8-12-7 Mr A. Tullie 7
13 0u04p0 Loch Snaggan, W. Stephenson, 7-12-7 Capt H. Lochore 7
14 033042 Lyne Mill, D. Swindlehurst, 7-12-7 D. Swindlehurst 7
17 f0f1p00 Poppy Fields (B), B. Cambidge, 7-12-7 J. Cambidge 3
18 0320u4 Run'n Fly, A. Macinggart, 6-12-7 A. Dudgeon 7
19 Soldier Bill, D. McCain, 8-12-7 Mrs C. Rees 7
20 3-0000f Thimothea, T. Craig, 6-12-7 —
27 0f0 Darth Vader, K. Oliver, 5-12-5 T. Dun
28 00 Greenhill Hall, K. Oliver, 5-12-5 Mr P. Brewis 7
29 200303 Wedded Bliss, D. Chapman, 6-12-5 T. Walford 7
31 440300 Why Forget, W. Stephenson, 5-12-5 E. McIntyre 4
33 p Barns Lass, A. Fowler, 4-11-6 D. McClelland 7

2-1 Why Forget, 3-1 Lyne Mill, 4-1 Run'n Fly, 6-1 Wedded Bliss, 7-1 Darth Vader, 12-1 others.

Ayr selections

By John Karter
1.30 Tribal Warlord. 2.0 Father Delaney. 2.30 Solar Emperor. 3.0 Little Boy. 3.30 Gayle Warning. 4.0 Trearnie. 4.30 Why Forget.

Doncaster programme

2.15 AUCKLAND HILL CHASE (Novices: £1,344: 2½m)

2 220311 Jo Colombo, W. Jenks, 6-12-2 R. Davies
3 001021 Miss Wood, R. Robinson, 6-11-11 K. Whyte
5 104-400 Box of Tricks, S. Norton, 6-11-6 Mr D. Metcalfe 4
7 040003 Leganes (B), M. Naughton, 6-11-6 P. Scudamore
8 0-0000 Parade Ribbons, J. Webber, 6-11-6 Mr P. Webber

6-4 Jo Colombo, 3-1 Miss Wood, 4-1 Box of Tricks, 15-2 Leganes, 20-1 Miss Ribbons.

2.45 BALMORAL HURDLE (£1,595: 2½m)

1 4p-0143 Broomley (D), W. Elsey, 8-11-12 A. Flint
2 0-21341 Killer Shark (D), G. P-Gordon, 6-11-12 P. Scudamore
3 2/34121- No Bombs (C, D), M. H. Easterby, 6-11-12 Mr T. Easterby
7 p-030p0 Fleet Order, A. Andrews, 5-11-6 P. Richards
8 00 Hugh's Folly, H. Littlewood, 6-11-6 R. Dickin

Evens Killer Shark, 7-4 No Bombs, 7-2 Broomley, 16-1 Fleet Order, 20-1 Hugh's Folly.

3.15 GRIMTHORPE CHASE (Handicap: £2,754: 2m 150yd)

8 033p21 Regent's Garden (D), A. Andrews, 9-10-1 P. Richards
10 0u0-0pf That's It, J. Gilbert, 7-10-0 S. O'Neill

1-4 Regent's Garden, 11-4 That's It.

3.45 ROSSINGTON MAIN HURDLE (Novices: £2,645: 2m 150yd)

2 131030 Hard About, E. O'Grady, 5-11-7 T. Ryan
4 00 Carey's Choice, W. Elsey, 6-11-4 A. Flint
7 4/32021 Grade Well, G. Blum, 6-11-4 P. Scudamore
13 23 Corduroy, D. Morley, 5-11-2 B. Davies
14 03-0131 Cornering, M. H. Easterby, 5-11-2 Mr T. Easterby
15 003 Fair Arthur, W. Jenks, 5-11-2 R. Davies
16 0 Liquidate, M. Dickinson, 5-11-2 T. Carmody
20 El Kabir, J. Hardy, 4-10-8 S. Johnson 7

5-4 Hard About, 3-1 Cornering, 11-2 Grade Well, 7-1 Liquidate, 8-1 Corduroy, 14-1 others.

4.15 WHEATLEY PARK CHASE (Handicap: £1,935: 3¼m)

2 021110 Pilot Officer (D), F. Rimell, 6-11-9 Mr E. Woods
3 pp010p Slippery Dick (D), D. Nicholson, 9-11-6 P. Scudamore
4 0-40430 Tuffnut Prince (D), S. Mellor, 7-11-5 P. Blacker
7 0d3331 Monty Python (D, B), Mrs J. Pitman, 9-11-4 B. Smart

7-4 Monty Python, 11-4 Pilot Officer, 7-2 Tuffnut Prince, 4-1 Slippery Dick.

4.45 CORPORATION HURDLE (Handicap: £1,387: 3m 122yd)

1 002211 Celtic Rambler, P. Rimell, 6-12-0 S. Morshead
2 000310 Onapromise, Denys Smith, 5-11-10 A. Stringer 7
3 004042 Padski, R. Hollinshead, 8-11-8 Mr A. Hollinshead 7
7 0/004-01 Breeze Wagon, Mrs W. Sykes, 8-10-10 Mr E. Woods
8 300010 Northern Echo, M. Naughton, 5-10-7 P. Scudamore
10 220002 Grid (B), M. H. Easterby, 5-10-3 Mr T. Easterby
13 0fp10/0- Willie May, K. Bailey, 8-10-0 M. Stevenson 7
15 202000 Dea Octopus, M. Tate, 5-10-0 C. Smith
17 431001 Bossall, Mrs J. Pitman, 5-10-0 B. Smart
18 0/000-0 Spartakus, Mrs J. Pitman, 6-10-0 Miss A. Harvey 7
20 23400/0- Apple At Night, Mrs S. Lamyman, 9-10-0 J. Suthern

15-8 Celtic Rambler, 5-2 Grid, 9-2 Bossall, 13-2 Breeze Wagon, 8-1 Padski, 12-1 others.

Doncaster selections

By John Karter
2.15 Jo Colombo. 2.45 Killer Shark. 3.15 Regent's Garden. 3.45 Cornering. 4.15 Monty Python. 4.45 Celtic Rambler.

Sandown results

1.45 (1.48) LILAC HURDLE (Novices: £3,000: about 2m)

CRIMSON EMBERS, b g, by Cheval—Flaming View (Mrs S. Smart), 6-11-10 .... S. Shilston (9-2) 1
New Harbour, ... I. Cox (14-1) 2
Leading Artist, V. McKevitt (12-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 45p; places, 20p, 63p, 59p. Dual F: £3.33. CSF, £7.59. F. Walwyn at Lambourn. 15l, ¾l, 2l. The Club (7-2 fav), Day After (25-1) 4th. 23 ran. NR: Baltic Menoblends, My Pet Ingo.

2.15 (2.22) DICK McCREERY CUP (Handicap: £3,021: about 2m)

GALWAY KNIGHT, b g, by Giolla Mear-Nauich (B. Munro-Wilson) 10-10-4, Mr B. Munro Wilson (33-1) 1
Devil's Brig, .. Maj. R. Faulkner (11-4 fav) 2
Charlie Mouse, Mr T. Thomson Jones (7-2) 3

TOTE: Win £4.97; places, 40p, 13p, 14p. Dual F: £8.88. CSF: £11.56. B. Munro Wilson at Horsham. Sh hd, 7l, 3l. Commandant (6-1) 4th. 12 ran.

2.50 (2.52) SELECT HURDLE (4-y-o: £2,467: about 2m)

HOMESON b c by Bustino — Rella (P. Hopkins 10-11 R. Champion (15-8 fav) 1
Sir Gordon P. Scudamore (5-1) 2
York Cottage .... M. Floyd (9-2) 3

TOTE: Win, 22p; places, 10p, 15p, 19p. Dual F: 25p. CSF: 60p. J. Gifford at Findon. 25l, 2l, 1l. Mountain Monarch (12-1) 4th. 12 ran. NR: Call Bird.

3.25 HORSE AND HOUND CHASE (Amateurs: £2,438: about 3m)

THE DRUNKEN DUCK b g by Pony Express—Polly Burkle (B. Munro-Wilson) 8-11-0 Mr B. Munro-Wilson (4-1) 1
Brown Jock Maj R. Faulkner (11-2) 2
Deep Memories Mr P. Clifford (50-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 59p; places, 11p, 37p, £5.33. Dual F: £2.55. CSF: £2.50. B. Munro-Wilson at Horsham. 20l, 30l. Collars and Cuffs 7-2 fav. Beacon Time 16-1) 4th. 12 ran.

4.0 (4.04) FLYERS' CHASE (Open novices: £2,290: abt 2m)

EARTHSTOPPER, ch g by Fair Turn—Countess Charmere (G. Sloan) 7-11-7 .. Mr G. Sloan (5-6 fav) 1
Royal Friend .. H. Davies (14-1) 2
Go Arrowsmith .. A. Webber (6-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 18p; places, 10p, 25p, 13p. Dual F: £1.26. CSF: £1.42. J. Gifford, at Findon. 2l, sh hd, 14l. Cole Porter (20-1) 4th. 14 ran.

4.30 (4.32) LIME HURDLE (Open handicap: £1,657: 2m)

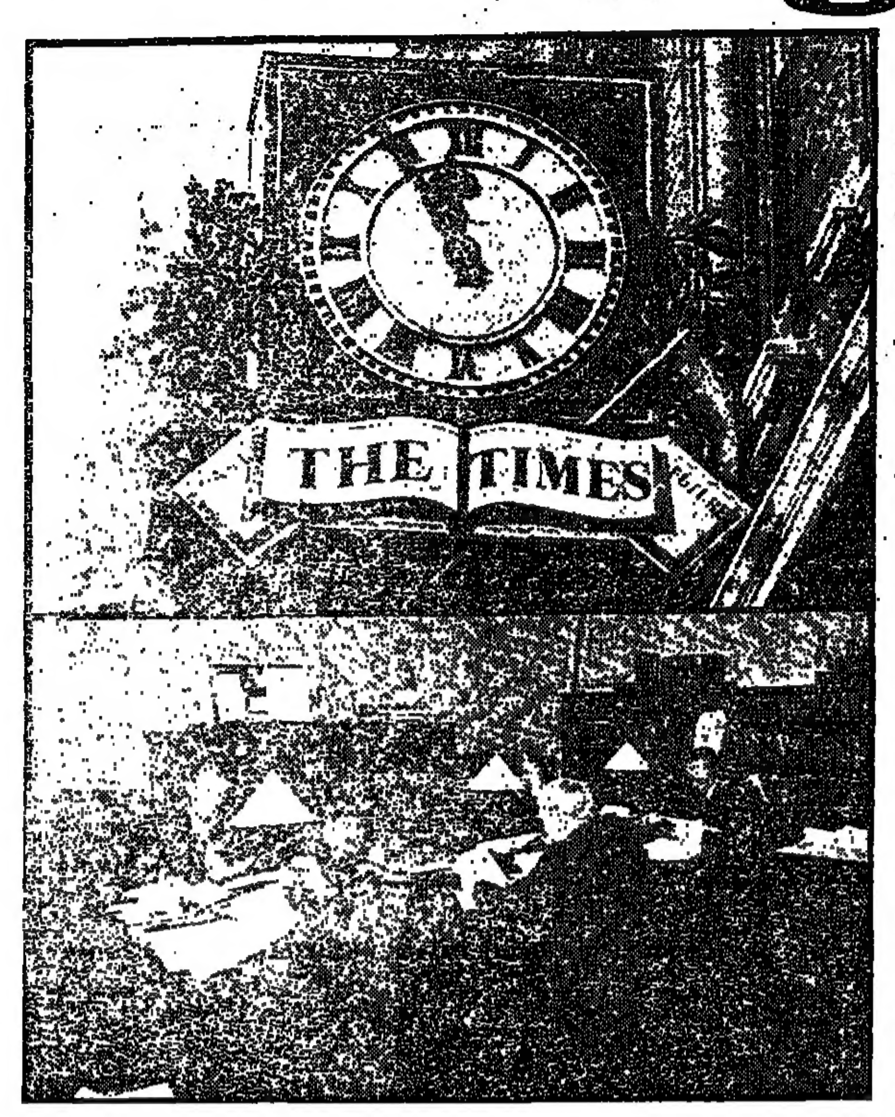
TOMPION, b g by Crozier—Valeria (Brant Wright Associates Ltd) 7-11-0 P. Scudamore (5-2 jt fav) 1
First Lift ...... J. Sampson (7-2) 2
Cold Justice .. R. Rowell (3-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 32p; places, 27p, 18p, 21p. Dual F: 76p. CSF: £1.17. Mrs D. Oughton, at Findon. 6l, 5l, 5l. Brickwall Hotel (5-2 jt fav), Oui Monsieur (5-1) 4th. 8 ran.

TOTE DOUBLE: Galway Knight, Homeson, £101.35. TREBLE: Homeson, The Drunken Duck, Earthstopper, £12.00. JACKPOT was not won; pool of £2,185.60 carried forward to Sandown Park today. PLACEPOT: £6.70.

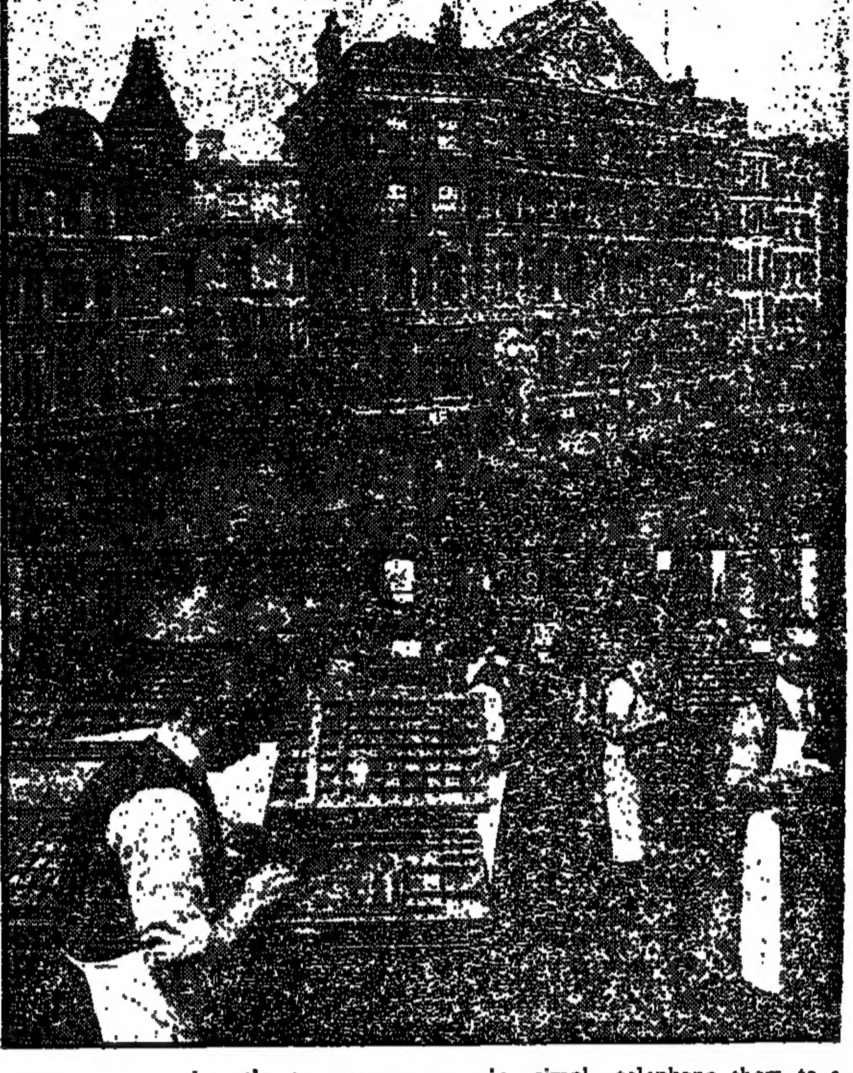
Saturday Review

Joining the Black Friars





Claud Cockburn (right) joined The Times office where staff (as in the Home Sub-Editors' Room, bottom left) competed to write the dullest headline.



Printing House Square, the old Times building in Queen Victoria Street (above right). Compositors (below right) set up headlines by hand.

by Claud Cockburn, foreword by Graham Greene

If I were asked who are the two greatest journalists of the Twentieth Century, my answer would be G. K. Chesterton and Claud Cockburn. Both are more than journalists: both produced at least one novel which will be rediscovered with delight, I believe, in every generation—"The Man Who Was Thursday" and "Ballantyne's Folly." Both are manic characters, writing with what some sad fellows may find even an excess of high spirits. Perhaps Claud Cockburn will prove to have been more influential, for he discovered the influence that can be wielded by a mimeographed news sheet. "The Week" anticipated ironically enough, considering that Cockburn was himself then a communist, the Samizdat publication in East Europe. Finally, if only to show that I have had my manic moments too, I would like to salute the only man with whom I have ever gone barrel-organing. The memory of that three day escapade is still fresh after nearly 60 years.

Nothing sets a person up more than having something turn out just the way it's supposed to be, like falling into a Swiss snowdrift and seeing a big dog come up with a little cask of brandy round its neck.

The first time I travelled on the Orient Express I was accosted by a woman who was later arrested and turned out to be a quite well-known international spy. When I talked with Al Capone there was a sub-machine gun poking through the transom of the door behind him. Ernest Hemingway spoke out of the corner of his mouth. In an Irish castle a sow ran right across the baronial hall. The first Minister of Government I met told me a most horrible lie almost immediately.

These things were delightful, and so was the first view of *The Times* office in London. In the foreign editorial room a sub-editor was translating a passage of Plato's *Phaedo* into Chinese, for a bet. Another sub-editor had declared it could not be done without losing a certain nuance of the original. He was dictating the Greek passage aloud from memory.

That very first evening I saw the chief sub-editor hand a man a slip of Reuter's agency "tape" with two lines on it saying that the Duke of Gloucester on his world tour had arrived at Kuala Lumpur and held a reception. It would run to about half an inch of space, and on some newspapers I dare say might have been got ready for the printer in a matter of minutes. I was glad to see nothing of that kind happen here.

The sub-editor, a red-bearded man with blazing eyes, who looked like a cross between John the Baptist and Captain Kettle, had at the age of 20 or thereabouts written the definite grammar of an obscure Polynesian language and gone on to be—a curious position for an Englishman—a professor of Chinese metaphysics in the University of Tokyo. He took the slip of paper into the library and then to the Athenaeum, where he sometimes used to go for a cold snack during *The Times* dinner hour.

His work on it was completed only just in time for the 10 o'clock edition. It had been a tricky job. "There are", he explained, "eleven correct ways of spelling Kuala Lumpur, and it is difficult to decide which should receive the, as it were, *imprimatur* of *The Times*".

All foreign correspondents believe sub-editors to be malevolent troglodytes, happiest when casually massacring the most significant lines of an informed, well-balanced despatch. Sub-editors believe foreign correspondents to be flibbertigibbets, uselessly squandering enormous expense accounts, lazy and verbose, and saved from making fools of themselves in print only by the vigilance of the staff in the foreign room.

Sharing, myself, the correspondents' views of people working at the London headquarters, I was naturally nervous. However, *The Times* people proved genial and made kindly efforts to put me at ease. One told me that, although the London climate was lethal, one could prolong life by getting up very early three times a week and travelling to Southend for a brisk 20 minutes' walk on the sea front.

"And of course", he said, rather mysteriously, "being in the train so much gives one more time for thinking and reading." (He was, I need hardly say, a Fellow of All Souls.)

I said I hoped to be leaving shortly for New York. He was sincerely sorry for me—such an awfully long way from healthy Southend.

This conversation took place at tea, a rather serious function performed round a large oval table in a room on the ground floor of Printing House Square. We reached the office at about four in the afternoon and went straight down to tea and a half-hour's conversation before going up to the foreign room, a big, well-lighted place overlooking Queen Victoria Street, furnished principally by a long narrow table, extending from the inner wall almost to the windows. Junior members of the foreign staff like myself sat at the part of the table nearest to the chief foreign sub-editor. The seniors at the far end barricaded themselves with volumes of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* or other large books and thus were able, as one of them remarked to me, to "get on with our work without being disturbed."

I did not at first see why this type of protection should be necessary, but later learned that several of them were engaged in writing historical works of their own, or authoritative treatises for various learned reviews, on the subject of which they were particularly expert. Mr Scott Moncrieff, the translator of Proust, worked there at one period, and I was told that the business of *The Times* was often held up for as much as a half-hour at a time while everyone present joined expertly in a discussion of the precise English word or phrase which would best convey the meaning and flavour of a passage in *La Recherche du Temps Perdu*.

For further entertainment in the long evenings, someone had invented a game—a competition with a small prize for the winner—to see who could write the dullest headline. It had to be a genuine headline, that is to say one which was actually printed in the next morning's newspaper. I won it only once with a headline which announced: "Small Earthquake in Chile. Not many dead."

From five until about eight o'clock work continued without a break, and then people went to eat at their clubs or *The Times* dining-room or the canteen. Unless you were on late duty you finished work at about eleven o'clock.

At first I was fascinated by the work, but after a few weeks I became bored and rather nervous because I was still afraid that someone would notice that I had not gone through any of the proper hoops, and pack me off to Newcastle instead of New York. Sometimes it seemed to me that I caught one or other of the High Priests looking at me somewhat askance, as though, perhaps, I were not, after all worthy of *The Times*. My alarm was increased by the discovery that everyone already knew the story of something which had happened in Berlin one day when Ebbutt was on holiday and his place had been taken by a man called Pugge or something similar. Extensive unrest and street fighting were going on in Berlin at the time—I think it arose out of a demonstration on May Day. It was a confused situation and many people opposed to the unemployed demonstrators also thought the Prussian police were acting trigger-happy. Pugge, the newcomer, had no doubt that it was a straight fight of law and order versus the licentious mob. Any hesitant angels caught loitering were apt to get a *sharp* pushing around when Pugge rushed on to the scene.

Irked somewhat by his attitude I wrote, one afternoon when he was out watching the shooting, the despatch which I conceived Pugge would have written—From Our Own Correspondent in Jerusalem—had he been covering events there approximately two thousand years ago. It was a level-headed estimate studded with well-tried *Times* phrases. "Small disposition here", cabled this correspondent, "attach undue importance protests raised certain quarters result recent arrest and trial leading revolutionary agitator followed by what is known locally as 'the Calvary incident'." The despatch was obviously based on an off-the-record interview with Pontius Pilate. It took the view that, so far from acting harshly, the Government had behaved with what in some quarters was criticized as "undue clemency". It pointed out that firm government action had definitely eliminated this small band of extremists, whose doctrines might otherwise have represented a serious threat for the future.

I put it on Pugge's desk. Glancing through it after a tiring day and seeing familiar *Times* cliches—small disposition to attach undue importance. Government acting with firmness, hand of extremists—all bowing and scraping at him from every paragraph. Pugge did not bother to read it properly, and passed it, together with his own despatch, to the telephonist.

By a piece of ill-luck it chanced that *The Times* had recently reorganized its European telephone system, with the result that the Berlin office was used as a relay centre for despatches from a number of smaller capitals which formerly had communicated direct with London.

The telephonist was already vexed by the extra work involved. Now he came rushing back from the switchboard waving my despatch in a mauve fury.

"What's all this?" he shouted. "Are we taking flaming Jerusalem now?"

Mr Pugge was abominably shocked. I had always hoped to hear someone use the phrase "in the worst possible taste". Pugge did. He did his best to bring home to me the appalling character of my action.

"Do you appreciate", he said, "that what you have done is to attempt to play a joke on *The Times*?"

This he obviously felt was the most blasphemous aspect of an altogether blasphemous bit of work. And in my present state of anxiety it seemed to me that there were several people around Printing House Square who would probably share this view. I began to wonder whether the job that had been waiting for me was really the New York job or something quite different and, from my point of view, unsuitable.

It was difficult to find out, because Mr Geoffrey Dawson had perfected a technique for not telling people anything much, and yet appearing at all times both approachable and communicative. His room had two doors. When you had been announced, and had entered, you found him standing in front of his desk, poised always on the same mark of the carpet, both hands slightly outstretched and his whole attitude that of one who has been unable to prevent himself bounding from his chair and rushing forward to meet you. Already touched and impressed, you were further overwhelmed by the warmth of his greeting and the voluble geniality of his conversation as he put his hand on your shoulder or took your arm.

There you were, pacing the floor of the sanctum of the Editor-in-Chief of *The Times*, and he concentrating on you while his secretary, you could imagine, told anxious cabinet ministers and bishops over the telephone that the editor was in conference. The effect was practically hypnotic, and in this state of partial hypnosis you were scarcely aware that with one arm across your shoulders the Editor was with the other hand opening the door at the far end of his office and pushing you gently into the corridor, bidding you a warm farewell after an interview which had lasted approximately eighty seconds.

Nothing had been promised, nothing decided; but for several hours you certainly felt that you had accomplished something or other.

As things stood I need not have bothered about my position because, without my knowing it, Sir Campbell Stewart, at the time one of the most energetic directors of *The Times*, and the man who had played a major role in preventing the paper being acquired by Lord Rothermere after the death of Lord Northcliffe, had been kindly watching over my interest, for he was a Canadian and a friend of Uncle Frank. I had told my uncle that I wanted to go nowhere but New York—though I had concealed from him for full reason for so wishing. My Uncle Frank, who looked upon Europe as little more than a fascinating museum in which it was good for people on holiday to pass a certain amount of time each year, was enthusiastic about my decision, and he enlisted the help of Sir Campbell Stewart to ensure that I was not disappointed.

Sir Campbell Stewart lived with his mother in his suite at the top of the Hyde Park Hotel, and when I finally went to call on him there, he lay almost flat on his back in an armchair, and with his extremely long and angular legs extended to the fire, smiled at the ceiling in a whimsical manner as he explained to me the real reason for the delay in my appointment and the apparent inability of the Editor to make up his mind.

"They are afraid", he said, "of Louis Hinrichs."

This character, of whom I had never previously heard, immediately assumed formidable proportions in my eyes. To be a man of whom *The Times* was statedly afraid was sufficiently imposing. Who and what was Louis Hinrichs? And why was *The Times* afraid of him?

Well, it appeared that Louis Hinrichs was the New York Correspondent of *The Times* and had formerly been the Wall Street Correspondent of *The Times* and the *Daily Mail* when the two papers were in the same ownership. *The Times*, said Sir Campbell Stewart, was afraid of him because he knew about finance. Wall Street, stocks and shares, things like that. Sir Campbell spoke of *The Times* with a mixture of respect and affectionate derision, as though of a distinguished but elderly uncle having venerable abilities and a good many more or less ludicrous quirks of character. Or, as I sometimes suspected, he felt himself rather in the position of the able butler when the entire family of aristocrats is marooned on a desert island and the butler, despite his comparatively lowly colonial origins, is the only one who knows how to deal with reality and pull them through.

Smiling at the ceiling, Sir Campbell Stewart explained to me that *The Times* had a certain awe of anybody who in fact understood finance. "They think, in fact", he began to giggle at the idea, "that Hinrichs is a holy terror."

The Times, in fact, liked its correspondents to be familiar with history, archaeology, the classics and the higher reaches of diplomatic society in whichever capital they happened to be established, but it was bothered by people who knew too much about money and economics and even tended to regard these subjects as of greater importance than the personal relationship existing between a cabinet minister, member of political Party A, with a politician, member of political Party B. The idea that they had a Correspondent who really understood Wall Street and positively regarded Wall Street and its problems as essential in the affairs of the world, was to *The Times* awe-inspiring. Hinrichs, in fact, was to them a Man from Mars. And in consequence one had to act pretty gingerly in deciding whom to send him as his office mate and Assistant Correspondent. Therefore everyone had to mark time until Hinrichs, in the late spring, arrived in London and could be confronted with the candidate for this office—that is to say myself.

Since I was determined to go to New York in any case, and the question of whether I went there with a comfortable amount of money and prestige as *The Times* Correspondent or had to struggle off again under my own inadequate steam, depended upon this Louis Hinrichs, I was naturally in a *nervous* state of mind when I went to call upon him at the Waldorf Hotel at teatime one afternoon. I can still recall more or less clearly the brutal figure I had expected to meet, and during the first 10 minutes of conversation with Louis Hinrichs I was tormented by the fear that some appalling mistake had been made and that I was talking to the wrong man. He peered at me over a cup of China tea with a mixture of hope and despair. By an extraordinarily courteous piece of acrobatics he managed to reverse our true positions.

"I do hope", he said, "that after this meeting you will not reconsider your wish to come to work in New York."

As we drove down Fleet Street, he said, "You know I wish I did not have to go to *The Times*. I wish one could simply telephone them to s[ay] that everything is all right, a[nd] that I hope to see you in N[ew] York soon. *The Times* frank[ly] terrifies me."

Recalling vividly that he te[r]rified *The Times*, I could thi[nk] of nothing to say. He adde[d] just as the taxi swung i[nto] Queen Victoria Street, "Y[ou] know, sometimes I feel that [I] really ought to write a le[tter] to *The Times* explaining [to] them that I am not at all t[he] sort of man they imagine [I] am."

In Printing House Square [I] interviewed Mr Dawson, w[ho] was as usual delighted to fi[nd] that "everything was a[ll] right," and therefore requir[ed] no supervision or attention [on] his part. We then we[nt] together to see Mr Ral[ph] Deakin, entitled Foreign a[nd] Imperial News Editor. M[r] Deakin was believed to be t[he] originator of the stateme[nt] that nothing was news until [it] had appeared in the colum[ns] of *The Times* and at th[at] period he gave—from his shi[n]ing shoes to the beautiful[ly] brushed bowler hat on t[he] rack behind him—an impr[es]sion of mental and physic[al] discretion and complacen[cy] which could have been offe[n]sive had it not been, in [a] childish way, touchin[g]. Certainly nobody could ha[ve] guessed from his manner th[at] he was the sort of man w[ho] would saddle himself with [an] employee of whom he clearly disapproved.

Deakin had never made a[ny] secret of the fact that he w[as] dubious as to whether I w[as] the "right type" for *T[he] Times*. He was obviously a l[it]tle surprised that Hinric[hs] should accept me. He wou[ld] have expected him to stand o[ut] for someone a little more svel[te] or else a little more busine[ss]like in appearance. Resigned he turned from the immedia[te] topic of my impending journ[ey] to New York to discuss t[he] *fate* of one of my predecesso[rs], a former assistant to Hinrich[s] who had been brutally mu[r]*dered* by the *hangers-on* [of] some Chinese war-lord und[er] the walls of Peking. Hinric[hs] expressed his sorrow.

"Nevertheless", said De[a]kin, "he had his reward."

Hinrichs and I, simu[l]taneously startled by th[is] observation on the death [of] that distinguished young ma[n] exchanged rapid glances, eac[h] of us wondering what comme[nt] one could possibly make o[n] such a statement. Also [it] occurred to each of us at th[e] time that this could only impl[y] the existence of some bitte[r] feud between Deakin and th[e] victim of the banditti, an[d] each of us was *horrified* t[o] realize that Deakin apparentl[y] was prepared to continue th[is] feud beyond the grave. Ther[e] was a moment of danger du[r]ing which either of us migh[t] have made some extraordinar[y] ill-placed remark had no[t] Deakin added with a note o[f] extreme satisfaction in hi[s] voice, "Yes, he had hi[s] reward. I mean a column-and-a-half obituary in *The Times*."

"You see", said Hinrichs a[s] we left the building, "what [I] mean about *The Times*."

This extract is taken from Cockburn Sums Up by Claud Cockburn to be published by Quartet Books on April 30 at £5.50

Bridge

Timely tactics

"Excuse me, Mr Dogberry, there's a telephone call for you." The interruption had come at a dramatic moment. Dogberry had just become the declarer in a contract of seven no trumps. "Peter could play the hand for you", West offered. The suggestion fell on deaf ears. Dogberry, who had suffered Peter's "help" before, clutched his hand determinedly and hurried to the telephone.

"If I had to permit a substitute to play a hand for me", said the Club Expert, "I would prefer to let him play a grand slam than a part score." The rest of the table greeted the disclosure with jeering disbelief. Before the expert had time to enlarge, Dogberry returned, his face wreathed in smiles. "I'm terribly sorry, have to make this rubber only two more hands. Good news from the hospital", he explained. The grand slam presented no difficulty and Dogberry claimed his contract.

This was the penultimate deal of the rubber:

North-South game, dealer North

North: ♠ A 2 ♥ J 4 3 ♦ A K 10 4 2 ♣ A J 10
West: ♠ K Q 8 7 6 5 ♥ A Q 10 ♦ 8 7 6 ♣ 5
East: ♠ 3 ♥ K 9 5 ♦ 9 5 3 ♣ K 9 8 7 6 4
South: ♠ J 10 9 4 ♥ 8 7 6 2 ♦ Q J ♣ Q 3 2

Opening lead ♠K

West	North	East	Dogberry South
—	1 Diamond	No	1 Heart
1 Spade	2 Hearts	No	No
No			

"I might have underbid", said North as he put his hand on the table. Dogberry, looking at the moth-eaten texture of his side's combined trump holding, decided to establish his side suit winners. He took the ♠K with the ♠A, returned to his hand with the ♦Q and finessed the ♣Q, which lost to East's ♣K. The defence thoroughly enjoyed the next seven tricks. West ruffed the club return, cashed the ♠Q and continued with the ♠5, ruffed in dummy and over-ruffed by East. Nothing could prevent the defence from making their remaining four trumps separately as West ruffed clubs and East ruffed spades, making eight tricks. "Only three down", said East. "Lucky you underbid."

Declarer's mistake is a common one. Provided there is no great threat in a side suit, it is correct to play trumps, irrespective of the trump suit's anaemic quality. To understand the logic behind this, imagine that you are defending a contract where declarer's main source of tricks will come from a cross ruff. Everyone knows the right game for the defence is to play trumps at every opportunity. Declarer must recognize the type of hand where the customary roles are reversed and trumps are no use to him. Because he wishes he was in no-trumps, it follows that it is correct to "draw trumps". On this hand, if declarer had played trumps at every opportunity it would have made at least two, possibly three, tricks difference.

The last hand: North-South game, dealer East.

North: ♠ 10 2 ♥ Q J 4 3 ♦ A 9 7 4 ♣ 8 6 3
West: ♠ K J 9 3 ♥ A 7 ♦ Q 10 5 3 ♣ J 10 2
East: ♠ 5 ♥ K 10 9 8 6 5 2 ♦ 8 ♣ K Q 9 5
South: ♠ A Q 8 7 6 4 ♥ — ♦ K J 6 2 ♣ A 7 4

West	North	East	Dogberry South
		3 Hearts	3 Spades
Double	No	No	No

Opening lead ♥A

Dogberry ruffed the ♥A, entered dummy with the ♦A, and finessed the ♠Q. The club expert switched to the ♣J, which Dogberry won with the ♣A. He tried the ♠A, on which East discarded a heart. "I expect the diamonds are 4—1 as well", said Dogberry, who was a better prophet than a card player. The defence did not slip, defeating the contract by three tricks; 800 to East-West. "How contrary you are", said North, "on a hand where you should draw trumps you don't, and when you shouldn't, you do."

In fairness, this is the sort of hand which distinguishes the tyro from the average player, never mind the expert. Warned of the bad trump break, a good declarer would never tackle the trumps as Dogberry did. An expert would probably attempt to sever the defence's communications, and at the same time discover the exact distribution.

The play might develop like this: after ruffing the ♥A declarer plays a small club. East will win and switch to a trump, which declarer finesses to West's ♠J. West will probably continue clubs. Declarer wins the ♣A and plays a third round of clubs. This is the position after the first five tricks, of which the defence have made three.

North: ♠ 10 ♥ Q J 4 ♦ A 9 7 4 ♣ —
West: ♠ K 9 3 ♥ 7 ♦ Q 10 5 3 ♣ —
East: ♠ — ♥ K 10 9 8 6 5 ♦ 8 ♣ K
South: ♠ A Q 8 7 ♥ — ♦ K J 6 2 ♣ —

I have assumed that West has won the third round of clubs (nothing would be gained by East overtaking). West plays a heart, dummy's ♥Q is covered by East and ruffed by South, who now knows the exact distribution. He will continue with the ♦K, noting East's ♦8, and follow with the ♦J, covered by the ♦Q and taken by dummy's ♦A. Declarer continues with a third round of diamonds, which West wins. West can only exit with the fourth round of diamonds. When declarer plays the ♠10, West makes his ♠K to defeat the contract by one trick.

"Our grand slam didn't do us much good", said North, adding up the score. "When you were on the telephone we were discussing whether it was easier to play a grand slam or a part score. What do you think, Dogberry?" But Dogberry had gone.

Jeremy Flint

Radio

Questions of justice

If you were to creep out one night moved by nothing but malice and put your inoffensive next-door-neighbour to a lingering, painful and humiliating death; if you were to get away with it at least long enough to decamp to South America and adopt a new identity, pursue a new career, you would hardly be surprised if steps were taken to uncover you, extradition orders served upon you, policemen sent hot foot to bring you to justice. You would probably not entertain the belief that, were you to survive into a dignified old age, it would in any way render you less culpable or ripe for prosecution.

But suppose that by comparison you had been party to the lingering, painful and humiliating deaths of several hundred or even several hundred thousand of your neighbours, procuring these not as an act of private malice, but in furtherance of one of the most grotesque policies of public hatred that we know about; suppose you then made off to South America and a survivor of those you did to death decided you should be brought to justice, maintaining that intention over nearly 40 years—why then, would he not be rather overdoing it perhaps? Would it be a question not of justice but revenge?

This was the question posed by, and this was the contrast—or should it be the contradiction?—contained in, *An Eye for an Eye* (Radio 4, Tuesday) in which Bernard Jackson looked at the work of Simon Wiesenthal who, since his release from concentration camp in 1944, has devoted his life to tracking down those Nazis still at large who were responsible for devising and implementing Hitler's "final solution". According to Mr Jackson, he is the only one of his fellow survivors still at the task—a distinction which, it was implied, lays him open rather noticeably to the charge of pursuing revenge.

Yet by the standards we think proper for punishing less-extravagant crimes, we would surely have little difficulty classifying it as the pursuit of justice.

From another point of view, it seems a bit of a nerve to ask the question anyway. Who can say for certain how he would behave after the experience of concentration camp, after finding himself one of 500 survivors out of 150,000 in L'vov after counting up his and his wife's families in 1945 and finding 89 members known to be dead? Anybody might turn vengeful after that—particularly if he were or had become a certain sort of person.

"The war deformed me", remarked Wiesenthal candidly; others whom we heard, it had deformed a good deal less. What do you learn from that except that different people experience the same things differently? So this programme seemed to me to set out from a very shaky basis on which to label anyone with vengefulness. And it did worse than that: two contributors told how in the days after liberation they had had opportunities to take revenge, but had refused them; the cases were not comparable with what Wiesenthal is doing.

Then toward the end Mr Jackson adopted the technique—well known to prosecuting advocates—of putting questions which he may or may have put to Wiesenthal in person, but if he did, the answers did not feature here. I think in its concern with justice, *An Eye for an Eye* may have done its subject something less.

The Monday Play last week struck an uncommon vein of pure lead with *Huasipungo*, which was originally a novel set in 1930s Ecuador by Jorge Icaza. It had been translated by Mervyn Sawill, then adapted by Elizabeth Gowans. Maybe the life went out of it as it travelled from pen to pen and radio production administered the *coup de grâce*.

The story concerned a white landowner trying to revive his fortunes by methods which predictably were not to the advantage of the local Indians. When it came to appropriating and destroying their wretched homesteads—the huasipungos—that was altogether too much; they rose and murdered their tormentors only to be shot down by the military in return.

A dreadful story and one, we hear, that is reenacted to this day; but in Margaret Etall's production it never conveyed much sense of place or time or people. One problem was the playing of the many Indians. What do Ecuadorean Indians sound like? This lot were apparently first cousins to Pinky and Perky.

David Wade

Ben Cross: getting it all together

By the end of this month it is going to be very hard not to have heard of Ben Cross. On March 30 the final preview at the Apollo of a new musical, *I'm Getting My Act Together and Taking it on the Road* (in which Mr Cross co-stars with Diane Langton) will be delayed for half an hour so that he can belt across to the Odeon Leicester Square to be part of the line-up before the royal film performance of *Chariots of Fire* (in which Mr Cross co-stars with Ian Charleson) and within weeks of that there is the television start of an Elspeth Huxley series called *Flame Trees of Thika* (in which Mr Cross co-stars with Hayley Mills).



True, Mr Cross, who is now 33, has already managed to get himself above the titles of two major West End musicals (*Chicago* and *I Love My Wife*) without impressing himself very deeply on public consciousness, despite generally ecstatic reviews; but that may well have something to do with a faint British distrust of leading men who only do musicals, an image that he is now about to shed:

"Not only do I not sing in either *Chariots of Fire* or *Flame Trees of Thika*, I don't even get to sing in the *Act* either. It's a two-character show in which all the songs are sung by Diane Langton; I play the manager who comes to see her and tries to stop her changing an old showbiz routine she has been doing for years into something more personal and 'liberated'. I'm there as her on-stage critic, and it's rather a lovely feeling."

Brought up in Tulse Hill, the son of an Irishman who died when he was eight, Cross started doing school plays at a Catholic school in Streatham. At 15, armed with but one O level, he left school and home within the same week and got a job cleaning windows in Wimbledon, among them those of the theatre there:

"After a bit they were looking for someone to help out on the sets that needed quick changing in *Jorrocks*, a big Joss Ackland musical which was starting out there, and that was how I got into the theatre. I regret now that I didn't spend longer at school: it means that I've never since been able to read a book that wasn't 'improving' in some way, because I felt I had so much learning to catch up on. But from *Jorrocks* on I got a lot of backstage work around the country, and by the time I was 21 I was a master carpenter for Welsh National Opera.

"Then I went as a stage manager to Birmingham for a year or so, but it was getting to the point where I realized I'd seen enough acting to want to do it myself. It meant giving up very good money backstage, but I auditioned for RADA in 1970 and got in at the same time as Jonathan Pryce. Then a stint in rep, a lot of understudying, and eventually Toby Robertson took me into his Prospect company for the season of *Pericles* and *Royal Hunt of the Sun*".

That was the Prospect season that eventually travelled to Leningrad, where a number of the company were actively involved in trying to free the Panovs. Cross was among the leaders:

"I managed to get reels of tape and film back to England to the Free The Panovs Committee, but there were brawls with KGB men in hotel lobbies and constant threats that the tour would be ended and we'd all be either expelled or arrested if we didn't behave ourselves; some of the company opted for a quiet life as 'just actors' but I couldn't see a way of remaining uninvolved, though neither the British Council who were sponsoring us nor the embassy there was altogether delighted and I really did think for a while that the KGB were going to try to hold me as a troublemaker."

Times are quieter now. Married to a former Miss London Stores, Cross lives with her and her two young children in Chiswick and remains determined to think of himself as an actor who sometimes sings rather than a singer who sometimes acts:

"I ended up with Prospect doing the Chorus in *Henry V*, only they decided they wanted that sung as well; then I went to the RSC where I understudied Alan Howard in *Wild Oats*, only he is strong as an ox and never missed a performance. I also had a bit to do in *Privates on Parade* but, when you find yourself at 10 o'clock in the morning in full make-up and period costume for an understudy run-through of a part you know you are never going to get the chance to play, that's when you have to move on."

From the RSC Cross got into *I Love My Wife*, which lasted more than a year at the Prince of Wales:

"Richard Beckinsale, who was a marvellous bloke, was in that, and Liz Robertson went on to *My Fair Lady*, we had a rock band and it kind of fun except that show was meant to be al wife-swopping until the in val when it copped morally. It could have much more powerful if book had been more hor but that taught me how carry a show because at Beckinsale was very new musicals, and it also got *Chicago*. They were alread rehearsal with that up at S field and they still hadn't the lawyer who does the 'Razzle Dazzle' number luckily they remembered and that was 15 months together, first at the Cru and then in London.

"Somebody in that *Ch* cast asked me what I w do when the show ended jokingly I said 'become a star' and sure enough a later the phone rang and wanted me to audition *Chariots of Fire*, pl Harold Abrahams, the metre gold medallist at 1924 Olympics, who until was the only Englishman win that. But the film just about a runner: C Welland's script is a pe piece about the Twenties anti-semitism and what it like to be a world class run at that time".

Between the film and start of rehearsals for the (which incidentally make kind of theatrical history being the first musical to advantage of the 1980 in ment act whereby backers are not professional spec tors can reclaim any lo they suffer against tax, a assuring thought before reviews are in) Cross down to Leatherhead to w for Mark Cullingham in a r val of *Knuckle*:

"I hadn't done a stra play since leaving Prospect, less you count understud Alan Howard, and I was k to get back into harness. deeply ambitious, which in theatre for some inexplic reason you are not suppose admit, and you are at a time everybody in the street be one-in-thirty chance that it not on television it's not eno just to want to be a star. have to qualify yourself everything that might c along. You don't get to be J Hurt by a couple of l breaks. My main prob though, is a distinct lack patience and tact in rehea if you start as a stageband get used to shooting your m off and saying exactly what think as you go along. Ac don't seem to be allowed luxury".

Sheridan Mor

The Golden Age
Greenwich

Irving Wardle

As A. R. Gurney is the first to admit, his new play has much in common with Henry James's *The Aspern Papers* the tale of a literary sleuth who worms his way into the confidence of two archive-hoarding ladies, and ingratiates himself so successfully with the younger of them that the precious manuscript goes up on the altar of sexual revenge.

In Mr Gurney's version it all happens in the antique-stuffed brownstone residence of Isabel Hastings Hoyt, a regal survivor of the jazz age, who firmly disclaims any connexion with James's Isabel Archer but admits to being the model of Daisy Buchanan in *The Great Gatsby*. Her long, undisturbed seclusion is broken by the arrival of Tom, the sleuth, who tracks her down, sweet-talks his way round her housekeeping grand-daughter and requests her collaboration in a book of celebrity memoirs. As well as regarding the 1920s as a golden age, Tom is a worshipper of Scott Fitzgerald, and he hits the roof at the rumour that Isabel's files include a lost chapter of *Gatsby* in which the hero goes to bed with Daisy.

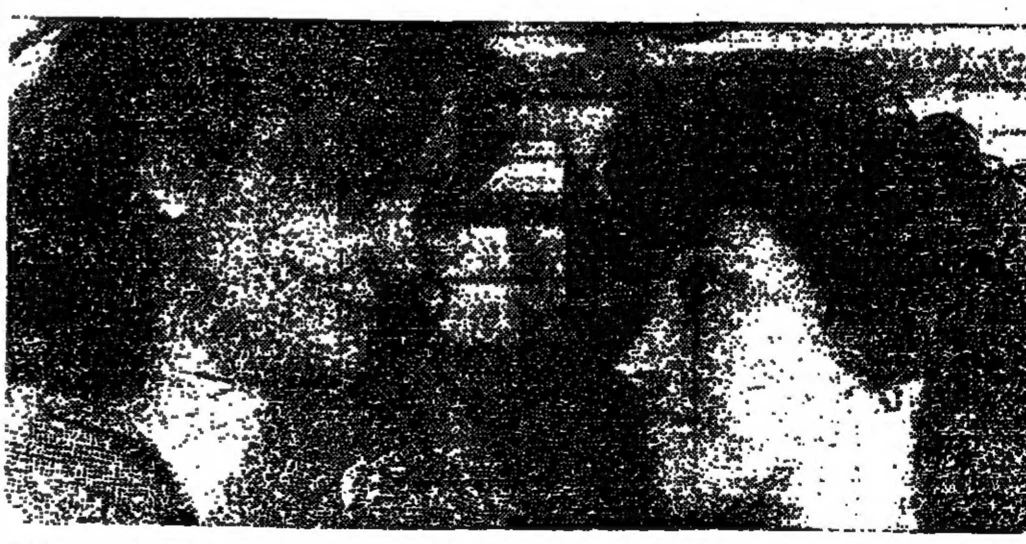
Isabel reluctantly agrees, in the hope of earning some money for the alcoholic, twice-married Virginia, but not to the extent of revealing the *Gatsby* mystery. From that point, the piece advances to Tom's attempt at nocturnal burglary, and the betrayed Virginia's final destruction of a manuscript which she says only contained an old melodrama.

References to melodrama crop up frequently in the play, which itself aspires to that category. The plot is certainly melodramatic; but its other elements come from a kindly writer whose taste is for quiet humour and for giving his characters the benefit of the doubt. None of them has the ruthlessness the story demands.

Tom is a genuine enthusiast, not, in the words of James's old lady, a "publishing scoundrel". Isabel is a charming, quick-witted guardian, still full of life as a benevolent matchmaker. And Virginia, far from sliding into vindictive isolation with her final gesture, makes it as an affirmation of freedom. Whenever the melodramatic cogs do engage, they yield only a mechanical anti-climax.

Given the soft outlines masking this harsh fable, Alan Strachan's production is extremely well cast.

Constance Cummings may fall short of the dragonish ideal but she has a bewitching comic line in glittering small talk, whether describing how she dismissed Picasso from her bed, or eyeing Tom mistrustfully as an academic: "Professors are so hungry; real writers bring in life". From her, it seems she knows what she is talking about. Vincent Marzello treads a well-sustained course between honest enthusiasm and opportunistic sycophancy; and Angela Thorne's Virginia is a Tennessee Williams waif who gets a happy ending. Bernard Culshaw's set manages to convey the idea of a home on a stage crammed like an auction room.



Gillian Hanna and Aviva Goldkorn.

Mourning Pictures
Tricycle

Ned Chaillet

Cancer is an epidemic, is the present-day plague. Few lives are untouched by it, but it does not make for easy art and the rare, popular drama that has explored it, such as *The Shadow Box* which has been turned into a television film by Paul Newman, usually keeps the pain at a distance and concentrates on the emotional trauma. That is understandable, although it is a false picture since the pain is central.

Honor Moore's play, *Mourning Pictures*, is about the pain and could be harrowing, both in the Christian sense of a delivery from hell and the more ordinary sense of distressing. It fails because the pain is poetically misplaced twice over. Miss Moore, herself a poet, is writing autobiographically, from the vantage point of a daughter recording her mother's suffering and death, but there is a haze of confusion. The daughter in the play identifies so strongly with the mother that she takes the suffering on herself as far as she is able, and the actress in the part makes more of the daughter's fatigue than is shown of the mother's suffering.

There is a further distance added in Monstrous Regiment's production, now at Tricycle Theatre. The daughter's poetic addresses to the audience have been given a musical backing which seems to have the purpose of lessening the intensity of the story. Gillian Hanna stops speaking as the daughter so that Josefina Cupido can continue her thoughts with a song and that moves the story into an artiness that contradicts the clinical directness of the production.

Yet there is much of value in the play, particularly in the carefully-wrought language which Miss Moore uses to describe the feelings of her characters, and in the descriptions of the "cancer underground", the non-medical cures which the mother tries in her fight. The play, which is American, transcends the local and the private because of its poetic dimensions, and because it does not ever see the cancer as necessarily triumphant. There are miraculous cures and the fight to survive is always heroic.

The production by Penny Cherns could be less cluttered, but it has strengths in its imagery, with characters stepping into the story from behind venetian blinds that define the sickroom. Even the music, when it is not elevated to song, has value, nagging away in the summer nights like crickets at dusk.

The final performance in the WNO season at the Dominion tonight, Die Frau ohne Schatten, starts at 5.30 pm, not at 6.00 pm as stated on this page yesterday.

Rodelinda
Dominion

William Mann

For several decades, lovers in Britain have insisting that Handel sh have a permanent place in national repertory along Mozart, Verdi and Wag Nobody denied it, and attempt was made from to time, with a curious lack public success. The br through was made two y ago with ENO's *Julius Cæ* at once musically respect and a pleasure to the ordi devotee of *Carmen*. It is firmed with Welsh Nati Opera's *Rodelinda*, which reviewed on this page by S ley Sadie in January w Andrei Serban's new pro tion was first shown at Mold tour in Wales.

There were earlier pro tions here, of course. In century they started at the Vic in 1939, with a product from Dartington Hall, but lowing German prece (*Rodelinda* had been revi at Göttingen in 1920) fast loose was played with Hand vocal casting, musical structu and orchestral scoring. Th was a famous production Handel Opera Society Sadler's Wells in 1959, wh Joan Sutherland gave a tou ing account of the title r with Janet Baker as her am tious sister-in-law Eduige.

What militated against po lar acceptance of Hand operas was the shortage singers conversant with style, and grounded in the vo technique which was Hand musical grammar and synt Those HOS performances l the foundations for a r generation ready to s *Rodelinda* as ably and persu ively as *Traviata* or *Ros kavalier*, which the WNO c do, for orchestras and cond tors ready to play with requis lightness and vitality, yet w sensuous colour as well, a producers who respect the ha conventions of Baroque her opera.

Handelian opera is a thea of vocal display, *sine qua n* WNO have a cast of agile voic able to declaim with passion tranquillity, and to decorate only minimally) the formal prises, which are here observ —important in *Rodelinda* only because Handel sometim curtailed the expected desi for special dramatic effect.

Suzanne Murphy has t cool, easy manner for the tit role's music, and the voice venom too. Eiddwen Harrh is even more impressive Eduige (we would call it mezzo-soprano part, and expe Miss Harrhy to play Rodelind but Handel called all fema singers sopranos, because wrote for a particular singe every time, which is why the are so many alternatives *Messiah*). WNO field a mal countertenor as the sufferin hero Bertarido, Robin Marti Oliver fairly heroic substitut for the *castrati* of those day musically much preferable t the baritones who still take th roles in Germany

PERSONAL CHOICE



Malcolm Muggeridge and Jonathan Stedall who produces and directs the Muggeridge biographical series on BBC 2 which are discussed on Did You See . . . ? (Radio 2, 6.35)

● You will doubtless have divined the secret behind the success of the Saturday night series about the week's television Did You See . . . ? (BBC 2, 6.35). Their air of authority does not derive from the pronouncement of critics but from inside knowledge and practical experience. Hence the choice of David Lodge, novelist and professor of English to pass judgment on the BBC 1 serial Sense and Sensibility, the choice of Norman St John Stevas to assess the authenticity of the Granada TV World in Action simulation of a Cabinet meeting, and the selection of Catherine Freeman who once worked with Malcolm Muggeridge on Panorama, to comment on the BBC 2 Muggeridge biography, Ancient and Modern.

● I did not like Nanny (BBC 1, 7.10) overmuch when the first episode was screened 10 weeks ago. Nothing to do with Wendy Craig's performance in the title role. Nothing to do with what TV people call production values (in lay terms, the appearance of the thing). Nothing to do, really, with the prose, though it did turn purple from time to time. I just couldn't believe in the weekly dilemmas, or the way they were resolved. The improvement when it came, was dramatic and I am genuinely sorry to see the series end tonight, with Nanny Barbara Gray suffering from emotional jet lag after the domestic traumas of the past 10 weeks.

● Gavin Millar is just the man to get the best out of John Huston, the septuagenarian film director whose rumbustuous life is sketched in Arena (BBC 2, 9.40). To get the measure of this prolific film-maker, whose failures have usually been better than most other directors' so-called successes, you need an interviewer like Mr Millar, an intellectual of the cinema who does not talk down to the uninitiated or insult the cineaste. Three events conspire to make this a propitious time to shoot a film about Mr Huston: his autobiography has just been published, he has started work on a screen version of the stage musical Annie, and he is still alive—confirmation of which fact is provided by his appearance in tonight's Parkinson show (BBC 1, 10.25).

● My radio choices: the final instalment of William Ash's scrupulously faithful version of Wuthering Heights (Radio 4, 2.30), which is a proud feather in the cap of BBC Manchester; a live transmission of the Welsh National Opera's production of Strauss's Die Frau ohne Schatten (Radio 3, 5.30, 7.05 and 9.15); and the Radio Scotland feature The Clydebank Blitz (Radio 4, 10.15), about the devastating German air raids in 1941—the first on any British city during the Second World War.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

7.40 am Open University: Maths; **8.05** Engineering mechanisms. Closedown at 8.30.
9.05 Swim: How to do the back stroke (r); **9.30 Multi-Coloured Swap Shop:** A taste of breakfast-time TV. With Billy Connolly, David Bellamy, Wendy Craig and Sad Café; **12.12 Weather.**
12.15 Grandstand: The line-up is: 12.20 Football Focus (League Cup final preview); 12.50 and 3.10 Basketball (Rotary Watches National Championships); 1.20, 1.50, 2.20 and 2.50 Racing from Chepstow; 1.40, 2.10 and 3.30 Indoor Hockey (Rank Xerox Club Championship Final); 2.40 Cheltenham Preview: A taster for next week's Festival; 3.45 Half-time scores; 3.50 Rugby League (Three Fives Challenge Cup); Dewsbury or Warrington versus Wakefield Trinity; 4.40 Final Scores.
5.10 Doctor Who: Part 3 of Logopolis; **5.35 News:** with Jan Leeming.
5.50 The Dukes of Hazzard: Luke Duke must go back into the boxing ring, or Jesse will lose his farm; **6.35 Jim'll Fix It:** Among the things Mr Savile fixes for children are a slide down a magnificent bannister and a visit to an Old Time Music Hall.
7.10 Nanny: Final story in the series with Wendy Craig. The doctor says nanny must rest, but worries press hard on her (see Personal Choice); **8.05 The Little and Large Show:** The comedians' guest is Crystal Gayle; **8.40 News:** with Jan Leeming. And sports round-up.
8.55 Film: Cold Sweat (1970) Thriller, set in the south of France, with Charles Bronson as the American whose past catches up with him. With Liv Ullman and James Mason. Director: Terence Young.
10.25 Parkinson: With Mary Martin, Petula Clark and John Huston. **11.25 Mississippi Days and Southern Nights:** Riverboat trip through soul music land. With Glen Campbell, Rita Coolidge, Tanya Tucker and John Hartford. Ends at 12.15 am.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 5.45 pm-5.50 Sports News Wales. 12.15 am Weather and Close. Scotland: 4.55 pm-5.10 Scoreboard (1), 5.45-5.50 Scoreboard (2). 12.15 am News and weather for Scotland. Close. Northern Ireland: 5.0 pm-5 10 Scoreboard, 5.45-5.50 Northern Ireland News. 12.15 am News for Northern Ireland. Close. England: 5.45 pm-5.50 (South-West only) Saturday Spotlight. 12.20 am Close.

BBC 2

7.40 am Open University: Who'll be Mother? 8.5 Mechanics: Relative Motion. 8.30 Primary Sources: Stratford-upon-Avon. 8.55 The Claimant. 9.20 Unemployment in the 1930's. 9.45 Court Patronage. 10.10 Engines of War. 10.35 Maths: Complex Analysis. 11.0 Two Control Problems. 11.25 Bath: 18th Century. 11.50 One-stop Shopping. 12.15 pm Cell Structure. 12.40 Mutations and Mutants. 1.5 Ethology: Newts and Newborns. 1.30 After the Earthquake. 1.55 Baroque Stringed Instruments. 2.20 Impact of the Telescope. 2.45 Language in Context. 3.10 Living Statistic. 3.30 Closedown.
3.45 The Sky at Night: How William Herschel discovered the planet Uranus with a home-made telescope; **4.15 Play Away:** Music and fun, with Brian Cant.
4.40 Film: Task Force* (1949) How a United States admiral (Gary Cooper) saw his vision of carrier-launched aircraft come triumphantly to life in the last war. With Jane Wyatt. Director: Delmer Daves.
6.35 Did You See . . . ? Experts discuss BBC 2's Muggeridge autobiography, the serial version of Sense and Sensibility and the World in Action pre-Budget special (see Personal Choice).
7.10 One Hundred Great Paintings: Alistair Smith talks about Degas's painting The Tub, which hangs in the Louvre; **7.20 News; 7.40 Rugby Special:** Highlights from the Leicester v Sale match in the quarter final of the John Player Cup.
8.40 The Reef: Film about Australia's Great Barrier Reef, beautiful and dangerous — and threatened by pollution. Introduced by the Duke of Edinburgh.
9.40 Arena: Huston's Hobby. A portrait of John Huston, the American film director, a vigorous 74. The interviewer, in Mexico, is Gavin Millar (see Personal Choice); **10.20 News.**
10.25 Film International: Messidor (1978) Swiss-made film about two girls who take to the road, on holiday. What starts as fun ends as anything but. With Clementine Amouroux and Catherine Rétoré. Director: Alain Tanner.
12.25 The Old Grey Whistle Test: Two bands tonight—Nine Below Zero, and Human Sex Response, the latter from Boston, Mass. Ends at 1.10.

London Weekend

8.25 Cartoon; 8.35 Sesame Street: Children learn things with The Muppets; **9.35 Chopper Squad:** The story of a daredevil stuntman. Filmed in Australia.
10.30 Tiswas: Frenetic entertainment for children.
12.30 World of Sport: The line-up is: 12.35 On the Ball (prospects for the League Cup Final); 1.00 Ice Speedway (World Individual Championship, from Assen, the Netherlands); 1.15 News; 1.20 The ITV Six: From Ayr, the 1.30, 2.00 and 2.30; from Sandown, the 1.45, 2.15 and 2.50; Table Tennis (England v Hungary, from Ipswich) at 3.00; Half-time football results at 3.50; Wrestling from Derby at 4.00; Full results service at 4.50.
5.05 Punchlines: The guest celebrities are June Whitfield and Richard O'Sullivan, and Lennie Bennett is the MC; **5.35 News** from ITN.
5.40 Buck Rogers in the 25th Century: Only one man-bird on the planet Throm has not been exterminated by human beings.
6.35 3*2*1: Quiz, compered by Ted Rogers. The theme tonight is the world of espionage.
7.35 Film: Doctor at Sea (1956) Richard Gordon comedy with Dirk Bogard as the young ship's doctor on a cargo boat. Also starring Brigitte Bardot, in the days before she was internationally famous.
9.15 The Professionals: The KGB uses a British agent, freed from a Cambodian prison, to bait a trap for the destruction of the head of C15 (Gordon Jackson).
10.15 News: And sports round-up; **10.30 The Big Match:** Football news and action highlights from the day's matches.
11.30 The Monte Carlo Show: Spectacular variety show, with Rod McKuen, Anne Murray, Igor and Anouchka and Bernie Clifton; **12.30 Close:** Dr John Rae reads from the works of Hans Kung and Karl Kraus.

FILMS ON TELEVISION

by David Robinson

The best of the BBC's cinema offerings this week is tonight's Film International. From Switzerland, Alain Tanner's Messidor (BBC2, 10.25) is a fable about the perils a conformist society holds in store for the non-conforming: two very jolly and attractive girls set off on a get-away-from-it-all spree, but find events have turned them into public enemies.

Task Force (this afternoon, BBC2, 4.40) is an oddity from 1949: a retiring navy man (Gary Cooper) recalls the long struggle to promote aircraft carriers. The film includes some interesting wartime newsreel material. Cold Sweat (tonight, BBC1, 8.55) is a run-of-the-mill 1970 British thriller aiming, with a cast that includes Charles Bronson, James Mason and Liv Ullman, to be international.

Tomorrow is also devoted to British films. Made (BBC2, 11.00), an early work by John Mackenzie (of The Long Good Friday), is the downbeat story of an unmarried mother (Carol White) and her ill-fated adventure with a folk singer. The Loves of Joanna Godden (BBC1, 1.55) was made at Ealing in 1947 by Charles Frend; and didn't really explore all the potential of its subject—the trials of a woman farmer on Romney Marsh in the early years of the century.

Rio Grande (Tuesday, BBC2, 7.15) has a fine cast of John Ford's favourite players (John Wayne, Maureen O'Hara, Ben Johnson, Harry Carey) but in terms of the director's Westerns remains a routine affair. The Woman in White (Friday, BBC1, 10.50) was perhaps the best film directed in Hollywood by Peter Godfreyn, a British director and actor of the twenties and thirties and founder of the Gate Theatre. Relish in his fine cast (Sydney Greenstreet, Eleanor Parker, Alexis Smith, Agnes Moorehead) seems somewhat dampened by excessive veneration of Wilkie Collins's classic melodrama.

Finally, two made-for-tv movies. On Monday (BBC1, 9.25) A Guide for the Married Woman, with Cybill Shepherd, who is no great comedienne, and Eve Arden who is, is directed by Hy Averback, a reliable veteran maker of television comedy. On Thursday there is the second part of MCA TV's ambitious adaptation of Aldous Huxley's Brave New World (BBC1, 9.25), with Bud Cort as Bernard Marx.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.25 am Shipping forecast.
6.30 News.
6.32 Farming Today.
6.50 Yours Faithfully.
6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.10 On Your Farm.
7.40 Today's Papers.
7.45 Yours Faithfully.
7.50 It's a Bargain.
7.55 Weather.
8.00 News.
8.10 Sport on 4.
8.45 Today's Papers.
8.50 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Breakaway.
9.50 News Stand. Presented by Ann Leslie of the *Daily Mail*.
10.05 The Week in Westminster.
10.30 Daily Service.†
10.45 Pick of the Week.†
11.35 From Our Own Correspondent.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm Money Box.
12.27 Just a Minute.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 News.
1.10 Any Questions? With Joel Barnett MP, Edward Du Cann MP, Professor Tessa Blackstone and Jeffrey Archer.
2.0 News.
2.05 Wildlife.
2.30 Wuthering Heights (4).† (See Personal Choice).
3.25 Medicine Now.
3.55 When Men and Mountains Meet (5). Joseph O'Connor as Alexander Gardiner. Adapted by John Keay from his book of the same title.
4.40 Profile.
5.00 Thicker than Water (1).
5.25 Week Ending.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.15 Desert Island Discs.† The playwright Peter Nichols presents his choice of records.
6.55 Stop the Week.
7.35 Baker's Dozen.†
8.30 Play: Stranger in the Dark, by Robert Garrett.† With Tony Osoba as the police inspector in a murder investigation.
10.00 News.
10.15 Odyssey. (See Personal Choice).
11.00 Lighten Our Darkness.
11.15 Instant Sunshine.†
11.45 The Armchair Traveller.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping forecast.

VHF

3.25 pm-6.00 Open University: Music Interlude: History of the Macromolecule: The Digital Computer: Handicapped in the Community: Cognitive Psychology: Schooling and Society; Decision Making in Britain; Policy and Action.

Radio 3

7.55 am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Parry, Henry Wood, Ireland, Handel.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Record Review.†
10.15 Stereo Release: Dvorak (Vln Conc), Martinu.†
11.15 Bandstand.†
11.45 Diversions: records.†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Early Music Forum.†
2.00 Music interlude.
2.25 Cricket: West Indies v England.
5.00 Jazz records.†
5.30 Opera: The Woman without a Shadow, by Strauss (WNO/Armstrong—live from Dominion, London), Act I.† (See Personal Choice).
6.40 Poetry: David Jones.
7.05 The Woman without a Shadow, Act II.†
8.20 Critics' Forum.
9.15 The Woman without a Shadow, Act III.†
10.30 Record: Brahms.†
10.55 In a Nutshell (6). With Leonard Rossiter.
11.00 News.
11.05 Record: Telemann.†
11.15-11.30 Cricket.

VHF

5.55 am-7.55 Open University: Architecture and Design; Freud and Ibsen: On Being a Social Worker; Desalinisation; Handling Primary Sources; Inter-Atomic Force Laws.
2.00 pm-5.00 Play It Again: outstanding music of the past week.†
11.15-11.55 Open University: Open Forum; Psychosexual Identity 2.

Radio 2

5.00 am Tom Edwards.† 8.05 David Jacobs.† 10.00 Pete Murray.† 12.00 The Magic of . . . Nelson Riddle.† 1.00 pm Tom Mennard. 1.30 Sport: Football; Rugby Union; Sandown Racing; Cricket; Sports Report. 6.00 European Pop Jury. 7.00 Beat the Record. 7.30 Big Band Special.† 8.00 Saturday Night is Gala Night.† 10.00 The Mitchell Minstrels.† 10.30 Band Parade.† 11.02 Sports Desk. 11.10 Peter Marshall.† 2.00 am-6.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Playground. 8.00 Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Steve Wright. 1.00 pm Adrian Juste.† 2.00 A King in New York.† 2.05 Paul Gambaccini.† 4.00 Walters' Weekly.† 5.00 Rock On.† 6.30 In Concert.† 7.30 Close.
VHF RADIO'S 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 1.00 pm With Radio 1. 7.30-6.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 News about Britain. 7.15 From the Weeklies. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Travels of a Gentleman. 8.30 David Jacobs' Album Time. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Science in Action. 10.15 About Britain. 10.30 The Kings Collection. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 New Ideas. 11.25 The Week in Wales. 11.30 Tune Off. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Anything Goes. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Commentary. 1.15 Travels of a Gentleman. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 Country Style. 2.00 David Jacobs' Album Time. 2.30 Play It My Way. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Saturday Special. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Saturday Special. 5.00 News Summary. 5.02 Saturday Special. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Commentary. 8.15 People and Politics. 9.15 The Book Programme. 9.45 From Our Own Correspondent. 10.00 World News. 10.09 Theatre Call. 10.30 News Ideas. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Letterbox. 11.30 Jazz for the Asking. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Play of the Week. 1.30 David Jacobs' Album Time. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 People and Politics. 2.30 Sports Review. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 From Our Own Correspondent. 3.30 Time Off. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 Letter from America.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med. wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Granada

As London except: Starts 9.15 am No Need to Shout. 9.40 As Good as New. 10.05-10.30 Bailey's Bird. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Smash-Up on Interstate Five (Robert Conrad). 10.30 Match Night. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.30-1.30 am Dudley Moore in Concert.

Scottish

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Simply Sewing. 9.35 As Good as New. 10.05-10.30 New Fred and Barney Show. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Key West (Stephen Boyd, Woody Strode). 10.30 Scotsport. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35-12.30 am Baretta.

Grampian

As London except: Starts 9.05 am Simply Sewing. 9.35-10.30 Sesame Street. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Smash-Up on Interstate Five (Robert Conrad). 10.30 Scotsport. 11.30 Reflections. 11.35-12.30 am Baretta.

Tyne Tees

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Saturday Shake-up. 9.05 BJ and the Bear. 9.50 Shake-up. 9.52 Butch Cassidy. 10.20 Film: All Baba and the 40 Thieves. 11.50-12.30 pm Shake-up. 5.40 News. 5.42-6.35 Buck Rogers in the 25th Century. 6.35 3:2:1. 10.30 Shoot! 11.40 Doctor Down Under. 12.10 am-12.15 Three's Company.

Ulster

As London except: Starts 9.15 am No Need to Shout. 9.40 As Good as New. 10.05 Fangface. 10.25 Sesame Street. 11.25 Larry the Lamb. 11.35-12.30 pm Tarzan. 5.39-5.40 News. 7.35-9.15 Film Smash-up on Interstate Five (Robert Conrad). 11.30-11.40 Bedtime.

HTV

As London except: Starts 9.10 am As Good as New. 9.35 No Need to Shout. 10.00 Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 10.05-10.30 Spiderman. 7.35 pm-9.15 Film: Man Called Sledge (James Garner, Dennis Weaver). 11.28 Sport. 11.30-12.30 am Hagen.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 5.05 pm-5.35 Sion a Sian.

ATV

As London except. Starts: 9.10 am Simply Sewing. 9.35 As Good as New. 10.00-10.30 Fangface. 7.35-9.15 Film Smash-Up on Interstate Five (Robert Conrad). 10.30 Miss ATV 1981. 10.45 Star Soccer. 11.45-12.45 am Quincy.

Yorkshire

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Simply Sewing. 9.25 Spiderman. 9.40-10.30 Tarzan. 10.30 pm Big Game. 11.30-12.30 am SWAT.

Channel

As London except: Starts 12.30 pm World of Sport. 5.42 Puffin's Pla(i)ce. 5.44-6.35 Buck Rogers in the 25th Century. 7.37-9.15 Film: Smash-up on Interstate Five (Robert Conrad). 11.30-12.25 am Quincy.

Anglia

As London except: Starts 9.20 am Kum Kum. 9.45 Lost Islands. 10.10 Rocket Robin Hood. 10.30 pm Match of the Week. 11.30 Barney Miller. 12.00 Afloat. 12.30 am At the End of the Day.

Southern

As London except: Starts 8.50 am God's Story. 9.05 Sesame Street. 10.00-10.30 Clapperboard. 7.35-9.15 pm Film: Madame Sin (Bette Davis). 11.30 News. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.30 am Weather followed by Ian Caddy Sings.

Border

As London except: Starts 9.10 am Simply Sewing. 9.35 As Good as New. 10.00-10.30 Fangface. 7.35 pm-9.15 Smash-up on Interstate Five (Robert Conrad). 10.30 Scotsport. 11.30-12.00 Butlin's Grand Masters Darts Championship.

Westward

As London except: Starts 9.30 am Mork and Mindy. 9.55 Look and See. 10.00 Fangface. 10.25-10.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.27 pm-12.30 News. 7.35 News. 7.37-9.15 Film Smash-up on Interstate Five (Robert Conrad). 11.30 Quincy. 12.25 am-12.30 Faith for Life.

PERSONAL CHOICE

Robert Redford: He is interviewed by Melvyn Bragg in tonight's edition of The South Bank Show (ITV, 10.10)

● It is a Talking Heads edition of The South Bank Show (ITV, 10.10): illustrated talk in the case of the interview with actor-director Robert Redford, and talk-talk in the interview with the novelist Martin Amis. Melvyn Bragg's chat with Mr Amis, about his new book Other People, is radio with pictures. Couldn't a page have been taken from the book and dramatized? And what about the question of the alienation of the viewer who has not read the book? I felt excluded from this interview, and I resented it. By the time I was eventually re-admitted, i.e. with Mr Amis's generalized comments about writers and their moral viewpoints, my tolerance level was low. The Redford interview concentrates on his first stab at directing, a film called Ordinary People, of which we see several clips. There is a serious mind and an impressive social awareness behind the handsome face, and Mr Bragg overcomes Mr Redford's well-publicized reticence sufficiently well for us to examine the Inner Man in some detail and in close-up.

● As a study in hopelessness, Eric Robson's film Special Hospital (BBC 2, 9.00) takes the biscuit. It's about Moss Side, the Liverpool mental hospital where a 12-year-old boy with brain damage rubs shoulders with killers, where there is one psychiatrist to 90 patients, where (we are told), patients are policed more than treated, given drugs on a trial and error basis, and granted their discharge but then detained for two years because there are no hostels or psychiatric hospitals available. No physical brutality at Moss Side, says Mr Robson's bruising commentary, but the more insidious brutality of boredom and despair. No future for these patients, and scarcely any present. A horrifying film.

● A radio day packed with goodies. In order of chronology, I recommend: Episode 2 of Brian Sibley's adaptation of Tolkien's The Lord of the Rings which is a bit of a miracle because it makes instant sense to anyone like myself, who knew nothing about Middle-earth or the hobbits (Radio 4, 12.00): Brian Johnson visiting the real Milkwood, Dylan Thomas's Laugharne, in Down Your Way (Radio 4, 5.15); the first British broadcast of Maxwell Davies's Second Symphony, performed by the Boston SO, under Ozawa, who commissioned the work and gave it its premiere performance in Boston last month (Radio 3, 6.15); Laurence Irving reminiscing about Chaplin in The Irving Inheritance (Radio 4, 7.30); and a new production, by John Tydeman, of John Osborne's three-hour A Patriot for Me, with Gary Bond as Alfred Redl, Jill Bennett as the countess and Robert Lang, Norman Rodway and John Moffatt in other leading roles.

Sunday's programmes

TELEVISION

BBC 1

7.40 Open University. Ethology; **8.05** What Makes a Reaction Go. Closedown at 8.30.
9.00 Heads and Tails: animal snippits; **9.15 Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan:** for Asian viewers; **9.45 Your Own Business:** For the small businessman (r).
10.10 I See What You Mean: For the hard of hearing—and their friends; **10.35 Write Away:** Improve your spelling; **10.47 Let's Go:** for the mentally handicapped; **11.00 Your Move:** Reading and writing aids; **11.25 Kontakte:** German lesson: Wo wohnen Sie?; **11.50 Wainwright's Law:** Our rights—and duties.
12.15 Sunday Worship: With Dom Edmund Jones. Featuring Wells Cathedral; **1.00 Farming:** countryside news and views; **1.25 Training Dogs the Woodhouse Way:** All about puppies (r); **1.50 News.**
1.55 Film: The Loves of Joanna Godden (1947) Googie Withers goes it alone in running her inherited Romney Marsh farm. Screenplay by H. E. Bates, direction by Charles Frend. Nice to look at; **3.20 Cartoon:** The Iceman Ducketh.
3.25 Bonanza: old, respected western series; **4.15 Match of the Day:** Highlights of the 1981 Football League Cup Final: Liverpool and West Ham United.
5.15 Sense and Sensibility: final episode. All is happily resolved for the Dashwood sisters; **5.45 News:** with Richard Baker.
5.55 Antiques Roadshow: New series begins. Arthur Negus and Angela Rippon amid the treasures of Cheltenham; **6.40 Songs of Praise:** from The Steeple Presbyterian Church, Antrim. Seamus McKee talks to people living in the old town that has now been designated a new town.
7.15 Open All Hours: Comedy series with Ronnie Barker running a shop in the North Country; **7.45 Elizabeth R:** Julian Mitchell's play has Glenda Jackson as the queen, and Robert Hardy as the Earl of Leicester (r).
9.15 News; 9.25 That's Life: Esther Rantzen and Co with more investigations and good and bad jokes; **10.10 Friends:** New series. Colin Morris talks to Lord Soper and the Rev Harry Morton; **10.45 Sixteen Up:** For teenagers. The sexual problems they may have to face. What happens at a family planning clinic? Whose responsibility is it when a girl gets pregnant?
11.10 The Glorious Uncertainty: The Irish horses and punters that will add immeasurably to the colour and excitement at this week's Cheltenham Spring Festival Meeting; **12.00 Weather.**

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 8.30-9.45 a.m. Open University. 1.55-2.25 p.m. Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan. 2.25-4.15 Sports Line-up. 6.40-7.15 Dechrau Canu, Dechrau Canmol. 10.45-11.15 Troi'r Dail. 11.15-11.40 16 Up. 11.40 News and Close. Scotland: 4.15-5.15 p.m. Sportscene. 10.10-10.55 Angels. 10.55-11.25 Grimble on Genius. 11.25 News and Close. Northern Ireland: 12.00 midnight News for Northern Ireland: Close. England: 12.05 a.m. Close.

BBC 2

7.40 am Open University: 7.40 Engineering Mechanisms. 8.05 Into the Earth. 8.30 M101 4 Function. 8.55 Guernsey. 9.20 Seven Card Study. 9.45 The Moonies. 10.10 Sin (a + b). 10.35 Data in the Computer. 11.00 Pelican Crossings. 11.25 Demographic Crisis. 11.50 Social Psychology Laboratory. 12.15 Cues and Schemes. 12.40 Impacts of Mining. 1.5 Project Famous. 1.30 Ecology. 1.55 Maths: Differential Equations. 2.20 The £5,000-million Industry. 2.45 Calling the Tune. 3.10 Miracles at Lourdes. 3.35 The Interatomic Forces. 4.0 Reading Development. 4.25 20th Century Poetry. 4.50 Skye, the Field Evidence.
5.20 Horizon: Gentlemen, Lift Your Skirts: Britain's Formula One racing car with a "skirt" (a device that seals aerodynamic suction) has been banned by the sport's Paris-based ruling body. What happens next? (r); **6.10 News Review:** The week's top news stories, with sub-titles.
6.40 The Money Programme: Commercial property looks like a good investment again. But there's a danger of empty offices. And there's the unhappy memory of the 1970s property boom that ended badly.
7.15 The World About Us: Search for the World's Deepest Cave: What an Australian-led expedition to Papua New Guinea found in 1979 was vast—20 miles of caves—but was it actually the deepest?; **8.05 Weather.**
8.15 International Pro-Celebrity Golf: No celebrities, actually, only Lee Trevino playing Fuzzy Zoeller on the King's Course at Gleneagles; **9.05 One Hundred Great Paintings:** Anita Brookner on Cezanne's Les Grandes Baigneuses, at the National Gallery in London.
9.15 Special Hospital: Film about Moss Side mental institution where violently sub-normal and criminally insane people are kept isolated from the rest of the world. First of two special reports on Liverpool's special hospitals. (See Personal Choice).
10.15 Film: Made (1972) British-made drama, with Carol White caring for an illegitimate baby and an invalid mother. A pop singer (Roy Harper) further complicates her unhappy life. Director: John Mackenzie. Ends at 12.00.

London Weekend

9.05 am Simply Sewing: semi-final of the Dressmaker of the Realm competition; **9.30 No Need to Shout:** Help for the hard of hearing.
10.00 The Way of the Wilderness: Lentern service from St Mary's Church, Whitkirk, Leeds; **10.30 But What do You Really Believe?:** Sidney Carter, poet and folk singer, is interviewed; **11.00 As Good as New:** The art of upholstering furniture.
11.30 Cartoon; 11.45 God's Story: The New Testament, re-told for children, by Paul Copley.
12.00 Weekend World: Thatcherism after the Budget: Interview with Nigel Lawson, financial secretary to the Treasury.
1.00 pm Old Times: What medicine can do to ease the ills of the aged; **1.30 University Challenge:** undergraduates in general knowledge quiz; **2.00 Skin:** The plight of the Bangladeshi community in Britain; **2.30 Cartoon; 2.45 Police 5:** How we can all help Scotland Yard.
3.00 Survival: Follow My Leader: How the world nearly lost the whooping crane; **3.30 Doctor Down Under:** Medical comedy in which two doctors briefly abscond.

Angela Rippon: Antiques Roadshow (BBC 1, 5.55). A new series begins today.

4.00 Barriers: Serial about a boy's search for his real parents. With Sian Phillips; **4.30 Chips:** California highway patrol comedy; **5.30 The Muppet Show:** with Shirley Bassey.
6.00 News; 6.10 Jaywalking: Sue Jay talks to some of Britain's hopeless jobless; **6.40 Appeal;** Michael Aspel, on behalf of the Association for Spina Fifida and Hydrocephalus; **6.45 Your 100 Best Hymns:** Fiona Kimm and Rodney Macann are the guest soloists.
7.15 Doctors' Daughters: The veteran doctors' farewell dinner.
7.45 Film: Diamonds are Forever (1971) Diamond smuggling drama, with James Bond on the trail of the suavely dangerous Blofeld. With Sean Connery playing 007 for the last time. Director: Guy Hamilton; **9.55 News.**
10.10 The South Bank Show: Melvyn Bragg interviews Robert Redford, the Hollywood actor and (now) film director. He also interviews the writer Martin Amis. (See Personal Choice).
11.10 Player of the Year Awards: Footballers dine, and receive honours. With Brian Moore and Dickie Davies. From the London Hilton.
11.55 George Hamilton IV: Country and western music; **12.25 Close.**

RADIO

Radio 4

6.25 Shipping forecast.
6.30 Morning Has Broken.
6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.10 Sunday Papers.
7.15 Apna Hi Ghar Samajhiye.
7.55 Weather.
8.00 News.
8.10 Sunday Papers.
8.15 Sunday.
8.50 Week's Good Cause.
8.55 Weather.
9.00 News.
9.10 Sunday Papers.
9.15 Letter from America.
9.30 Morning Service.
10.15 The Archers.
11.15 Weekend Woman's Hour. A discussion about the boom in romantic novels. With Betty Beaty, Adrian Bourne and Elizabeth Grey.
12.00 The Lord of the Rings (2)† (see Personal Choice).
12.30 pm The Food Programme.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World This Weekend.
2.00 News.
2.02 Gardeners' Question Time.
2.30 Play: Huasipungo, by Jorge Icaza.† With Nigel Davenport, Judy Franklin and Cyril Shaps. Set in Ecuador in the early 1930s.
4.00 News.
4.02 Talking about Antiques.
4.30 The Living World.
5.00 Feedback.
5.15 Down Your Way (see Personal Choice).
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.15 Past Impressions (2).†
7.00 Does He Take Sugar?
7.30 The Irving Inheritance (5)† (see Personal Choice).
8.00 Lent Talks (2). A lecture by the Archbishop of York, the Most Rev Dr Stuart Blanch.
8.30 Music to Remember: Schumann.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Bookshelf.
9.35 In Britain Now.
10.00 News.
10.15 Saddam's Babylon. Peter Mansfield reports on Iraq today.
11.00 Choosing a Path.
11.15 Inside Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Shipping forecast.

VHF

7.15 am-8.55 Open University: Generic Disease in Man; A Hindu Testimony; Irony and Tom Jones; Old Age in Poland; Modern European Drama.
4.00 pm-6.00 Study on 4: Maths with Meaning (2); Kontakte (21); Digame! (20); Punti di vista (20).

Radio 3

7.55 am Weather.
8.00 News.
8.05 Record: Mozart (K361).†
9.00 News.
9.05 Records: Bach, Chopin, Mahler (Sym 1).†
10.30 Music Weekly.†
11.20 Little Orchestra Society/Monteaux: Hindemith, Schuller, Brahms (Serenade 2).
12.20 pm Talk: Words.
12.25 Piano: Prokofiev, Britten, Stravinsky, Ravel, Schumann.†
1.00 Music interlude.
1.25 Cricket: West Indies v England.
4.35 Piano (Vogel): Beethoven (Op 106).†
5.30 Ensemble: Croft, C. P. E. Bach, Telemann, Arne.†
6.15 Boston SO/Ozawa, pt 1: Maxwell Davies (Sym 2—1st UK bdcst).† (See Personal Choice.)
7.10 One Pair of Ears: Review.
7.25 BSO, pt 2: Tchaikovsky (Vln Conc—Silverstein).†
8.05 Play: A Patriot for Me, by John Osborne, pt 1.† (See Personal Choice.)
9.30 Piano (Poulenc): Satie.
9.40 A Patriot for Me, pt 2.†
11.00 News.
11.05 Record: Britten.†
11.15-11.30 Cricket.

VHF

5.55 am-7.55 Open University: Cognitive Development; Economics and Education Policy; Down with Equality; Theories of Art—Schiller; Was Malthus Right?; Education Bulletin.
1.00 pm Book, Music and Lyrics.†
1.45 The English Royal Band (4).†
2.30 Opera: La mandragola, by Castelnuovo-Tedesco (Italian Radio/Guarnieri), Act I.†
3.20 Poetry: Newbolt.
3.40-4.35 La mandragola. Act II.†
11.15-11.55 Open University: New Tonalities.

Radio 2

6.00 am Sam on Sunday.† 7.00 Nick Page.† 8.00 David Jacobs.† 10.00 Pete Murray.† 1.27 pm The Choice Is Yours. 1.32 Castle's on the Air.† 2.00 Benny Green.† 3.00 Alan Dell.† 4.00 Country Style.† 4.30 Sing Something Simple.† 5.00 Two's Best. 6.00 Charlie Chester. 7.00 Treble Chance. 7.30 Marching and Waltzing. 8.30 Sunday Half-Hour. 9.00 Your 100 Best Tunes. 10.00 Wit's End.† 10.30 Fiesta!† 11.05 Peter Marshall.† 2.00 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

6.00 am Tony Blackburn. 10.00 Noel Edmonds. 1.00 pm Jimmy Savile. 3.00 Studio B15. 5.00 Top 40.† 7.00 Alexis Korner.† 8.00 Sounds of Jazz.† 10.00 Close.
VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 6.00 am With Radio 2. 5.00 pm With Radio 1. 10.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

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REGIONAL TV

Scottish

As London except: 9.05 am-9.30 Credo. 11.00 Link. 11.30-12.00 About Gaelic. 1.00 pm God's Story. 1.15 World Fairytales. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 Seachd Laithean. 2.15 University Challenge. 2.45 Happy Days. 3.15-4.10 Glen Michael Cavalcade. 4.30 Electric Theatre Show. 5.00-5.30 Benson. 6.10-6.40 Bible Time. 11.55 Late Call. 12.00-12.30 am Butlin's Grand Masters Darts Championships.

Yorkshire

As London except: Starts 9.00 am Link. 9.25 No Need To Shout. 9.55-10.00 Dick Tracy. 11.00 As Good As New. 11.30-12.00 Farming Diary. 1.00 pm God's Story. 1.15 University Challenge. 1.45 Calendar. 2.15-4.00 Film: Casino (Mike Cotton). 11.55 Five Minutes. 12.00-12.30 am Amazing Years of the Cinema.

Westward

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 Link. 11.00 Simply Sewing. 11.30-12.00 As Good As New. 1.00 pm No Need To Shout. 1.30 Farm and Country News. 2.00-4.00 Film: Snows of Kilimanjaro (Gregory Peck, Susan Hayward). 5.25-5.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 11.55-12.00 Faith for Life.

Ulster

As London except: Starts: 10.30 am Way of the Wilderness. 11.00 Simply Sewing. 11.25 Cartoon. 11.30-12.00 Link. 12.58 pm News. 1.00 God's Story. 1.15 University Challenge. 1.45 Sounds of . . . Jacquie Scott. 2.00 Out of Town. 2.30-4.00 Film: Woman in Question (Jean Kent, Dirk Bogarde). 6.08-6.10 News. 11.55-11.57 Bedtime.

ATV

As London except: Starts 9.00 am-9.30 Farming Today. 11.00 Link. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00 pm God's Story. 1.15 Benson. 1.45 University Challenge. 2.15 Film: Operation Cross Eagles (Richard Conte). 3.50-4.00 Walt Disney Classic. 4.30-5.30 Incredible Hulk. 11.55 Closedown.

Tyne Tees

As London except: 11.00 am Link. 11.30-12.00 As Good As New. 1.00 pm University Challenge. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00-4.00 Film: Dolly Sisters (Betty Grable, June Haver). 4.30 Little House on the Prairie. 5.28-5.30 News. 11.56-12.25 am Next Step Beyond.

Channel

As London except: Starts 2.00 pm-4.00 Film: The Snows of Kilimanjaro (Gregory Peck, Susan Hayward). 11.55 Epilogue.

HTV

As London except: Starts 9.00 am-10.00 Sesame Street. 11.00 Link. 11.30-12.00 Simply Sewing. 1.00 pm God's Story. 1.15 University Challenge. 1.45 Farming Diary. 2.15-4.00 Film: Swiss Family Robinson (Martin Milner). 4.30-5.30 BJ and the Bear. 6.08-6.10 News. 11.55 Closedown.
HTV Cymru/Wales: No variations.

Granada

As London except: Starts 9.35 am-10.00 Untamed Frontier. 11.00 Simply Sewing. 11.25 Aap Kaa Hak. 11.30-12.00 Window on the World. 1.00 pm God's Story. 1.15 University Challenge. 1.45 Down to Earth. 2.15-4.00 How The West Was Won. 4.30-5.30 Love Boat. 11.50-12.20 am Police Surgeon.

Grampian

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 No Need to Shout. 11.00 Link. 11.30-12.00 As Good As New. 1.00 pm God's Story. 1.15 Seachd Laithean. 1.30 Farming Outlook. 2.00 University Challenge. 2.30-4.00 Film: Big Store* (Marx Brothers). 11.55 George Hamilton IV. 12.25 am-12.30 Reflections.

Border

As London except: Starts 9.30 am-10.00 No Need to Shout. 11.00 Link. 11.30-12.00 Gardening Today. 1.00 pm God's Story. 1.15 History of the Car. 1.45 Farming Outlook. 2.15 Border Diary. 2.20-4.00 Film: Four Against the Desert (Karin Dor, Hal Frederick). 11.55 Closedown.

Anglia

As London except: 9.05 am No Need To Shout. 9.30-10.00 Simply Sewing. 11.00 Link. 11.30-12.00 As Good As New. 1.00 pm God's Story. 1.15 Larry the Lamb. 1.30 Weather. 1.35 Farming Diary. 2.05-4.00 Film: Beach Party (Bob Cummings, Dorothy Malone). 4.30 New Fred and Barney Show. 5.00-5.30 Heirloom. 11.55 Love American Style. 12.20 am Bible for Today.

Southern

As London except: Starts 8.45 am Communion. 9.00-9.30 Simply Sewing. 11.00 Link. 11.33-12.00 As Good As New. 1.00 pm Project UFO. 1.55 Farm Progress. 2.20-4.00 Film: Place of One's Own (Margaret Lockwood). 4.30 News. 4.35-5.30 Chips. 11.55 Weather followed by Ian Caddy Sings.

Collecting

Transforming titanium into dreamscapes

On the face of it titanium has little to recommend it to the craftsman. Difficult to bend or hammer into shape, impossible to cast, weld or solder by ordinary means, it must be one of the most cussed and intractable of metals. The best way to shape it is to cut it—and even then it puts up a fiendish resistance to the file or saw.

Titanium has been known as a metal since the mid-nineteenth century; small wonder it took the jeweller another hundred years to discover in it a property so extraordinary as to overwhelm its formidable disadvantages. For titanium takes a patina—heat it or pass a current through it and its surface floods with pinks, golds, bronzes, violets and peacock blues.

By controlling and localizing the source of heat, the jeweller can use this property to transmit a pattern or even paint a picture. Edward de Large quite literally does the latter by wiring up a camel hair watercolour brush to a battery—even dipping it in water to make a positive electrical contact with the surface of the titanium. There is more to it than that, of course, and the curious surreal images which he imprints on the surface of his titanium are the result of an elaborate system of masking and the most meticulous draughtsmanship.

One is left wondering whether they exist in another world or another dimension, these tranquil desert dreamscapes haunted by pyramids and monoliths encased in tiny silver settings like the genie in the bottle.

De Large also makes bracelets and collars of irresistible simplicity. The slim titanium curved into a crescent is striped and shaded like a snake or a tiger's tail. One of the dreamscape jewels might sell for around £300 but a collar could be bought for as little as £32.

Karen Lawrence, although not the first jeweller to use titanium, recognized quite early on the promise that it held for a jeweller. Her early work has an Egyptian feeling, the deep blue of the metal suggesting the lapis lazuli one remembers from the treasures of Tutankhamun—a necklace of titanium and ivory beads in the Goldsmiths Hall collection belongs to this early period. The rings, too, with a semi-precious bead threaded on a gold wire, its ends wrapped around the ends of the horseshoe shaped shank, recall the manner in which a scarab was set.

More recently Karen has invented what she calls her peepshow jewels after the cardboard cut-out shoebox theatres she used to make as a child. Although she herself would probably deny any such influence there is something Japanese in the wit and economy of these charming designs—her titanium swans in flight across an ivory moon would not seem strange on a Japanese *inro* or a Hokusai print. Bird designs predominate, some of them disarmingly simple. Karen's work is priced so that a few pieces are always within the reach of the less well-heeled collector.

The jewels of Kevin Coates are icons from a secret and personal mythology in which magic, mathematics and fantasy are strangely interlocked. He is obsessed by the platonic solids and has just finished a PhD thesis on the sacred geometry or renaissance and baroque stringed instruments.

Coates is one of those people who does everything well. He is not only a brilliant jeweller but an accomplished watercolourist and musician—he plays the viola d'amore, lute, baroque violin and baroque mandolin, which he revived. There is a suggestion of the late renaissance in the way his exquisitely sculpted figures enact their cryptic roles within a little geometrical or architectural niche. His work is mostly in titanium, ivory and 18ct gold and he produces about four major pieces a year.

Plastics of one kind or another have been with us longer than one might think. Victorian manufacturers of cheap mourning jewelry used ebonite, a rubber-based composition, as a substitute for jet. This was the tragedy of the early plastics—they were usually trying to be something else. Celluloid, casenite and bakelite were nearly always to be seen in jewels masquerading as jade, ivory, mother of pearl, coral, tortoiseshell or onyx, rarely as materials with their own unique properties.

Perspex emerged during the Second World War as a shatterproof material for aircraft cockpit covers. Tough, flexible, colourful and brilliantly transparent, it had everything that celluloid had without being so inflammable. Nonetheless it took another 30 years for the new plastics to be taken seriously as a material for fine hand-made jewels.

Roger Morris began by working in agate but found that he had more ideas than time to realize them in such a tough material. Almost inevitably he turned to the acrylics, laminating them like a multi-coloured, many-layered liquorice allsort, engraving them with nervously meandering patterns and often enclosing them with frames and grilles of silver.

Realizing that jewels are often playthings as well as adornments, he sometimes builds into them a little rotatable gem-set knob, "something to fiddle with", as he says. His jewels look good apart from the context of the human body and he has designed structures for them to fit into so that they stand like miniature sculptures. A good example of his work would cost around £250.

Other jewellers share Morris's view that jewels have a life of their own outside their function of making women more beautiful. David Watkins for one feels that one of his superb acrylic collars could just as easily be hung on the wall as around the neck. He believes that women should be conscious of the jewelry they are wearing and that it should not only make them more beautiful but more aware of themselves.

His neck ornaments are uncompromisingly large and angular, formed from acrylic rods sandblasted to a glowing translucency which is heightened with slim transverse bands of 18ct gold, although sometimes deceptively simple in appearance, each is a little *tour de force* of miniature engineering.

Susanna Heron is well-known for her work in silver and polyester resin, cleanly stylized designs of seabirds in translucent skies. Recently, however, she has taken a completely new direction with a series of acrylic jewels. The newest and most interesting are those like enormous question marks in translucent acrylic suffused with gently blended colour. Massive, even barbaric in appearance like some primeval fossil tusk, they are yet sensuously comfortable to wear, lying snugly along the contours of the neck and seeming to enhance movement rather than inhibit it.

Nuala Jamieson's jewels satisfy the touch as well as the eye: egg-shaped rings and bangles of limpid perspex flecked and reticulated with colour, undulating bracelets carved and pigmented so that they seem to emit an eerie neon-like glow. These are pleasing jewels in the best possible way: easy to wear, good to look at and reasonably priced.

Nuala Jamieson shares a Covent Garden basement workshop with Caroline Broadhead. Caroline's work is apt, serious and fun, all at the same time.

She used to make *trompe-l'oeil* jewels in carved ivory until she went to Africa and saw what was happening to the elephants. The jewels she makes now look like the fantastic regalia of some Amazon medicine man—big hooped collars and bracelets softly bristling with gloriously coloured nylon filaments.

One of the exciting things about them is that they can be worn in many different ways and a simple twist can transform the appearance of one of these delicious parrot-plumaged extravagances. A silver mounted collar would cost between £200-£400 and a plain bracelet about £60. Their workshop is at 5 Dryden Street, Covent Garden.

Several galleries and shops specialize in modern jewelry: Electrum in South Molton Street, Argenta at 84 Fulham Road, and The Craft Shop in the Victoria and Albert Museum always have a good selection for sale. Once a year, as part of their mission to support new work, the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths and Silversmiths hold their controversial Loot exhibition: all of the work is for sale and for very reasonable prices. On May 1 and 2 *modern jewelry in twentieth century materials* will be shown for sale at 5 Dryden St, Covent Garden.

Peter Hinks

The author is the director of Sotheby's jewelry department.

The children, a brooch by Kevin Coates in inlaid titanium, 18 carat gold and cloisonné enamel, about 2in across.

Chess

Vital points to watch

Once a year the members of the International Association of Chess Journalists (or the AIPE as it is known under its French initials) assemble to vote who was the most successful player of the previous year. At least, they used to do this many years ago before the AIPE expanded to include members from all over the world. Nowadays the voting is chiefly done by post, but it used mostly to take place in Spain since the founder of the association, Jorge Puig, was and is Spanish.

But in the early days I can well remember going to Barcelona, Madrid and Palma de Majorca to help decide the destination of the Chess Oscar. Here I have to confess that it was I who suggested the title of the Association Internationale de la Presse Echiquéenne, being in those far-off days much younger and more frivolous and having in mind the title of Wyndham Lewis's book, *The Apes of God*.

Anyway, serious or frivolous, the consideration of the year's performances of the world's leading players by people who represent the world's leading chess journalists is at the very least entertaining and at the best highly instructive.

Not that Brian Reilly, the editor of the British Chess Magazine, agrees altogether with this. His point of view, which must be respectfully considered in view of his vast experience, is that now we have Elo ratings the AIPE voting system is superfluous. All you have to do, he says, is to class the players in accordance with their Elo rating.

In an ideal world, where people were not venal nor under pressures other than those of pure chess, he might be right. Though I must also add that for Elo ratings to be totally just, the players rated should be of the same or of similar age. For a young player will not have had time to establish himself in a high rating unless he happens to be a Fischer or a Kasparov. As for venality, alas, certain players in certain countries are notorious for selling or buying points.

Worse still, as being more insidious and less easy to control, is the sad and undoubted fact that in those countries where the state is firmly in charge of the chess Federation, there is a strong tendency for some high state official, who may himself be no chess-player, to compel players to give points to one particular individual as being the best representative of the national party.

Since all these considerations may have an effect on Elo ratings it is a wise precaution to check and control them by consulting the advice of the world's chess journalists.

Even here though there are dangers. Let me quote from an interview that the world champion, Anatoly Karpov, gave at Skara in Sweden at the finals of the European Team Championship early last year: "The chess press is not always objective. The AIPE Chess Oscar results of 1978 made me angry as they showed that many of the journalists who rated Korchnoi No. 1 didn't even rate me No. 2! . . and I had just retained my world title! This voting could only be due to political views."

One has to agree with this. Fortunately, there has been a return to genuine voting unsullied by political nonsense in the last two years and Karpov was awarded the Oscar both in 1979 and 1980.

On February 5 of this year Jorge Puig announced the voting results in Barcelona with, as everyone expected, Karpov first and Korchnoi second. The results of the top ten were 1, Anatoly Karpov, USSR, 1,258; 2, Viktor Korchnoi Switzerland, 1,103; 3, Garry Kasparov, USSR, 890; 4, Jan Timman, Netherlands, 822; 5, Robert Hübner, West Germany, 686; 6, Anthony Miles, England, 582; 7, Lajos Portisch, Hungary, 570; 8, Bent Larsen, Denmark, 492; 9, Ulf Andersson, Sweden, 459; 10, Alexander Belyavsky, USSR, 401.

It is interesting to compare this with the previous year's list which was: 1, Karpov, 1218; 2, M. Tal, USSR, 1203; 3, Korchnoi, 971; 4, Portisch, 863; 5, Kasparov 545; 6 & 7, Hubner and T. Petrosian, USSR, 525; 8, L. Polugaevsky, USSR, 498; 9, Andersson 390 and 10, Larsen, 376.

The world champion has consolidated his position at the head of the list and indeed his results in tournament play, and also at the Malta Olympiad have been impressive during the last year. He was in Spain at the time of the last voting for the Chess Oscar and personally received the beautiful trophy in Madrid on February 6. Karpov had been playing in a very strong tournament at Linares that included such great players as Spassky, Portisch, Ljubojevic, Larsen, Ribli, Kavalek and Gligoric. He went through the tournament without a defeat but nevertheless had to share first place with the young United States grandmaster, Larry Christiansen.

While it is sad to see that marvellous player, Tal, disappear from the top list, that Korchnoi should replace him is only just, in view of his winning of the Candidates' series of matches for the second time. Very notable and equally justified is the advance of the 17-year-old Kasparov to third place: a future world champion if ever there was one.

No one could object to Timman and Hubner occupying fourth and fifth places. Both play chess that is a delight to watch. If only Hubner were not so handicapped by his pessimistic temperament he would be even higher placed.

Tony Miles makes a welcome appearance in the list as a result of some fine tournament successes. I gave a game of his last week but I did not do justice to his opponent, Neil Carr, since I failed to mention that he was 12 years old and a very promising prospect. He scored 1½ points in the tournament and started off by beat the London under 18 champi Ian Welch.

Another new appearance the list which is more th justified is that of Alexan Belyavsky. I was much pressed by his play in the gr tournament at Baden-bei-W last year and now he has c firmed his strength as a pla by tying for first place in Soviet Championship

Here is a game which he w in the Soviet Champions which was played at Wilnius White :—A. Belyavsky. Black V. Chekhov Q.P. King's Ind Defence

1 P-Q4 N-KB3 4 P-K4 P-Q
2 P-QB4 P-KN3 5 P-B3 O-O
3 N-QB3 B-N2 6 B-K3 P-B

In return for the pawn sa fice Black hopes to get play his fianchettoed Bishop al the long diagonal.

7 PxP PxP 9 BxP N-B
8 QxQ RxQ 10 N-Q5 N-Q

But this way of playing all White to gain the initia More promising was sim 10 . . . NxN.

11 B-R3

Better than taking off KP since after 11 NxP ch, N 12 BxN, BxP; 13 R-N1, B-B6 14 K-B2, R-K1; 15 B-N5, Black has good attac chances.

11 . . . P-K3 13 O-O-O B-R
12 N-B7 R-N1

And this merely urges White King the way it wants go. Better was 13 . . , P-N3.

14 K-N1 P-N3 17 B-K2
15 N-K2 B-QN2 18 N(B7)-N5 P
16 N-B5 N-B4

Now come some intere tactical exchanges out of w White emerges with a position.

(Position after 18 . . , P-QR



19 P-QN4 PxN 23 N-B3 B-Q
20 PxP NxKP 24 B-B4 B-K
21 NxN N-Q5 25 B-N2
22 B-Q3 P-B4

A fine move; if now 25 BxNP; 26 N-R4, B-B4; 27 K1 and White wins a pawn penetrates Black's position his Rooks.

25 . . . P-B3 28 KR-K1 RxB
26 P-QR3 QR-B1 29 RxR
27 B-R2 R-Q3

Another strong move and quickest way of forcing the

29 . . . RxR 36 P-N6 RxB
30 RxP K-B1 37 N-N5 B-
31 RxQNP R(Q1)-Q2 38 NxP BxR
32 B-B1 R-B2 39 N-K6 ch K-B
33 K-B2 P-B5 40 N-B5 R-
34 R-K6 P-N4 41 P-QR4 resig
35 R-K5 K-N2

Black is quite helpless aga the advance of the Q pawns.

Harry Golomb

Gardening

Hedges for all occasions

Many readers ask my advice about hedges. Some are looking for hedges or trees that will act as windbreaks, others merely want a dense hedge to shut off the sight and sound of neighbours.

There are those who want to plant low hedges, growing no higher than a couple of feet, to frame beds or borders and perhaps act as low windbreaks for parts of the vegetable plots. Some readers seek the impossible—they often do with matters other than hedges—asking me to suggest hedge plants that will grow very fast to six or eight feet and then stop growing. Such plants do not exist; anyone who raised one could make a fortune.

So I thought it might be worthwhile to look once more at windbreaks and hedges generally and remind ourselves of some of the simple principles involved in screening or sheltering the garden.

First, if I were not in a hurry, I would forget the formal hedge, which needs trimming once or maybe twice a year, and consider planting a screen in depth of shrubs and perhaps some small trees that would need very little in the way of clipping or pruning.

For such a screen you need a border about 8ft wide. You may also need to erect a temporary fence to act as a windbreak while the shrubs reach an effective height—five years perhaps, or even more. This need not be very expensive. But let me explain once more what happens when wind hits a solid wall or fence. It is deflected upwards and comes down on the other side very fast, creating an area of turbulence about six times the height of the fence away on the lee side.

This is very uncomfortable for plants. So if possible do not use solid walls or fences. A better screen may be made by erecting a wind screen of BIF Windbreak, a strong plastic sheeting with many holes to the square foot allowing the wind to filter through. It will last for years—certainly long enough for a screen of shrubs to establish itself.

Shrubs suitable for a deep screen include aucubas, Portugal laurel, rhododendrons, camellias, hollies and elaeagnus.

There are also green, golden and variegated conifers. One can interplant these with a flowering crab apple such as 'Golden Hornet' or 'John Downie', a flowering cherry, an almond or a laburnum to relieve the green monotony of the evergreens one can plant deciduous flowering shrubs—ribes, philadelphus, lilacs and many more. Their bare stems will all help to filter the wind.

If you want a quick screen and do not mind a certain amount of annual trimming, the quickest hedger is still, I think, *Cupressocyparis leylandii*, in either the green or gold form. I fear though that it is being overplanted, just as privet was between the wars, and we can see thousands of gardens with thickets of the Leyland cypress planted far too near the house. But for a quick hedge I know of no better plant; fed and watered generously it can reach 10ft in three years and with regular clipping can be kept at any desired height and spread.

An evergreen conifer hedge can appear sombre if you have to look at it every day summer and winter. Perhaps a hornbeam hedge would be more interesting. One can watch the young fresh green foliage appear in the spring and if it is clipped in August the leaves will turn to their pale russety brown and hang on all winter until the new leaves push them off in the spring. For me a hornbeam hedge is full of interest throughout the year.

If I had a hedging or shelter problem to solve today, I would seriously consider planting some eucalyptus with the idea of keeping them trimmed and bushy. Also one could expect to earn the cost of the trees over a period by selling the cut foliage to local florists.

Stocks of eucalyptus varieties are not plentiful and one has to look round for hardier varieties. It is often said that *E. gunnii* is the hardiest species, but this I would dispute. I had a specimen of *E. gunnii* about 18ft high that was killed in the sub-zero winter of 1962-63 while trees of *E. niphophila*, *E. parvifolia* and *E. pauciflora* were not affected.

Possibly the best species for "coppicing", ie cutting back to promote bushy growth low down, is *E. pauciflora*.

With eucalyptus it is even more desirable than with other trees or shrubs to buy small plants, a foot or so high. I would cut larger plants back to about a foot. They resent root disturbance and provided the young plants are regularly fed and watered they will grow very fast, often catching up and overtaking larger specimens.

Eucalyptus are not the best trees to plant in very exposed positions if it is intended to let them grow to their full height, which may be 20-50ft depending on the species. Often their tops are broken out by a gale.

But the hardier varieties, if "coppiced", do make a good screen. One may have to wait until the autumn to find a supply of these eucalyptus species, but I know that The Knoll Gardens, Stapehill Road, Wimborne, BH21 7ND, have some species available.

A word now about low hedges to surround vegetable plots. In old walled gardens of people who could afford to maintain vast grounds with a large team of gardeners, the vegetable plots were edged with box, which was kept trimmed to a couple of feet or so. They looked very attractive, but the hedges were there not for their aesthetic effect but to shelter the vegetables from the wind. In beds protected by these hedges the soil temperatures rose significantly in the spring and enabled the plants to grow more quickly.

Roy Hay

Clive Barnes/New York Notebook

Dancing with danger

When in the summer of 1979 the National Ballet of Canada paid its last visit to London, and its first to the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, its notices were perhaps rather more patronising than they need have been. Founded 30 years ago by Celia Franca, and now with Alexander Grant as its artistic director, the company is among the strongest in North America. With a school, based very much on Royal Ballet School lines, and also inheriting, in part through its two directors Franca and Grant, many of the Royal Ballet traditions, the company has nevertheless developed a marked character of its own.

It has not been in New York since 1979 either, but I have managed to keep up with its activities with regular visits to its home in Toronto. Each year, for example, it stages a fund-raising gala at the O'Keefe Centre, and each year it manages to come up with something to titillate the most jaded balletomaniac's fancy.

Last weekend it was a performance of Bournonville's *La Sylphide*, with Carla Fracci making her Canadian debut, New York City Ballet's Ib Andersen dancing James for the first time in north America, and Erik Bruhn, the most-celebrated James of the century, appearing in the mime role of the witch, Madge. In addition there was a group of divertissements, many of them new, all danced by Canadians, with representatives from Canada's other two classic troupes, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet and Les Grands Ballets Canadiens.

The hit of the evening was provided by the Winnipeg dancers, Evelyn Hart and David Peregrine, winners of gold medals in last year's Varna Festival, in a classic-pop duet by Norbert Vesak. A couple of works were specially created for the gala, namely James Kudelka's *All Night Wonder*, a sexy duet for Veronica Tennant and Raymond Smith, and Constantin Patsalas' breezy Debussy solo for Nadia Potts, *Reflections*.

Carla Fracci seems ageless. Her performance in *La Sylphide* is as delicate and fugitive as ever—still a lithograph come to fitful life. Ib Andersen—who had made his debut in the ballet in his native Denmark only a week or so earlier—is one of the great Bournonville stylists of our time, and his second act was beautifully danced, particularly in a rhapsodic scarf duet.

His performance in the first act still requires more dramatic definition, which will surely come with time. Bruhn himself continues to give a commanding portrayal of the old witch, but his production as a whole needs over-hauling, particularly decoratively. And one wonders whether his inserted pas de deux in the first act, with choreography and music "in the style of" the original, is a good idea.

Back in New York we were being treated to Beckett on the human condition—particularly that all-too-human condition of death. Does it sound a little gloomy? It shouldn't. Joseph Chaikin's solo performance, *Texts*, at the New York Shakespeare Festival's public theatre, proved a triumphant affirmation of human survival in the lonely place called earth.

If Beckett will not write plays nowadays, his stauncher advocates have to do it for him. *Texts* has been adapted by Chaikin and his director, Steven Kent, of the Provisional Theatre of Los Angeles, from two prose works of Beckett, *Texts for Nothing*, published in 1961 and *How It Is*, which dates from 1969.

Also they were not intended as dramatic works. Beckett's particular stream of consciousness always lends itself to dramatic utterance, and here Chaikin and Kent have emerged with a triumphantly theatrical piece that, in my mind, holds up well with one of Beckett's masterpieces, *Happy Days*, which also originated in 1961. Beckett's hero is here a tousle-haired, potato-faced leprechaun, Chaikin himself, eking out an existence in a lunar landscape, made up of bricks and wooden ramps, all masterfully laid and carpeted by a hidden destiny that knew its job.

Mr Chaikin's voice is a nobly poetic whine. It is redolent of the best Irish whiskey that Dublin can offer. At times Chaikin does a duet with his recorder voice, and at the end he produces a solo duet where he seems to interrogate himself.

It is clear that our friend is drunk with words. But sometimes his bleak images of hope do take on a corporeal form. He shows us hanging ghost-like in the empty air, his "insignia," an ear trumpet, a bowler hat, a pair of boots and a cane, the trappings of a deaf Chaplin perhaps?

Exquisitely acted by Chaikin, staged with equal finesse by Kent, great scenery by Gerald Bloom, costume by Mary Brecht and—special plaudits—lighting by Craig Miller, this is a theatrical experience in the first degree of human reality.

When the Lincoln Center Theatre Company closed down, not only did we lose the large stage, the Vivian Beaumont Theatre, we also lost the charming small stage, that vest-pocket playhouse, the Mitzi E. Newhouse Theatre, which is tucked away in the Beaumont's basement. Under the new management, this is to be used for a one-act play festival, which is under the artistic direction of Edward Albee. It is now officially underway with a triple bill of one-actors—Jeffrey Sweet's *Stops Along the Way*, John Guare's *In Fireworks Lie Secret Codes* and Percy Granger's *Vivien*. Guare elected to direct his own play, and the other two were staged by Kevin Conway.

All three plays had merit—they made a well-balanced bill—but strangely enough least effective was that by best-known playwright on Guare. This seemed both cute and too pretentious half. The symbolism pr arcane to the point of curantist, and the cute lay on the stage like a balloon

A strange party is tal place on the asphalt roof West Side penthouse. They watching the Macy firewo Their half-drunk reve appear to have no roots recognizable reality until epicene young man informs roommate of his intention return to England. His ro mate is disturbed because fears he cannot find a con ial soul to share the pad.

Guare writes very well—too often about nothing. should seriously consider pleasures an artist might in communication and abusing his talent.

Sweet's *Stops Along the* is far better and, by no coi dence, far clearer. A teache returning a former stud with whom he has had a fi week fling, to her husband Baltimore. The lady puts delaying tactics — Baltim holds out few charms, does it seem, does her h band.

As she struggles to sed her sometime seducer, we a worthwhile glimpse of people in a border skirmish the ongoing battle of the sex The writing is crisp and of funny in a neatly slick-sub fashion—the sort of hum for some obscure and un served reason associated w the *New Yorker*.

The most provocative a thoughtful of the three pla was the last, Granger's *Vivi* An old man, mistily disturb is being visited at a men home by a man who nev knew him. The father h deserted the family yea before, but now the son, a r ing theatre director, h managed to get his addre from his mother.

Their first meeting, prick and touching, has a great de of feeling to it, and the di logue has the blurred accura of real people talking.

Conway's direction in bo of his plays seems unerring smooth, and for all three pla John Wright Stevens had co trived a protean setting. Th acting was clean, honest an attractive, and I particular admired Kathleen Widdoe Michael Egan and Jame Woods.

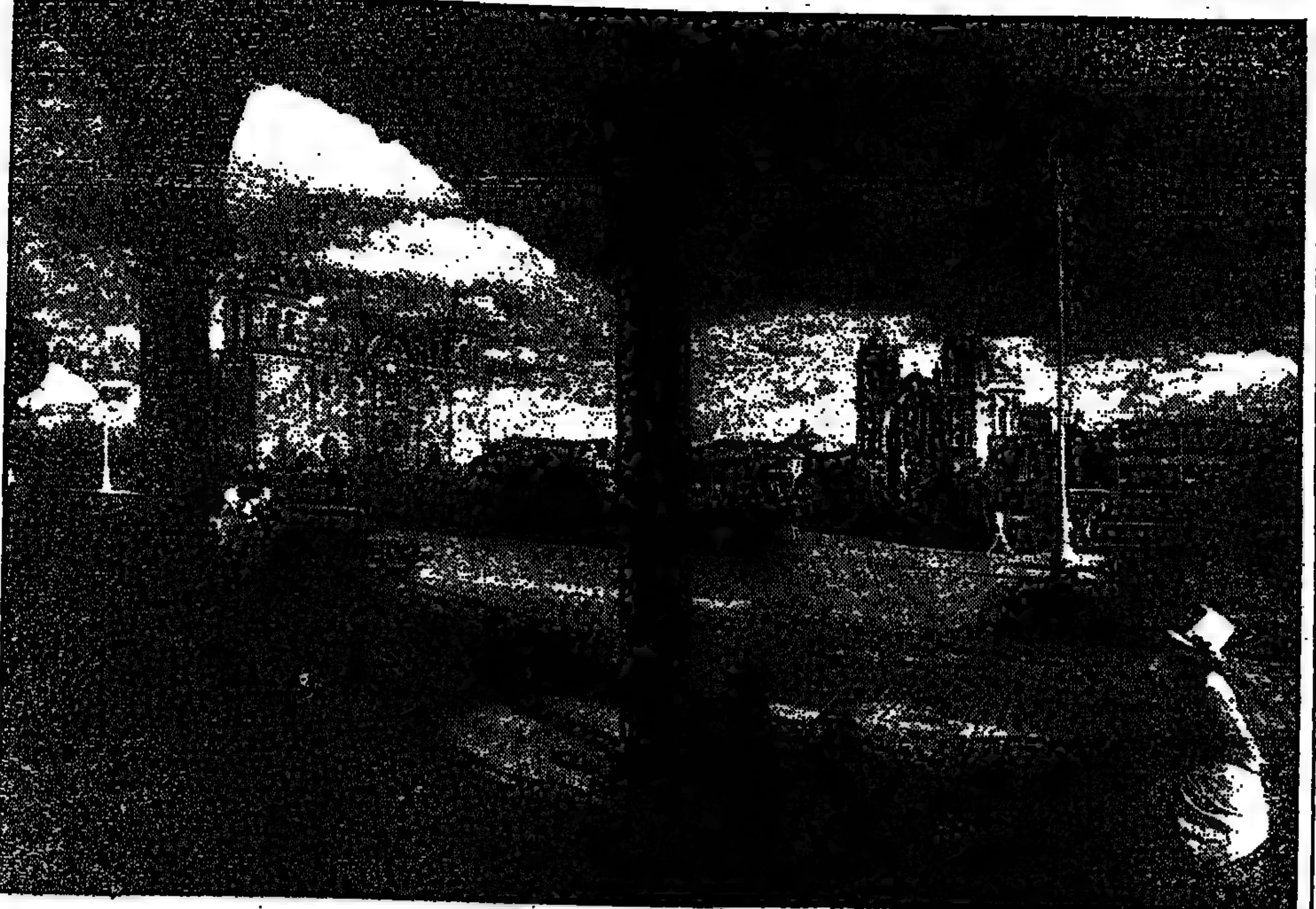
In most ways this was th best evening the Lincol Center Theatre Company ha given us since its come-back

Photograph by Anthony Crickmay

Celia Franca, Canadian ballet pioneer

Travel

Riding high in Peru



The main square in Cuzco.

Those who believe it is better to travel hopefully than to arrive may wish to consider Peru for their next holiday. For the best chance of adventure—and misadventure—they should eschew package tours, which are rapidly opening up this most accessible and hospitable of South American countries, and go it alone.

That was how I came to make a 300-mile cross-country trip from Arequippa in the south to Puno on Lake Titicaca by taxi. Flights between the two towns, both situated several thousand feet above sea level, had been suspended for two days because of bad weather.

The driver explained that the journey would take seven hours—more if it rained. How it rained. And it did take longer, partly because the track (only for short distances could it be called a road) ran through flooded rivers and equally because the taxi had no windscreen wipers. Track-side crosses are a frequent reminder that many vehicles do not complete the journey but rumble hundreds of feet off the steep, zig-zagging road.

At the half-way point, 14,000ft up and miles from nowhere, we stopped for refreshments. Peruvians have just the thing for weary and white-knuckled travellers—coca tea, a mild narcotic made from leaves of the same plant which is cooked locally to produce cocaine. It is a cure for saroche, or mountain sickness, and is available in coca tea bags in the south. In the north, strangely, it is frowned upon, and in the Lima Sheraton it is virtually a crime to ask for it.

The driver felt much better after his tea—until he discovered that he had lost his keys. Half an hour of searching failed to produce them and it was only after much beneath-the-bonnet tinkering that we were able to resume our journey.

It cost about £30, but can be done cheaper, by collective taxi, or *collectivo*. The fare also entitles you to participate in an attempt on the Peruvian all-comers' taxi-cramming record. It is not recommended.

By comparison, the 10-hour train journey from Puno to Cuzco is tame. For about £6 you can buy a ticket for the first-class buffet. It is comfortable, handy for the oxygen masks carried for those who have difficulty breathing at the high altitudes encountered and an excellent vantage point for viewing the railway version of taxi-stuffing in the next compartment.

You see a lot more of the countryside than you would do by air and have plenty of opportunity to buy cheap souvenirs. The train stops at more than 20 stations, where the hard-pressed buffet car attendant is fully occupied repelling would-be boarders bearing alpaca rugs, jumpers, silver jewelry, loaves of bread and hunks of roast lamb.

Lack of demand and an accident has led to the withdrawal of helicopter flights from Cuzco to Machupicchu, the fabled "lost city of the Incas" and probably South America's most famous tourist attraction, but it was always far cheaper and more interesting to take the train. It leaves around 7 am, climbing out of Cuzco in a series of "swings", forwards and then backwards through the poor suburbs of the town, steadily gaining height in switchback-fashion. Occasionally it breaks down, affording local youngsters an opportunity to beg from the becalmed gringos.

The railway follows the Urubamba river, sweeping through semi-jungle flanked by high cliffs and peaks. The final assault on *Machupicchu* is by bus, almost straight up in a series of 13 hairpin bends. Don't look down, and try to ignore the little boy who races the bus down, encountering it on each straight and issuing a blood-curdling scream, imitating the sound made by a busload of tourists falling off the side of a Peruvian mountain. At the bottom, he is rewarded—with tips or clips round the ear.

Air travel can also be unpredictable, largely because of the weather, which can play havoc with schedules, but also because there appear to be too few planes to fulfil the number of flights required. Flights from Cuzco to Lima are often suspended for more than 24 hours during the wet season.

Aeroperu and Faucett frequently operate the same routes, for the same fare, often within hours of each other. This arrangement at times offers the sort of flexibility that Feydeau would have appreciated. For four memorable hours in Iquitos, the jungle town on the Amazon, I and hundreds of others trying to return to the capital swopped, re-swopped and re-swopped again between Aeroperu and Faucett flights, according to the latest betting on which would leave least late. This is made more interesting by the airlines' refusal to volunteer information.

Both airlines have made strenuous attempts, including the purchase of new planes, to improve reliability in recent months.

The golden rule of air travel, which like most things in Peru is relatively cheap for Britons, is get there early. Because of bad weather at airports many thousands of feet up in the Andes, flights are almost as likely to leave early as late.

Peru has much to offer, be it far-flung. It has mountains where small-scale resorts are being developed, jungle, where at Iquitos Amazon exploration holidays are popular, and even desert. Here, the principal attraction is the Nazca lines, best seen from the air, variously explained in terms of pre-Inca astronomical calendars, landing sites for ancient spaceships, and religious observance.

Machupicchu is a magical place—almost as heart-stoppingly beautiful and incongruous to the first-time visitor as it must have been to Hiram Bingham, the American who stumbled upon it in 1911. Cuzco and Arequipa still retain some exquisite architecture. That of Lima seems to have been submerged under the weight of traffic, modern city-centre development and the sprawl of shanty towns, but it still boasts many fine museums.

By European standards hotels are cheap and comfortable, though not especially plentiful outside Lima except in developed tourist centres like Cuzco. A good three-course meal with Chilean or local wine can still be had for less than £10. Lima, of course, is more expensive, and because of Peru's economic miracle the hotels quickly fill up with foreign businessmen.

Much is being done in Peru to encourage tourism, by encouraging hotel building, opening up new places of interest and improving communications. In the past 10 years tourist traffic has increased by 360 per cent and several tour companies now offer package trips. Of the local groups arranging tours and smoothing the traveller's way, Lima Tours is among the best. British Caledonian has regular flights to Lima, and Aeroperu and Faucett are developing international links.

Gringo tourists are already a target of pickpockets and bag-slashers, especially in Cuzco and Puno. By and large, though, Peru remains relatively unspoiled and her tourist traffic unorganized. And for the hopeful traveller that remains one of her attractions.

John Huxley

How to get there

British Caledonian is the only United Kingdom carrier with a regular, direct service to Lima, calling at Caracas and/or Bogota. From February 24 to April 30 the Apex return fare is reduced from £529.50 to £462. *Twice-weekly flights from* Gatwick.

An alternative, cheaper route is available via Miami by Laker Airways, British Airways or other carriers to Miami and from there to Lima and other destinations in Peru by a choice of carriers including the two Peruvian airlines, Faucett and Aeroperu. Return fares from about £415.

Most airlines operating from elsewhere in Europe, including KLM, Lufthansa, Swissair, Air France, Iberia and Alitalia, also have direct flights either direct to Lima or to other South American cities from which connections to Peru are easily available.

Travel extra

'A touch of à la carte

In spite of the recession, the up-market holiday companies are still optimistic. They continue to tempt with pictures of exclusive and expensive resorts which most people can only wonder about.

Mark Allan Travel specializes in holidays in the United States, particularly California. Its 1980-81 portfolio—nothing so common as a brochure—offers the smartest hotels with splendid reputations. Each holiday is tailor-made to suit individual needs. Flights are arranged at the Super Apex rate, but first-class or Concorde travel is also offered. Information from Mark Allan Travel, 130 Mount Street, Berkeley Square, London, W1Y 5HH. Tel. 01-629 1791.

Serenissima Travel is now in its ninth year and has expanded its programme to include East Africa. Its service remains the same: specialized holidays to destinations all over the world, including tours for the Folio Society and the Royal Geographical Society. Prices, not cheap, follow from the cultural interest and attention to detail which are a speciality of this company. Details and brochures from Serenissima Travel, 140 Sloane Street, London, SW1X 9AY. Tel. 01-730 7281.

Also with culture in mind, Heritage Travel, an associate company of Supertravel, offers holidays to destinations in Europe, New York and Hong Kong, and its a la Carte programme provides week-long holidays in six of the Continent's most historic cities, guided by art history experts. Prices for these programmes start at £265 (to Florence) and there are specific departure dates. For these programmes and details of other destinations, Heritage Travel are at 22 Hans Place, London SW1X 0EP: tel 01-584 5201.

Swans also offer art treasure tours, in Britain, on the Continent and in Iceland. They are a large company and therefore able to provide a wide choice of destinations (28 tours in all). Informaton from Swan Hellenic, 237-238 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0AL; tel 01-636 8070.



Tea break for a Turkish guard on the Orient Express.

To prove that nostalgia is exactly what it used to be, Barbican Holidays have arranged a rerun of the Orient Express. There is to be one journey, and the company says that bookings are going very well. The train leaves Istanbul in October, following the old route. Passengers will leave the train at Lucerne and travel to London on a luxury Rhine steamer and a ship, with a final night at the Churchill Hotel. If this year's journey proves successful, it will be repeated in 1982. Barbican Holidays are at Church Road, Harrietsham, Maidstone, Kent; tel 0622-859209.

On a more modest level, Ski Snowball have found year-round employment for the chalet girls who work in their ski resorts in winter. They have acquired a fleet of old Bentleys and hire them out, complete with chauffeuse (and picnic, if required) for whole or part days, or for transfer to airports and theatres. The service is expensive, but the quality of service and the style of travel is excellent. The cost for a day's hire, with a picnic lunch and wine (an ideal way to visit Ascot or Henley) is £100 plus VAT. Details can be obtained from The Bentley Girls, 280, Fulham Road, London, SW10; tel 01-352 1514.

John Carter

PARLIAMENT, March 13, 1981

Minister voices fear of a Marxist GLC

House of Commons

The Government's deliberate failure to recognize and accept London's special problems and its politically motivated decision to deprive the city of essential resources had brought the capital to a crisis, Mr Albert Stallard (Camden, St Pancras North, Lab) said.

He moved a motion criticizing the effect of Government policies on London, particularly over the Rate Support Grant and said that the Government's decision to deprive London of between £300 and £400m would, if not checked, cause irreversible damage to the capital's industrial and commercial base.

There had been massive increases in council tenants' rent, rates, water rates and heating charges. Some tenants estimated their weekly outgoings would be increased by £12-£14 a week. This kind of massive increase was a recipe for major unrest in the capital in the next few months.

Because of the problem of homelessness, particularly among the young, more and more people were sleeping rough. The Chancellor had said that all must share in sacrifices if the economy was to be put right.

But can we (he asked) in all humanity say to the thousands of London's single homeless, sleeping in dosshouses and night shelters, that to help the country they must endure these degrading conditions for God knows how long?

There had been a dramatic increase in unemployment in London. The figure stood at 126,000 when the Government came into office. In January last it had risen to 218,000 and was still on the increase.

Mr John Hunt (Bromley, Ravensbourne, C) said talk about irreversible damage to London hardly squared with the fact that under Tory rule the GLC had paid off a massive £123m debt inherited from the Labour administration. Nearly 20,000 Londoners had been able to buy their own homes and the Tories had achieved a 16 per cent staff reduction with a net saving of 5,000 jobs. Yet there had been no forced redundancies.

If all the country's other authorities had done likewise, £3,000m would have been saved. The extra tax on petrol, drink and tobacco would not have been imposed.

Labour's GLC manifesto held out the prospect of rocketing rates and financial irresponsibility.

Mr Ronald Brown (Hackney, South and Shoreditch, Lab) said it was wrong to try to force Hackney council to take over the GLC properties in its area because they were in an appalling state.

Hackney council should be taken off the Department of Environment hit list. The housing situation in the borough was desperate with 16,000 families on the waiting list. London would be reduced to ribbons if the Government did not take its responsibilities towards the capital seriously.

Mr John Page (Harrow, West, C) said he could only give the Home Secretary (Mr William Whitelaw) one and a half cheers when it came to dealing with crime.

The good news was the success in recruiting police and improvement of police moral. But crime figures were still going up for London. The capital penalty should be reintroduced for offences of murdering policemen or prison officers, otherwise they would not succeed in stamping out violent crime with arms.

For the smaller crimes, such as mugging, those responsible should be publicly humiliated. There had to be more than just having juvenile courts. The stocks should be reintroduced.

I think there should be a cage (he said) where hooligans, vandals, muggers and others should be put for public view on Saturday mornings with their names and addresses clearly set out.

Mr Bryan Magee (Waltham Forest, Leyton, Lab) said he was appalled at the demand for public humiliation and the reintroduction of stocks as forms of punishment in this country.

About a fifth of his constituents were coloured immigrants and they faced special problems. The immigration rules were applied with a harshness which was often inhumane.

Mr David Mellor (Wandsworth, Putney, C) challenged the Opposition to deny that policies which had sold London's interests down the river were those of the last Labour Government.

Action would have to be taken to restrict the amounts that Labour councils like Lambeth could call upon local businesses to pay in rates.

Mr John Cartwright (Greenwich, Woolwich, East, Soc Dem) said that by any test inner London had many growing social problems which could be solved only by above average public spending. The Government's politically prejudiced, callous attack on inner London was a recipe for social injustice and worsening urban decay.

Mr Harry Greenway (Ealing, North, C) said he accepted that some features in the new block grant agreements brought central government perhaps too closely into democratic local decision making.

But councillors of both parties had realized that economies could be made. The Tories had inherited from Labour the blank cheque. This was the result of Labour awards to the public sector to buy themselves out of the winter of discontent.

Mr Edward Graham, an Opposition spokesman on the environment (Enfield, Edmonton, Lab) said that at the heart of a better life for London there must be better housing, and nowhere did the Government deserve greater condemnation. Their record for London, and the nation, was a scandal and a disgrace.

He feared there would be continuing efforts to lower manning levels and stretch equipment needed for the London fire service. That must be resisted before London experienced a terrible tragedy.

Mr Geoffrey Finsberg, Under Secretary of State, Environment (Camden, Hampstead, C) said people who were now running the London Labour Party would not be fit to clean the boots of people like Herbert Morrison. London Labour leaders like him would not have allowed some of the people currently in the London Labour Party to pay contributions because they were only in it to break it up.

I would be less uneasy if I thought (he said) there was going to be a Labour council after May 7. What scares me to death is that it will not be a Labour council, but a Marxist council.

He was tired of the alarmist statements about fire cover for London. The approval for a reduction in the number of fire appliances in the London Fire Brigade was only given after the proposals had been fully examined by HM Inspectors of the fire service.

The 164 pages of the Labour GLC manifesto included recipes for bureaucracy, wreckless extravagance, luddism and the old British disease of putting money into revenue rather than capital investment.

To adopt such a programme would lead to at least a 50 per cent increase in the GLC precept, an extra £35 a year for the average domestic ratepayer.

The Government was determined to get the country's economy back on to a sound footing and local government could not be isolated from that. Rates were now 12 per cent of direct business costs. High rates threatened recovery, employment and prosperity.

That is why the Government had made a tough rate support grant settlement. Most local councils had recognized the need to economize. But there were some Labour-controlled authorities, like Camden, Lambeth and Hackney, who had deliberately refused to make economies and made a virtue of wrecklessly spending their ratepayers' money.

The supplementary rates imposed by Lambeth and Camden councils represented gross incompetence.

The policies advocated by the London Labour Party would increase the pressure on business to move away from the centre and contribute to the further decline in the capital's economy.

The debate was adjourned.

House adjourned 3 pm.

Attempted coup in Spain condemned

European Parliament
Strasbourg

The Parliament agreed to a motion tabled by the Socialist Christian Democrat, European Democratic, Communist and Liberals groups condemning the recent attempted coup in Spain.

The motion also affirmed that a pluralist system of parliamentary democracy and respect for human rights was a precondition of the accession of any country to and its membership of the EEC.

The Marquess of Douro (Surrey, ED) said that he hoped the pace of negotiations for Spanish and Portugese entry would increase after the French presidential elections.

SGR Lorenzo Natali, Vice President of the Commission, said that negotiations on accession should be speeded up. Delays meant no reduction in the Community's will to reach a successful conclusion.

Study of Nationality Bill by EEC Commission

The European Commission was studying the United Kingdom Government's Nationality Bill and if it was found to be contrary to Community law, the Commission will follow the usual procedures, Mr Karl-Heinz Narjes, a Commissioner, said at the end of a debate on a Legal Affairs Committee report on the British Government's proposals for immigration controls.

The motion expressed the opinion that the present British immigration rules might contravene the European Convention on Human Rights and the principles of non-discrimination enshrined in Community law.

To this, the European Democratic group proposed an amendment, which was carried, noting that the immigration rules were amended before implementation and would be reconsidered when the Nationality Bill was passed.

Mrs Winifred Ewing (Highlands and Islands, DEP) said that the new rules represented a great step back and she hoped that Parliament would add its condemnation of them to others made.

She said that under the bill, staff of the Community could have children born in Luxembourg or Belgium who would not automatically have British citizenship.

The motion was carried.

A motion from the Legal Affairs Committee was passed, calling on the Commission to draft a directive creating a minimum Community standard for financial awards from public funds to victims or dependents of victims of crimes of violence, with a minimum compensation level, the scheme to operate in all community countries, regardless of which country any victim might come from.

Mr Karl-Heinz Narjes welcomed the proposal on behalf of the Commission.

Report sought on aid to apple growers

A full report on measures of aid given to apple producers throughout the community was called for by Mr David Curry (Essex, north-east, Ed) when he moved an Agriculture Committee motion on disturbance of the Community apple market, which was agreed to.

The motion welcomed British steps to improve grading, packaging, advertising and marketing of English apples.

It also welcomed the agreement of French producers to limit shipments to the UK.

Mr Curry said that the motion was not intended to prolong warfare between the French and British but as a contribution to peace-making.

Mr Poul Dalsager, Commissioner for Agriculture, said what with extension of the Community, the Commission would see what it could do to improve grading.

Law Report March 13 1981 — Employment Appeal Tribunal

Woman with children discriminated against

Hurley v Mustoe

Before Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson, Miss J. Collerson and Mr T. H. Goff

It is unlawful for an employer to have a policy against employing women with children. The Employment Appeal Tribunal allowed an appeal by Mrs Ursula Hurley, aged 30, a former waitress with four children, from a decision of a London industrial tribunal, and granted a declaration that her employer, Mr Edward Mustoe in refusing to employ her at Edward's Bistro, Kentish Town Road, had unlawfully discriminated against her on the grounds of her sex, contrary to section 1(1)(a) taken with section 6(1)(a) and (c) of the Sexual Discrimination Act 1975; and on the ground of her marital status, contrary to section 3(1)(b) taken with section 6(1)(a) and (c).

Section 1(1)(a) of the Act provides: "A person discriminates against a woman in any circumstances relevant for the purposes of any provision of this Act if (a) on the ground of her sex he treats her less favourably than he treats or would treat a man."

Section 3 (1) (b) provides that a person discriminates against a married person if—" (b) he applies to that person a requirement or condition which he applies or would apply equally to an unmarried person but—(i) which is such that the proportion of married persons who can comply with it is considerably smaller than the proportion of unmarried persons of the same sex who can comply with it, and (ii) which he cannot show to be justifiable irrespective of the marital status of the person to whom it is applied, and (iii) which is to that person's detriment because he cannot comply with it."

Miss Miss Caroline Alton for Mrs Hurley. Mr Mustoe in person.

MR JUSTICE BROWNE-WILKINSON said that for 10 years up to 1979 Mrs Hurley had been employed as a waitress. Her husband, a school teacher, looked after the children while she was at work. It was not disputed that she was an entirely good waitress.

On August 28, 1979, she saw in the window of Edward's Bistro an advertisement for waitresses. She saw the manager next day and told him he could obtain a reference from her present employer. It was arranged that she would go to work there on Saturday, September 1, and that she would probably be engaged for two or three nights a week. She worked there on September 1. Her references were not taken up, but the manager led her to believe she was being taken on.

Later that night the restaurant owner, Mr Mustoe, arrived, and told the manager that since she had children she would have to leave. The manager apologized to Mrs Hurley and said that it was impossible for him to give her further work as it was Mr Mustoe's policy not to employ women with children because it was his experience that they were totally unreliable. Mrs Hurley left, and subsequently applied to the industrial tribunal, which dismissed her claim.

The industrial tribunal ruled that Mrs Hurley had not been directly discriminated against under section 1 (1) (a) because it found on evidence that Mr Mustoe's policy was not to employ anyone, man or woman, who had small children. However, there was no evidence at all of his having any policy against employing men with children, and it was not open to the industrial tribunal to find that his policy applied to men and women alike. His policy was not to employ women with children, and that policy directly discriminated against women within section 1.

Mrs Hurley also claimed under section 3(1) (b) (i). The industrial tribunal held in her favour that fewer married women than unmarried could satisfy the requirement of not having children and that the requirement acted to her detriment. But the industrial tribunal upheld Mr Mustoe's contention that the requirement was "justifiable" within section 3(1) (b) (ii) on the ground that it was necessary for his small business.

Mr Mustoe said that he had no prejudice against women or children. His justification for his policy was that, in his experience, women with small and dependent children were unreliable in their attendance at work. He was running a small restaurant where, on occasion, if one waitress were to be absent half his staff would be missing. Therefore his policy of not employing women with children was justifiable as being necessary for the conduct of his business.

The industrial tribunal's decision on that point was not correct for two reasons. Firstly, it had applied double standards. In considering Mrs Hurley's claim based on direct discrimination under section 1 the tribunal found that the policy was against employing persons of either sex who had children.

When they turned to consider section 3 the relevant condition for consideration had to be one that persons of either sex with children were not to be employed, and the burden on Mr Mustoe was to show that that condition was necessary for the purposes of running his business.

The tribunal, however, appeared to have directed their minds solely to whether a condition discriminating against women with children was necessary, and all the evidence before them was directed to the unreliability of women with small children. There was no evidence that men with small children were unreliable and not even popular prejudice suggested they were. Accordingly, there was no evidence on which the tribunal could find that the condition was justifiable.

Secondly, the employer had to show that the condition was necessary and not merely convenient. The tribunal considered that it was testing the condition by the yardstick of necessity but in fact it did not do so. The tribunal found that reliability in its small staff was necessary, but it did not follow that even, if one conceded that some women with small children were less reliable than those without children, it was necessary in order to achieve reliability to exclude all women with children.

There were other means whereby the reliability of any applicant could be tested. Mr Mustoe could have taken up Mrs Hurley's references: or he could have asked her who would be looking after her children while she was at work. Although there might be exceptions, in general a condition excluding all members of a class from employment could not be justified on the ground that some members of that class were undesirable employees.

Industrial tribunals should look with care at the unsupported evidence of a respondent that a particular class of person lacked desirable features that others possessed, especially when such evidence led to discriminatory practices. It was said for Mrs Hurley that statistics showed that 45 per cent of women with three or more children went out to work. If correct, that suggested that women with children (as a class) might not be as unreliable employees as Mr Mustoe considered.

The court was not deciding whether or not it was desirable for women with young children to go out to work. Strong views were held about that, but Parliament had legislated that it was for each mother to decide whether or not she went out to work and employers might not discriminate against her just because she was a mother.

The court was also not deciding whether or not women with children as a class were less reliable employees. Parliament had legislated that they were not to be treated as a class, but as individuals. No employer was bound to employ unreliable employees, whether men or women, but he had to investigate each case and not simply apply what some would call a rule of convenience and others a prejudice to exclude a whole class of women or married persons because some members of that class were not suitable employees.

The appeal would be allowed and the declaration sought granted.

Solicitors: Gay Moon.

'Steps' to evading VAT

Regina v McCarthy

Failure by a trader who had a turnover in excess of the threshold for VAT registration to register or to keep proper books of account was held by the Court of Appeal to be conduct which amounted to positively taking steps with a view to fraudulently evading the tax, contrary to the Finance Act, 1972. The court dismissed an appeal by Robert Desmond McCarthy against his conviction at Winchester Crown Court for fraudulently evading value added tax.

LORD JUSTICE WALLER, who was sitting with Mr Justice Hodgson and Mr Justice Kenneth Jones, said that when the appellant was adjudged bankrupt the insolvency examiner discovered that between July, 1975, and December, 1977, he had been trading with a turnover in excess of the threshold for VAT but had taken no steps to register or to keep proper books. He had asked customers to mark their cheques "cash" and had often failed to give receipts for goods sold.

Section 38(1) of the 1972 Act provided that it was an offence to be knowingly concerned in the taking of steps with a view to the fraudulent evasion of tax, while sub-section (3) provided that a person was also guilty of an offence if his conduct during any specified period must have involved such an offence whether or not the particulars of that offence were known. The appellant was charged with conducting himself between the relevant dates in such a manner that he must have been knowingly concerned in the evasion of VAT in respect of chargeable supplies of goods. It was contended that he had taken no steps to do anything at all and could thus not be guilty of the offence as charged or under section 38.

The plain fact was that he had made a decision not to register for VAT, and while that might not of itself be taking a positive step, once such a decision was taken and the business conducted in such a way as to implement it, then the operation of the business amounted to taking positive steps to evade the tax by continuing not to apply for registration and by concealing the size of the business by not keeping proper accounts. All that conduct must have involved the commission of one or more offences in taking steps to evade tax. The appellant was accordingly guilty of offences under section 38 (1) and (3).

Disputed debt no bar

In re Claybridge Shipping Co SA

Where by striking out a creditor's winding up petition the creditor is likely to be deprived of a remedy, the practice of the court to strike out such a petition on the ground that there is a bona fide and substantial dispute as to the debt on which it is based should not be regarded as an inflexible rule, the Court of Appeal said. Their Lordships allowed an appeal against the striking out of a creditor's petition for the winding up of a Panamanian company.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that in *Buckley on the Companies Acts* (13th ed, 1957, p 736) it was stated that "The circumstances may in the case of a foreign company warrant a departure from the general rule that a disputed debt may not form the basis of a creditor's petition for in these circumstances the petitioner will probably be without any other remedy". In his Lordship's view that variant of the rule of practice should not be confined to foreign companies. In the case of English companies too there could be a danger of assets being disposed of if everything had to wait until a judgment was obtained.

Though a petition for winding up should not be used as a means of getting in a debt which was bona fide disputed on substantial grounds, the court should keep the rule flexible for the sake of creditors so that assets might not be disposed of by the company before there was a chance of dealing with them.

LORD JUSTICE SHAW said that the rule of practice was what it was said to be, a rule of practice, and it might be overborne by the exigencies of an appropriate situation.

LORD JUSTICE OLIVER said that the refusal of the court to entertain a winding up petition based on a debt which was subject to a bona fide and substantial dispute was at highest a rule of practice, though a salutary one, and the court had to remain flexible in its approach to such cases. The court must *reserve* to itself the right to determine disputes of fact in suitable cases where that could be done without undue inconvenience and where the position of the company, whether English or foreign, was such that the likely result of striking out the petition would be that the petitioner would lose his remedy altogether.

Fred Emery

Has the lady gone too far this time?

Tories. Cabinet ministers now, as well as outsiders have begun to talk about the unthinkable. It is that their only hope for preventing further economic disaster, and electoral defeat, may be the removal of Mrs Thatcher.

It sounds preposterous, of course. The Prime Minister seems near, sometimes levitated a few feet above, the peak of her predominance, laying into the doubters and critics with a vehemence that she relishes.

For the few moments following the annual Budget visitation a prime minister enjoys God-like power, far in excess of that dreamed of by a United States president. Where he has to petition Congress, and might, if he is lucky, see some response before the year is out, she snaps her fingers and prices soar, or interest rates come down. Howls rise as she makes clear who is mistress here. Heady stuff, but the power can be abused.

We do still have Cabinet government. And signs are emerging in the extraordinary implosion following the Budget that Mrs Thatcher has gone too far in thrusting down ministers' throats a collective responsibility they are supposed to share, and then jeering at them for having no guts.

Resentment is festering. There can be a variety of sequels. She could dismiss the dissenters and provoke the crisis. Some ministers, later rather than now, might resign and, if heavyweight enough, precipitate her demise. They could all fume on together until a deepening economic crisis moves her to dump her Chancellor to save herself, and so bend to policy changes.

Until now conventional wisdom has been that Mrs Thatcher is politician enough to steer the latter course. Certainly most Tories and most commentators would agree with Mr John Biffen that they had not come into politics to be kamikaze pilots. But the way the Budget was handled at the top is what has raised the doubts.

The defiance with which Mrs Thatcher has insisted on having her way, in exacting revenge on those ministers who defeated her in the public expenditure battle last November, has precipitated a belief among them that she is not political in the British sense of doing what is possible. Her Cabinet critics are tending now to believe that she is experimenting with the impossible.

Now, leaving aside the prospect that deposing Mrs Thatcher would be an act of desperation even more likely to lose the Conservatives the election, let us look at what has provoked the outrage, not to say a certain hysteria.

It is not, as she has been shouting, that her critics will not agree to pay the public expenditure bill in higher taxes. Of course, there is the distraction of the row over petrol prices, but many Tories would accept hitting the consumer if they were confident that the Government were, as purportedly, truly attending to a business recovery. They are not.

More than that, they know that Mrs Thatcher and the Chancellor took very little notice of those who wanted an investment-led recovery. The Budget has something, not to be sniffed at, for small business. But suggestions of bigger-scale borrowing are rejected as immoral as well as inflationary.

Advice certainly was given. The emerging talk of Cabinet ministers wanting more say in budget-making —likely to be scorned by the Prime Minister—must not conceal the fact that most ministers manage to have their say with the Chancellor, though not in full Cabinet.

What has shaken several of them is the way all their advice was disregarded. Instead of the "adjustments" to tactics and timing that Mr Francis Pym had led some to expect, not to speak of hints of new pragmatism from Mr Biffen ("The medium term financial strategy is dead", he was once reported saying) and the homely advice from Lord Thorneycroft about no economic theory working, the Thatcher faction insists not only that their way is the best way but is the only way.

The Chancellor keeps his spirits up by saying that this is no time to lose nerve. This was echoed in the plaint by the new Chief Treasury Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, that people's "pessimism is at its greatest just when it is becoming clear that things are changing".

But it is none too clear whether ministers themselves are sure what other choices they should be offering. They abhor the word "reflation", yet the Budget adds up to two per cent more on the retail price index. Now they hate the word "deflation". Mrs Thatcher, Mr Brittan, and Mr Nigel Lawson (who saw the need to re-issue his Commons speech the following day as a statement) insist that the Budget is neither deflationary nor contractionary, much though the ignorant point to the billions of pounds being "taken out of demand".

Do the Government praise themselves for cutting spending or blame themselves for not doing enough? Read the debates, for Mr Brittan makes clear that the cuts have indeed been real.

Does Mrs Thatcher understand? Carried away on Wednesday, she said: "It is also true that public spending is up by six billion more than a year ago." That is not what the Treasury figures show, however you measure it. In the new hard cash terms it is up from £91,500m to £94,000m, an amount not even equal to that accounted for by ministers as the pressure from recession.

Spending, or more spending cuts. Here is the crux of the coming battle. The Chancellor believes that shifting the books to real cash terms, away from the "volume" terms of constant prices, is the most significant change he has introduced.

It supposedly must produce cost reductions or cuts, previously unrealizable. Others like Mr Reg Prentice urge the Government to cut old age pensions, something the Cabinet "wets" prevented Mrs Thatcher, the Chancellor and Mr Patrick Jenkin from doing last year.

The critics, and they range from Cabinet "wets" to Tory "dries" such as Mr Edward du Cann, Mr Peter Tapsell, the CBI, and many more, want to break the Government's negative obsession with cuts. They want to shake the Government out of the mechanical acceptance of shelling-out billions on the unemployed—costing, in benefits and lost revenue, £15,000m next year.

They want the Government to get on with investment, whether with public funds, private or a mixture of the two. Threaten the City with direction, if that is needed to hold down interest rates. Be bold and imaginative; expand rather than restrict while there is still time. That is their message.

The pity is that Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey seem obsessed with what happened to Mr Heath's attempts to expand in 1972; it led to inflation and, in the end, to deposition. If history repeats itself; it is never quite the same way.

Why Sir Hugh wants to keep Sir Charles out of the Savoy

"The time has come for the future of the Savoy group to be determined in the interests of its shareholders, employees and customers and in the interests of the hotel industry . . ." This was Thursday's defiant challenge from Trusthouse Forte and, accompanied by a £58m takeover bid for the grandest hotels group in London, must have appeared like the gravest kind of insult to the elegant septuagenarian, Sir Hugh Wontner, who has been chairman of the Savoy since 1948.

The response of the Savoy's managing director, Mr Giles Shepard, would have been typical of Sir Hugh. "On professional grounds we do not think that a vast combine like Trusthouse Forte, which among other things runs service stations on the main arterial roads and airport catering, is at all suitable or qualified to run hotels of the quality of The Savoy, Claridge's, The Connaught and The Berkeley, which must be among the most renowned in the world."

Sir Hugh has always made it clear that his hotels are not there to cater for the coach trade, and, since it is unnecessary to appeal to that trade, the profile of the man who has run the company for nearly 40 years (he was appointed managing director in 1941) has been kept deliberately low.

Occasionally, and with some irritation, he has been forced into the public limelight, usually to fend off unwelcome predators of the entrepreneurial kind who have wanted to take over the Savoy; and rarely, as in 1978, in what to him was quite obviously a distasteful industrial tribunal case involving an appeal against the unfair dismissal of a 19-year-old commis chef from Claridge's.

On that occasion Sir Hugh was doubly annoyed when, as a result of the case, the hotel's recipe for ratatouille was revealed.

The hearing gave some insight into the origins of Sir Hugh, the hotelier. As a young man it appeared that he had worked in the kitchens of a well-known hotel in Paris. He had learnt there that head chefs do not go to Eton and Oxford, but start at 14; that they were very often men of temperament, and that very often the better the chef the harder he was to deal with.

Sir Hugh was educated at Oundle and in France, though it is unclear whether this part of his education included the spell in the Paris hotel kitchens. His career really began, though, in 1933 when he became a general secretary of the Hotels and Restaurants Association of Great Britain.

In 1938 he went to the Savoy, became a director two years later and has been there ever since. Along the way he was Lord Mayor of London (in 1974), making his mark as "a quite extraordinarily good after dinner speaker", and also Clerk of the Royal Kitchens and catering adviser to the Royal household, posts he still holds.

Quite clearly, then, he is a very different man to his protagonist in the battle for control of the Savoy, Sir Charles Forte, who in one sense at least—that he started work at 14 and did not go to Eton and Oxford—would seem to fit Sir Hugh's description of a very good chef.

Sir Charles, also 72, would not be worried by that, nor is he concerned at patronizing remarks about his company's motorway restaurants. He has fought that battle before. What does worry him is "that five or six people who represent a very small part of the shareholding of a public company can get together and simply say they don't like a bid which is very fair—indeed very generous".

Sir Charles has become the greatest British hotelier, partly because he has proved his company to be more efficient than that of other hotel operators, like the Salmons who ran the Lyons hotels empire, and has taken them over. The Savoy, he feels, "is a very fine hotel, but it is looking a little bit weary at the edges. It is time it was given a new lease of life."



He has been looking at the Savoy group for six or seven years, and has met Sir Hugh many times. "He has always been very polite and courteous, but has always said when the subject of the Savoy has been raised that they were just not interested. He didn't even ask me what my price was," said Sir Charles.

"So while our meetings have been very nice occasions and Sir Hugh has been very complimentary, in the end he has asked me to leave him alone."

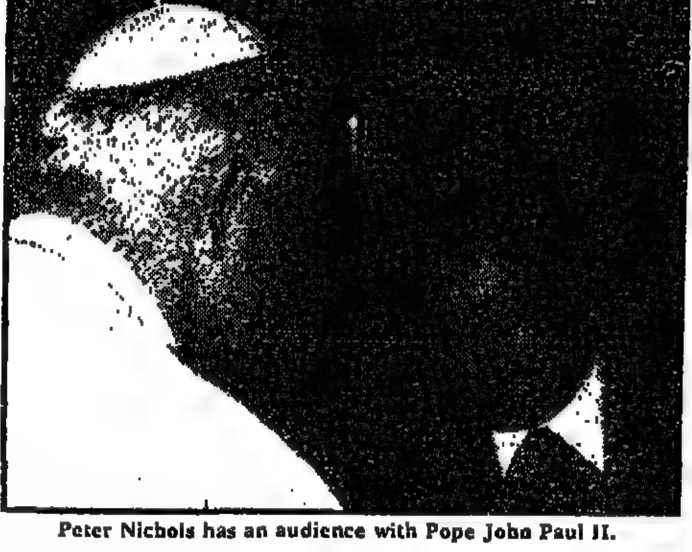
The same fate, it appears, was meted out to Sir Maxwell Joseph whose Grand Metropolitan group showed interest in the Savoy some years ago. "Max was simply told to keep off the grass," says Sir Charles, "so he sold his shares.

"This time, though, we are going right through, and I think we should win if the deal is put fairly and squarely to shareholders."

Andrew Goodrick-Clarke
Financial Editor

A shift in strength faces the Vatican

Is the world's largest religious community helping humanity as much as it might? Peter Nichols, The Times correspondent in Rome, whose book The Pope's Divisions, The Roman Catholic Church Today*, *is published on Monday, asks whether Pope John Paul's apocalyptic view of the future is a valid one.*



Peter Nichols has an audience with Pope John Paul II.

It is probably not to a Pole that one would look for an apocalyptic view of the human condition. Their speciality is a sort of romantic power for survival, against all odds, rather than cold analysis leading to despair or a total abandoning of some sort of hope for the future, which is one reason why Pope John Paul II is a surprise.

Before he went to Hiroshima and Nagasaki last month he had already made a whole series of statements about the danger of a great catastrophe facing the human race. Even before he was elected Pope he was talking about this age as seeing "the highest level of tension between the Word and the anti-Word in the whole of human history". Since his election he has become more dramatic in his views about the dangers which the third millennium will bring.

Is he right, or is he wrong? And, if he is right, is the world's largest religious community which he leads in so masterful a way doing all it could to help humanity avoid impending disaster?

No one can say with certainty that the apocalypse is around the corner, but it would be far more foolish to suppose that the dangers are not fearsomely real. The immediately obvious dangers of over-population and exhaustion of resources are accompanied by psychological strains: the mere fact that the year 2000 is near is emotionally unsettling for many Christians, even if the birth of Jesus is no longer accepted everywhere as having taken place in the first year of the Christian era and is sometimes dated several years later.

This is not a particularly rational age, however, as the form taken by a revival of interest in religion clearly shows. The revival, in so far as there is one in Europe, the traditional base of Christianity, and for Roman Catholicism especially, is personal, often eccentric. The revival of interest in pilgrimages, the success of the Charismatic movement, the attraction of oriental practices, some sections of ecological opinion, all point this way.

What is far from clear is whether these elements of revival will prove to be useful in fending off mankind's difficulties or add a new one. As far as Catholicism is concerned, these developments would hardly have been foreseeable as little as a decade ago.

When the Second Vatican Council closed in 1965 the Catholic Church seemed set on a more rational and more flexible course. Great attention was paid to the sensibilities of other Christians: and so there was what Andrew Greeley called "the broken Mary myth" and there was the development of the theory of the responsibility of all the bishops in the Church's government which aimed at reducing the impression made of papal power by placing it inside a broader framework.

The effect of the Council's work is now seen to have been elitist, and a reaction which brings back the popular aspects of religion as well as a very strong papacy is now clearly dominant.

These are the changes more clearly seen in the traditionally European base of Roman Catholicism. What is happening elsewhere is far more fundamental because the strength of the Roman Church is now shifting to the Third World. The Catholics of Europe and North America still held a nominal lead in 1960 with a total of 267 million to 251 million in the Third World. Today, Latin America, Africa, Asia and Oceania together are ahead, and it is estimated that by the year 2000 about 70 per cent of baptised Catholics will be in the Third World.

This shift does not mean a return to the rural background from which Christianity originally emerged. Along with the huge increase in population in the areas becoming increasingly Catholic there is a massive move to the cities. In 1950 there were only six cities in the whole world with populations of five million or more, and their combined population was only 44 million. By 1980 this had risen to 26 cities with a total of 252 million inhabitants. By the year 2000 the indications are that the number of cities will have risen to about 60 and nearly 650 million people will live in them.

Three decades ago only Shanghai in the less developed countries had five million inhabitants or more. By the year 2000 there will be 45, most of them in Asia.

There should be little surprise that Catholicism in much of the Third World has become identified with movements of social justice. El Salvador in terms of numbers is small but the part the Catholic Church plays there in helping decide that unhappy republic's future will probably be crucial in setting its attitude towards social justice and political involvement.

If one had to choose a European country as likely to have an exemplary role in the future the logical choice would be another small country: Holland. It is there that the most striking efforts were made to devise a modern and advanced form of Catholicism which would reflect the needs of a sophisticated western society.

Population, social justice, the massive shift to the cities, the millennium mentality, the fear that nuclear war might be inevitable sooner or later: these are all questions on which non-Catholics as well as Catholics might well feel that Rome should be devising a clear outlook and perception.

Stalin is credited with having derisively asked how many divisions the Pope had at his disposal. There is a much better reason now for asking the same question, not least because the Catholic Church has its most spectacular Pope of modern times in terms of the attention he arouses.

Peter Nichols

**Published by Faber and Faber, £10.*

1,000 up for Hansard

Hansard yesterday passed a notable milestone. The last word of Volume 1,000 of the Official Report of the House of Commons was recorded. When question time begins on Monday a shorthand writer will take down the opening words of Volume 1 of the sixth series.

Those 1,000 volumes began in 1909 when the official record, launched by William Cobbett in 1807, was taken over by the House of Commons.

Cobbett went to prison for debt and his printer bailed him out; exacting the ownership of the Report as his price. It did not flourish but survived through the nineteenth century and finally passed under the Commons' own wing after Reuters and Exchange Telegraph had both tried to make a go of it. Even today, when the Government want to farm out all it can to the private sector, the Commons would be unlikely to relinquish control.

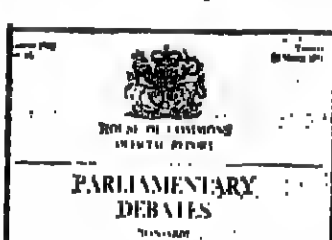
The 1,000 pale blue volumes which line so many shelves in the Commons, and in a number of libraries throughout the world, contain about 500 million words. Some, such as Churchill's tribute to The Few, have become a part of our history.

The end of the first 1,000 volumes almost coincides with the decision a few months back to print the Official Report in larger format and bind it in a handsome green; so that is the more obvious break.

Even Hansard does not provide a complete record of the Commons since 1909, even though the proceedings of all standing committees and all written answers are published. Most of the gaps occurred during the war years when Hansard reporters, with all other "strangers", were excluded from secret debates whose publication could have helped the enemy.

On rarer occasions, in peacetime, sessions have gone unrecorded because an MP resorted for one reason or another to the procedural device of noting the presence of strangers; this meant that the reporting of proceedings came to an unexpectedly early end for the day, there being no machinery then, at any rate, for "going public" again.

I also recall one occasion when a few MPs conducted a debate in the chamber in the absence of the Speaker, who had gone to hear the Royal Assent in the House of Lords. Those words were recorded by Hansard but not printed.



PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

These rare exceptions aside, the Official Report, in the words of the motion which govern its operation, is "Not strictly verbatim, is substantially a verbatim report, with repetitions and redundancies omitted and with obvious mistakes corrected, which on the other hand, leaves out nothing that adds to the meaning of the speech or illustrates the argument".

In the 72 years covered by the first 1,000 volumes there have been 10 editors. The present editor is Mr Kenneth Morgan, who joined the Press Gallery for Reuters in 1952 and moved on to Hansard as a reporter two years later.

In those days there were 18 reporters, an editor and three assistant editors. Now there are 24 reporters and seven deputy and assistant editors, plus 25 transcribers who work mainly on committee reports, three principal transcribers and 10 other staff; making a total of 74.

But the basis of the Official Report is still a reporter writing shorthand. Even though they now have the assistance of tape recorders, Mr Morgan says that "what matters is the shorthand note, especially in an argument".

However, the old basis of recruiting has gone. No longer does Hansard recruit newspaper reporters with a sufficiently fast shorthand note and parliamentary experience under their belts.

Recruits now come mainly from among the transcribers with shorthand ability or from college with a decent degree, ready to be trained.

What speed do they need? "I don't think you can go into the box and report until you can write at 180 words a minute," says Mr Morgan, "and then you will need all sorts of assistance."

John Winder

Sportsview

A winning partner for Nick Faldo

Melanie Faldo is the woman behind the man behind Britain's most determined attack on the American golf circuit for nearly a decade. Her husband, Nicholas, is the one who hits the ball—so successfully now that he is a card-carrying member of the American fraternity—but he readily admits that he could never have done it without her constructive support. "We work as a team," he claims. "Otherwise, I could never have got as far as I have."

Faldo, however, describes what he has done as "a mere pinprick", but those who know golf, and the difficulties of making it in America see it as a substantial breakthrough.

Melanie Faldo is now councillor, philosopher, controller of the exchequer and personal manager to her husband. Nicholas Faldo maintains that he is a better golfer since their marriage the summer before last. The record gives the same message.

It all began in 1978 when Melanie, whose father works in magazine publication, decided she should talk to Nicholas for a feature she was doing in a new magazine on jogging. She had to visit him at Welwyn Garden City two or three times, with purely professional intent, when "suddenly, something clicked". They were married in June, 1979, a year of decline for his golf—almost certainly, she thinks, because of the domestic upheaval of setting up home.

His place in the Ryder Cup team against the United States was the back door, or rather the side door, which gave him his chance to take the Americans on, "working as a team". They set out from the beginning with the positive commitment to stay there eight weeks, although he had exemption for only three tournaments and therefore only three certain weeks of golf.

He needed only one exemption, playing so well, and he qualified for succeeding events by dint of his own efforts week by week. That was until he was struck down by flu in Florida recently.

"We thought positively from the very start", Melanie says. Yet they have in one way surpassed themselves. She keeps a supply of photographs ready for autograph requests but had not expected they would be needed. She was agreeably surprised to be caught out.

Melanie Faldo is pretty, with a hint about her of the younger Elizabeth Taylor, but one might have feared that she would be the pushy kind of wife (or husband, for that matter), who has ruined more than one golfer. Certainly, she is intensely ambitious for her husband, but fortunately her character embodies a wealth of common sense. Were it otherwise, Nicholas might have found it hard to accept her constructive criticisms, particularly in the matter of personal behaviour. He once had a reputation for petulance, and boorishness when things went wrong.

All that, she thinks, is in the past. "I've told him, when he's stepped out of line, that he has a responsibility, to the public and the press. Our understanding is such that he knows that if I say a harsh word it's for his own good."

Melanie is not a golfer herself, which may be something of a blessing. There are too many people around who are presumptuous enough to tell a professional what he ought to be doing with this knee, that hip, the other shoulder.

About the mechanics of hitting a golf ball Nicholas listens to only one person, Gerald Micklem, one of the Royal and Ancient's respected elders. In all other matters he seeks the advice of his wife.



Nick and Melanie Faldo.

They make an appealing, and formidable partnership.

John Hennessy

Letter from Singapore

A nudge that became a push

Give to a gracious mesage
An host of tongues, but
ill thidings tel
Themselves when they be f
Anthony and Cleopa

It was not that the tidi were particularly unpleas nor the words ungracio more like a word to a fri about an irritating habit. I the British High Commission Singapore has good reason wish that that quotation l come to mind late last ye long before a subtle piece personal diplomacy sudde rebounded on her majes representatives through columns of the local press.

The background to the st goes back over a period many months in which gove ment ministers never seem have lost an opportunity criticize Britain and hold British society as an exam of how not to do things.

Despite the close connexi and the fact that many lead Singaporeans of the pres generation were educated Britain the comments usu illustrated either a surpris ignorance of the reasons much of what happens in B ain or an unwillingness to it into context.

Because of the good relati with and unequalled access Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the Pri Minister, and other minis enjoyed by British diplom the idea that intimations British unhappiness might passed on was initially ejec by the High Commission, u it was pointed out that the p lem was long-term. Beca more and more Singapore are studying for higher degr in countries other than Brit there are progressively fe of them who have had exp ence of living in Britain a therefore, the constant critic of the country was likely erode its image permanent

Foreign corresponde aware of the High Commiss approach, awaited results. they were not long in comi In his main general elect speech last December, Mr noticeably hesitated bef choosing Italy and Sri La as his oratorial victims.

The balance was apparer tipped by an election spe by Mr Devan Nair, presiden the National Trades Un Council, a publicly pepp man who privately has a spot for Britain despite years of jail, courtesy of British Government. accused the Singapore opp tion parties of trying to the country into a "li Britain" in which trade uni were wild, social wreckers. he went on: "The only cha for Britain to become gr again would be if people Lee Kuan Yew, Goh Keng S (first deputy prime minis and Rajaratnam (second dep prime minister) were to be re carnated in Britain in their n lives."

Consequently, a humorn private note was dispatched John Henning, the British H Commissioner, to the organiz secretary of the ruling Peopl Action Party, late last year.

Recently, however, lo journalists heard of the uno cial note and called the Hi Commission for confirmati and amplification of the sto By the time the story w printed a private note had be transformed into a protest a the journalists, perhaps unfa liar with the practice of dip matic background briefings n for attribution, were quoti spokesmen for the High Co mission. Suddenly a priva nudge had become wh appeared to be a public push

Nothing could have be further from the intentions the High Commission and no ing more counter producti The journalists' collective aut did, however, boost the hi Commission's image with more chauvinistic members the British community

One headline obviously e pressed their views: "Brita takes umbrage at image failure". High Commissi staff, not surprisingly, s their countrymen's gratitude a mixed blessing.

For a country which need even more than Britain, to e port and which has such strong British connexion it useful for the elite to u Britain's industrial relatio failures as an example of wh can go wrong. But the repu lic's multi-racial compositi makes it more complex tha that: the Chinese-educated an Asian cultures must not be see to be neglected. The trick to combine the use of wester technology without importin the shortcomings of wester society while promoting th introduction of Japanes decision-making.

This leads to some rathe black-and-white assessments o the relative merits of Europea and Asian societies. Much o the time Singaporeans are give the impression that the Wes is the root of most evils an all virtue springs from the East

None the less it is hard fo the outsider to judge how muc of what the leadership says i purely for internal consumptio and whether the speaker reall believes it or not and how muc is intended to strike at the overseas target.

The High Commission had reason to hope that there might now be a lull in the castigation of Britain. Then, during the celebrations of Chinese New Year, there were more harsh home truths . . .

David Watts

TIMES PAST THE TIMES
P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

DIVIDED THEY STAND

The political authority of any Cabinet is bound to be damaged when it is known that nearly half its members have reservations of varying degrees about such a central item of its strategy as the Budget. It is even worse when the Prime Minister feels it necessary to launch a public assault upon her recalcitrant colleagues. The disarray is evident, but how lasting will it be?

This has never been a united Cabinet. When Mrs Thatcher was elected leader of the Conservative Party six years ago she deposed Mr Heath but she inherited the Heathmen. She was chosen partly for her personal qualities and partly as the most determined advocate of a doctrine to which a majority of the Shadow Cabinet had not been converted. In theory she could have changed the Shadow Cabinet to ensure that it was composed of kindred spirits. In practice that was not feasible because it would have required getting rid of too many political heavyweights in the mid flow of their careers. The case for keeping them was all the stronger as they were not hankering for the return of Mr Heath. They were loyal to her personally. They were simply dubious about pushing her doctrine as far as she would wish to push it herself.

So Mrs Thatcher in effect settled for a compromise. Her Shadow Cabinet and now her Cabinet have included only a minority of convinced monetarists, though the majority would certainly accept that the country has needed a more rigorous monetary policy than has been customary in the past. At the same time, the monetarists have been put in charge of the key economic departments—with the sole exception of the Department of Employment, if it is to be put in that category.

This has meant that the Cabinet has a shifting majority, varying not according to the issue but according to whether the decisions are taken by the economic ministers by themselves or in full Cabinet. Public expenditure cuts are ultimately determined in full Cabinet, so the Prime Minister has to accept compromise; the Budget is presented to the full Cabinet too late for it to be changed, so the Prime Minister gets her way. This is what has provoked a sense of frustration going beyond mere disagreement on policy.

The immediate row will blow over. No ministerial resignations are expected. The Finance Bill may have a bumpy ride through the House, but it will get through with the structure of the Chancellor's policy intact. Already the Tory instinct to stand together in times of trouble has once again become evident on the backbenches. But it would be facile to conclude from this that the Government will shortly be moving into a more congenial political atmosphere.

The local elections in May will almost certainly deal a severe blow to Conservative Party morale. Unless there are early signs of economic improvement, doubts about the Government's strategy will soon multiply among Conservatives in Parliament and in the country. The Government is therefore likely to be moving into a difficult phase that would test the nerve and judgment of even a united administration. Unless Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues can establish greater understanding among themselves they will be in no condition to meet this challenge.

It is not unusual, of course, for Prime Ministers to manipulate the Cabinet committee system so as to secure the greatest possible measure of agreement for their policies. But a point has now been reached where the Government will suffer severe and mounting political damage if there is not greater collective consent for the economic policies pursued in its name. The composition of the Cabinet will not make this easy, but it does not render it impossible either if there is adequate consultation. This principle should not apply only to the preparation of the Budget—though it certainly is relevant there. It also requires the Prime Minister to overcome her distaste for broad Cabinet discussions of general economic strategy.

The political weather may well become rough. But if ministers can achieve greater cohesion among themselves they still have time to recover their popularity before the next election, which is likely to be two and a half to three years away. There is no reason why the political damage of this week must be mortal.

DR RUNCIE'S DIALOGUE WITH ROME

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conversations this weekend with the Archbishop of Malines-Brussels. Malines—the very word is like a bell . . . sounding the false spring of Anglican-Roman reconciliation when Lord Halifax and Cardinal Mercier went arm in arm towards the roadblock put in their way by the Vatican and the English Roman Catholic hierarchy.

So cordial have relations between these two churches since become, and so surprisingly long is the distance covered by authorized, but still unratified, joint studies of doctrinal convergence, that there is keenness on both sides to sustain the momentum. Dr Runcie's predecessor, Lord Coggan, when in Rome and when in the pulpit of the Roman Catholic cathedral at Westminster, urged reciprocal communion. He was courteously reminded that for Rome sharing the sacrament is a sign of unity following on full ecclesial communion, not a means of anticipating it or speeding its arrival. Nothing followed from his initiative respecting Rome's disciplinary rules, though something may have followed respecting the observance of them.

Dr Runcie in a notable address this week took a different approach to the same objective. He went straight for the main bone of contention in the sixteenth-century schism, the primacy of the pope. He argued that diversity in unity—unity in fundamentals: diversity in the expression of them, and as regards inessentials—was a mark of the Catholic Church in New-Testament times and in the early Christian centuries. He argued further that the same principle was carried over into the Elizabethan settlement of the Church of England, which led him to a useful formulation of Anglican comprehensiveness:

> Rightly understood it is the achievement of unity in diversity through the distinction of the essential from the non-essential, by means of the Holy Scriptures interpreted by tradition, in the light of reason, all expressed in and through the corporate worship of the church.

It is an idealized portrait of Anglicanism, which has its share of liturgical confusion and evacuation of doctrine, but it is the self-portrait the church would wish to carry with it on the road to Rome. Dr Runcie very understandably seeks assurances about its compatibility with recognition of the papal primacy.

What is involved and what is not involved, he asks of Roman Catholics, in acceptance of the universal ministry of the Bishop of Rome? At this crucial point unfortunately he lapses into ecumenical mistiness, of which his address is otherwise conspicuously free. "Would this mean, at the most, a form of universal presidency, in charity when essential matters of faith are at stake?"

Peering past that blur one sees a chasm, on the far side of which are the spiritual claims of the papacy, deeply rooted in history, brought to breath-taking extremity at the first Vatican Council and confirmed at the second, though in a manner and context which limit and soften them a bit. They are claims of both authority and jurisdiction. Can one see the central institutions of the Roman church or for that matter Pope John Paul II melting the universal *magisterium* and jurisdiction of the papacy into a universal presidency? There is a current flowing in from the local churches in the Roman communion that would curtail and modify the exercise of papal and curial authority, but it stops a long way short of what Canterbury would require to end the breach with Rome.

And yet, the Vatican has entered into official theological dialogue with the Greek and Russian Orthodox churches with a view to unity. The intention is plainly serious. It is also plain that nothing will come of it unless Rome respects the rites, disciplines, identities and doctrinal variations of those churches. Dr Runcie's is not the only reconnaissance of that route to reunion.

The thirst for Christian unity and the sense that Christ laid on all men a duty to achieve unity in his name are pronounced and perhaps peculiar marks of this age. It is certainly the source of the new cordiality and mutual respect that governs the conduct of the separate churches and churchmen towards each other, and of their openness to each other's good points. Perhaps continuing search for unity is necessary to sustain the reformation of inter-church behaviour that has already taken place.

If however that good behaviour could be self-sustaining, and since it already embodies a large (by human standards) measure of common purpose, cooperation and charity, there would be less need than generally appears to be felt to strain towards the final consummation of corporate reunion. A noble goal, but productive of a formidable scale and complexity of organization, and of as great a sense of loss as of homecoming.

ROYAL FINANCES CATCH THE EYE

"Queen gets 12 per cent", "Royals Beat Pay Freeze", &c. This much headlined item from the mass of financial news on Budget day is based on the annual misreading of the Civil List. An increase does not represent an increase in the personal incomes of the Queen and the members of her family who are on it. There is a small element of that, but what it really represents is an increase in the costs of performing the public duties of Head of State and the associated duties of members of the Royal Family. Other people's wages take most of it.

The figure for 1981 (£3,964,200 net in total) was determined on the same basis as other cash limits for the "public sector". Allowance was made for the effect in a full year of the 1980 pay rise in line with that for civil servants; and in the forthcoming year provision has been made for price increases of 11 per cent and pay increases of 6 per cent from the point at which they become due. It amounts to a total increase of 10 per cent for the new financial year. The Civil List Acts deal in calendar years: it is then 12 per cent for 1981 over 1980, the higher percentage being accounted for by the difference in the periods of comparison at a time of falling inflation. This is one cash limit that is not overrun—or if it is, if the expenses connected with the public duties of royalty exceed the sums voted by Parliament, the deficit is made up from personal resources usually the Queen's.

So it is £3,964,200 for the public duties of the Monarchy in 1981 and it is £9,020,000 for the pleasures of the Royal Opera House. Are the Tribunes of the People sure they are on target?

The royal red herring which comes with every new Civil List was particularly active this time because of the level of unemployment, the recession and the imposition of new taxes. It was held to point an apparent contrast between the protected affluence of royalty and the hardships undergone by more and more of the Queen's subjects. There is a warning implicit in this treatment of the royal finances.

The royal marriage in July will be a happy, cheerful and cheering event. Pageantry and making merry are of its essence and part of its almost assured popularity. No one wants austerity for that wedding day. But the stage management and the ballyhoo of press and television coverage call for discretion. A much larger part of the people than usual will be going through hard times. They could easily be made to feel excluded from what should be a national occasion. A public holiday is no treat for the out-of-work. A celebration surrounding the future King and his bride that somehow came across as an extravaganza for the grand, the rich and gilded youth would leave a sour taste in many mouths.

Cuts in social surveys

From Professor Harvey Goldstein

Sir, I was dismayed to read your report (March 11) of Sir Derek Rayner's proposals for a 40 per cent cut in the budget and staff of the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS).

The Social Survey Division of OPCS has long enjoyed an international reputation for the extremely high standards it has developed and maintained in areas such as sampling, coding and data processing. It has played a leading role in improving existing survey practices and in developing new methodology, for example in the important areas of postcode sampling and longitudinal surveys. The benefits of this work are felt both by the academic world and by the private market research community.

On the same day as you reported these proposals, you also reported that government expenditure on the research councils was to be maintained at the present level. The Statistics Committee of the Social Science Research Council is concerned with helping to ensure that survey work in the social sciences in areas such as economics, education, planning, etc, maintains a high level of technical competence. As chairman of the Statistics Committee I do of course welcome the decision not to cut the research councils' budgets, but Sir Derek's proposals inevitably will have the effect of making the committee's work more difficult.

The existence of a centre of excellence such as the Social Survey Division is very important for this work, both directly in supplying expert advice and indirectly by helping to develop sound methodologies for use by practitioners. To cut the budget and staff by the amount proposed would seriously impair the ability of the division to carry out such functions. I trust that the Government will think very carefully about all the implications of Sir Derek's proposals before reaching a decision and I would urge them to ensure that the work of the division suffers no harm.

Yours faithfully,
HARVEY GOLDSTEIN,
Professor of Statistical Methods,
University of London Institute of Education,
Bedford Way, WC1.
March 12.

Chancellor's distribution of recession burdens

From Mr Christopher Bland

Sir, W. C. Fields remarked that anyone who hates small dogs and children can't be all bad; on the same basis, neither can a Budget that has attracted the unanimous criticism of the CBI and the TUC. It is a Budget that has enabled interest rates to be reduced by 2 per cent; it provides a basis for further reductions. And while the Budget's critics, inside and outside the Cabinet, persistently refuse to recognize any links between expenditure, taxation and interest rates, the favourable response of the gilt-edged market is a more valuable commentary on this aspect of the Chancellor's performance.

The Budget's, and the Government's, main defect is the continued failure to grapple with government expenditure—and resistance is already building up to necessary Treasury plans for further economies. Cuts so far have concentrated on capital rather than current account, an attitude as shortsighted as its effects, except on the construction industry, are shortlived.

Your Education Correspondent's front page article on Thursday (March 12) highlighted the contrast between public and private suffering as a result of the recession through her comment that "The possibility of having to close whole universities . . . is being openly discussed". The closure of whole companies is far past the discussion stage amongst large and small businesses alike. Unless real economies are made in the non-productive sectors of the public service—and that can only mean reductions in manpower levels—it will be the private sector that continues to bear an unfair share of the burden of recession. Any chance of success for the present economic strategy will be seriously limited as a result.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER BLAND, Chairman,
Caustons,
Causton House,
Hopton Street, SE1.

From Mr Nigel Forman, MP for Sutton, Carshalton (Conservative)

Sir, Your excellent leader on March 13 posed most of the right questions for the Conservative Party at this stage of the economic and political cycle.

I suggest that it is already clear to most of my colleagues on the Conservative benches that monetary control is a necessary but not a sufficient means of reducing inflation. Sensible Governments, including the present one, recognize that there is also a place for cash limits on public spending, the encouragement of public saving, the restoration of buoyancy to excise duties, the raising of revenue from direct taxation and the control of public sector pay by reference to what the nation can afford.

When dealing with your other more fundamental questions, it is surely wise for politicians to eschew a competition between different moral imperatives. Let us leave that sort of discussion to the bishops, as Harold Macmillan once said. We politicians should be concerned with more worldly considerations.

For example, it is self evident that it is not worth paying simply any price in terms of lost output, higher unemployment and reduced corporate viability in order to squeeze inflation out of the system, as the saying now goes. If that were the case, then in the end all we would achieve would be a balancing of the books in a society in which the keeping of the national accounts would have become the least of our concerns. Furthermore, you are quite right to cast doubt on the obsession with the PSBR, since it must always be a residual in the vast and unpredictable movements of public resources. There is no more reason why sensible politicians should pay homage to the PSBR than to M3 or any of the other totems of economic policy.

It must also be right to distinguish in the public sector between investment spending and current spending on wages and salaries in exactly the same way as those in the private sector have always done. Of course, it is wise in a recession to increase our spending on such projects as rail electrification, sewerage systems and energy conservation, just as it is wise to invest in people by devoting a larger share of the available resources to training and retraining for the skills of the future.

If all these things were to necessitate a very low limit on public sector pay—even a pay freeze, which we have never ruled out—then so be it. It may also be necessary in due course to consider a variety of constitutional and institutional changes, such as the idea, borrowed from some thoughtful observers of the political scene in the United States, that there should be longer, fixed term Parliaments which ought to make it easier for all governments to pursue what they judge to be prudent and responsible policies.

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL FORMAN,
House of Commons.
March 13.

From Mr S. H. Salter

Sir, The extra duty on petrol will have the desirable effect of encouraging us all to use it with greater care. But it will have serious results for people living in isolated areas of the United Kingdom, such as the Cornish peninsula and the Highlands of Scotland. For them private cars are now not a luxury.

Should we perhaps move away from the idea of a constant tax on petrol and instead arrange for a gradient in excise duty which reflects the distances that must be travelled for necessities? We need a measure which is some sort of smooth inverse of population density. One could, by hand and eye, draw contours of loneliness on a map. Alternatively it would be easy for modern computers to transform a population density map into one which showed the sum of the distances to the nearest hundred thousand people. This indicator would be a fair measure of how much must be spent on petrol to buy food, visit the dentist, get a haircut or a spare part for your tractor.

It does not seem to be difficult to reckon suitable figures for a London weighting allowance. We should be able to devise a rule to calculate the duty to be paid on petrol at any filling station. In this way we could remove one of the causes of rural depopulation without encouraging townsfolk to drive down the excise gradient to fill their tanks.

Yours faithfully,
S. H. SALTER,
143 East Trinity Road,
Edinburgh.
March 12.

From Mr P. J. Stewart

Sir, The hurt done by not raising income tax allowances could be greatly alleviated by an amendment allowing families with only one earner to add the wife's earned income allowance to the married man's allowance. This would take many of the most hard-pressed households out of the tax net without affecting the position of families with two incomes.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP J. STEWART,
St Cross College,
Oxford.
March 12.

From Mr Fred Hardman

Sir, For the Prime Minister and Chancellor to present a Budget that provokes so much critical clamour leads me to believe that the Government must be right. For one thing that has happened in post war years with frightening consistency is that although many Governments have seen the problem and been prepared to put forward the solutions, until Margaret Thatcher's Government they have failed to see the policies through. Of course this is a Budget that creates problems for many people but the failure to keep this country away from the terrible dangers of printed money is absolutely essential.

Yours sincerely,
FRED HARDMAN,
Coppice House,
Coalbrookdale,
Telford,
Shropshire.
March 12.

How to deal with party splits

From Lord Paget of Northampton, QC

Sir, Lord Lever has performed a valued service in drawing attention to the manner in which experienced Labour councillors are being expelled as a result of unrepresentative left-wing conspiracies (report, March 11). In Northamptonshire the victims have turned to social democracy and are contesting the county council elections.

I sympathize with the individuals, many of whom are old and dear friends, but deplore their action. They should fight inside the Labour Party if necessary as individuals but never surrendering their right place within the British Labour movement.

We are a parliamentary democracy. Power rests in our Parliament and within our councils. The function of party is complete when the candidate is elected. He or she then becomes responsible not to a party but to the vastly larger body of electors who vote.

Every MP or councillor who is threatened by withdrawal of support within his party by reason of the claim of an activist group to substitute their unelected judgement for his (or hers) should reply, "I am the Labour member or councillor. At the next election I shall go before my electorate and ask for reelection in that capacity. Only the electorate can change my title. If you try to split the vote that will be your responsibility."

Members who have done a good job and defend it boldly will, in the great majority of cases, win.

Yours obediently,
PAGET,
House of Lords.

From Mr D. K. Hickling

Sir, It is not so much the content of Lord Lever's accusations in the London Review of Books that should be treated with concern but, in fact, Lord Lever's own implicit assumption that such a shift in the balance of power within the Labour Party is in some way undemocratic, and, indeed, unconstitutional.

If the Labour left are sufficiently motivated by their own strength of conviction to get off their butts and actually do something about the social and economic Armageddon we are heading for, then more power to their elbows. Democracy only works for those who participate, and if the so-called "moderates" choose not to, their incessant whimpering becomes their hypocrisy and a source of increasing friction between the factions of the Labour Party.

Yours faithfully,
D. K. HICKLING,
Shonida,
Hall Lane,
Wacton,
Norwich.
March 12.

Relations with Albania

From Mr William Wilson, MP for Coventry SE (Labour), and others

Sir, Britain has longstanding relations with that part of Europe we now call Albania, a country which since World War II has been and remains the most independent of the communist countries.

Today for Albania's advancement she needs to purchase plant machinery and technology. Albania usually pays cash for what she buys. Britain for reasons largely of our own making is virtually a non-participant in the Albanian market. Other European countries, particularly France, are benefiting from this expanding market.

The story of sunken British ships in the Corfu Channel and who was or was not responsible; the holding of Albania's gold in the Bank of England and the refusal of our various governments to return that which was plundered by Hitler are now well documented.

We believe that the time has come for the British Government to establish full relations with the Albanian Government. It would be wrong for Britain to continue to insist on Albania's acceptance of a purely legal and relatively insubstantial claim against the return to Albania of what in equity is rightly hers.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM WILSON,
JAMES LAMOND,
ERNIE ROBERTS,
RUSSELL JOHNSTON,
STAN NEWENS,
DAFYDD WIGLEY,
IVOR STANBROOK,
House of Commons.
March 9.

The Pope and birth control

From Fr Bernard Orchard

Sir, I am surprised that your Religious Affairs Correspondent, Mr Clifford Longley, should take it upon himself to raise (March 9) the issue of the Pope's intransigent opposition to artificial contraception with two such feeble and irrelevant arguments as the fear of "over-population" (whatever that may mean) and the claim that the Pope is being cocooned and conditioned by his Curia. For both are irrelevant to the great moral issue.

His inference that contraception is the cure for "over-population" is one that has already been largely rejected by the Third World itself, whatever western secular morality may think. Furthermore it is merely comical to represent the Pope "as an ambivalent moral force, as capable of as much evil as good". The shallow glibness of his article is surely a sign of the bankruptcy of genuine arguments, and lays him open to the charge of acting as a stalking-horse for certain disaffected Roman Catholics.

The Pope knows that the whole moral health of the world is involved in his fight against contraception. It is mankind's supernatural destiny that is at stake, ie, his entry into the Kingdom of Heaven; and so, at least for loyal Catholics, the last word about what is vital to attain it must lie with the man who has the God-given authority to decide.

I am, yours truly,
BERNARD ORCHARD, OSB,
Ealing Abbey,
Ealing, W5.

Disarmament initiative

From Mr Frank Allaun, MP for Salford East (Labour)

Sir, In your issue of Friday, March 6, Mr E. P. Thompson's letter powerfully argues the case for limited unilateral arms reduction. One frontbench shadow spokesman, a multilateralist who had read the letter three times, told me he believed it offered a bridge between the unilateral and multilateral positions.

There must be few who would advocate complete unilateral disarmament. Such a course might be sensible, indeed realistic, but it would not for many years be likely to be adopted by a majority of British people. However, there are millions who would welcome a limited step, who are not prepared to wait until every other nation has accepted all-round disarmament. Clearly for the countries of Western Europe the best unilateral reduction would be of nuclear arms.

For Britain this would mean we would be less of a priority target if war broke out. Secondly, we would not be involved in the immoral act of wiping out, at the touch of a button, millions of innocent civilian lives in another country. Thirdly, the £5 billion minimum on the Trident would be saved for housing, health, education, overseas aid and reequipment of industry.

At Vienna the governments of the world have for seven years been negotiating conventional arms limitation. So far they have failed to reduce them by a single rifle. The reason is that each nation is so suspicious of the others that it requires them to act first. The only way to cut this vicious circle is for one or more nations to have the sense and courage to say: whatever you do, we are making forthwith a limited reduction, and if you respond we will go farther along that road.

That is what Mr Khrushchev did in 1962. And he received a response from Mr Kennedy, who made a similar cut-back in United States forces. Unfortunately the Vietnam war put paid to that process. At present there is a nuclear arms race, the most terrible the world has even seen, which can result only as all previous arms races have done.

As Mr Thompson says, the only alternative is to engage in direct initiatives (initial measures of disarmament) and negotiations. That is the way to secure multilateral disarmament, which nearly every government upholds.

Yours sincerely,
FRANK ALLAUN, Chairman,
Labour Action for Peace,
House of Commons.

Canada's Constitution

From Dr Geoffrey Marshall

Sir, Since nobody, and certainly not Canada, has requested and consented to Mr Maxwell-Hyslop's British North America Act (Amendment) Bill (letter, March 10), it is open to substantially the same objection as Lord Alport's proposal (letter, March 5), that it would be in breach of the convention that United Kingdom law should not extend to a dominion as part of its law except at the request and with the consent of the dominion.

Lord Alport's proposal to repeal section 7 of the Statute of Westminster would now only be in breach of the convention, but would, by the terms of section 4 of the statute, fail to extend to Canada as part of its law (unless it contained a false recital of Canada's request and consent, which Lord Alport is presumably not thinking of including).

The effect of repealing section 7 of the Statute of Westminster would not be as Mr Maxwell-Hyslop suggests. It would remove the bar to the Federal Parliament's exercise of the power given by section 2 of the statute to repeal British legislation extending to the dominion (including the British North America Act of 1867) and thereby patriate constituent power simply to the federal authority.

It was precisely to prevent that that Canada requested the insertion of section 7 in 1931. Section 7 is not (as Lord Alport suggests) "the last evidence of Canada's colonial status" but a part of its federal Constitution, which Lord Alport and Mr Maxwell-Hyslop are now proposing unilaterally to take away. That would be imperialist legislation with a vengeance.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY MARSHALL,
The Queen's College,
Oxford.
March 10.

EEC quantum theory

From Mr G. H. Peters

Sir, Lord Walston (March 3) puts forward for consideration a "quantum" scheme for grain which, he contends, will provide a solution to European over-production. The proposal appears to be simple. Having fixed a "quantum" which would be supported at a price designed to "give a fair return to the farmer" further responsibility for the purchase of additional grain would extend only to intervention buying "at world prices". In this way, he says, the "final price paid to farmers will reflect the amount of the surplus and the price received for it".

Unfortunately while the economics has much to commend it there are problems surrounding the administration of such a scheme. Equity between farmers, as well as orderly marketing, suggests that each should receive a similar average price after allowance for grade, period of sale and location. To achieve this aim a complex administrative system would need to be erected. There is British experience to draw on (the old deficiency payments scheme, including standard quantities for some products, demanded it) but the cost of the necessary European bureaucracy set up largely *ab initio*, would be high.

It would have been useful if Lord Walston could have been more reassuring on this point. He did put forward a similar scheme in your column in 1978, which I challenged on grounds of administrative expediency. No reply was forthcoming then. I wonder if he can now answer.

Yours faithfully,
G. H. PETERS,
University of Oxford Institute of Agricultural Economics,
Dartington House,
Little Clarendon Street,
Oxford.
March 9.

Tunnicliffe collection

From Sir Donald Gibson and others

Sir, Those who know the work of the artist or who had the privilege of knowing the man, Charles Tunnicliffe, will be as dismayed as we are at the news that the vast and important collection of his measured drawings and sketch-books are to be sold off in job lots at an auction (*The Times*, March 4). He was immensely proud of this unique material on which he had worked so meticulously for more than thirty years and the thought that the whole collection would some day be broken up to be sold as individual items would have caused him great pain.

The collection is essential to an understanding of how this great but modest artist went about producing his finished paintings, and to an appreciation of the extent to which he strove always to express in his art the truth in nature. Furthermore the measured drawings are a record unexcelled in its accuracy of the form, the colouring and the physical dimensions of a large number of wild species of British animals and birds as those were observed by a highly skilled naturalist in the middle decades of the twentieth century: and as such who can assess their scientific no less than their artistic value?

Should anyone suggest that the drawings of Leonardo be sold off individually or that Turner's notebooks be auctioned by the page he would rightly be stigmatized as no better than a vandal. Somehow a way must be found to ensure that the work of Charles Tunnicliffe shall be preserved intact for posterity.

Yours sincerely,
DONALD GIBSON,
O. VAUGHAN JONES,
C. WYNNE GRIFFITH,
GRACE GIBSON,
GWYNETH REES WYNNE GRIFFITH,
Bryn Castell,
Llanddona,
Beaumaris,
Isle of Anglesey,
Gwynedd.
March 5.

Celebrating a royal event

From Mrs C. H. Christie

Sir, May a loyal subject humbly suggest through your columns that HRH the Prince of Wales allow a Prince of Wales wedding gift fund to be set up along the lines of the King George V Silver Jubilee Fund? This would mean that thousands of well-wishers, individuals, groups, corporations or local authorities, instead of inundating Prince Charles with superfluous gifts, could contribute to one large exceedingly imaginative national gift.

King George V's Jubilee Fund provided playing fields throughout the land. The Prince of Wales's wedding gift could be a similar national project, social, medical, geographical, historical, or it could be a series of more local projects.

The choice should finally be the Prince of Wales's own, but maybe your readers could help with specific suggestions for a national gift worthy of a dedicated Prince of Wales.

Yours faithfully,
NARDA CHRISTIE,
Noon Veors,
Zennor,
St Ives, Cornwall.



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 13: The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Shotton Station this morning in the Royal Train and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Clwyd (Colonel J. Ellis Evans).

His Royal Highness then drove to Deeside Industrial Park and opened and toured the new laboratory of Freeman Chemicals Ltd (Managing Director, Mr R. Mills).

The Duke of Edinburgh subsequently visited the factory of Stylewear Manufacturing Company Ltd (Managing Director, Mr L. Fenns) at Rock Ferry and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Merseyside (Wing Commander K. M. Stoddart).

After touring the Wirral Inner Area, The Duke of Edinburgh was entertained at luncheon at Merseyside County Council Offices where His Royal Highness was received by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool (Councillor J. Ross) and the Chairman of the Council (Councillor Sir Kenneth Thompson, Bt).

This afternoon The Duke of Edinburgh toured Liverpool Inner Area and visited the factory of Bold Engineering Ltd (Managing Director, Mr L. Low) at Brasenose Industrial Estate.

His Royal Highness later opened the Wellesbourne Mountford Aerodrome of Smith Aviation Services (Chairman Mr F. Smith) at Wellesbourne and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Warwickshire (Mr Charles Smith-Ryland).

The Duke of Edinburgh, attended by Major Justin Fenwick, returned in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE
March 13: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as President, attended a performance by the Royal Ballet at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, this evening, and presented *The New Standard* Award for Ballet to Miss Jennifer Penney.

The Hon Mrs Wills was in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. Finney, RN and Miss V. Bowman
The engagement is announced between Michael Edwin, second son of Mr and Mrs A. Bernard Finney, of London Road, Biggleswade, and Victoria Helen Frances, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs John Bowman, of Meon House, Meon, Titchfield, Hampshire.

Mr D. F. Iveson and Miss G. S. L. Wynyard
The engagement is announced between David Finlow Iveson, of Hoo Farm, Pertenhall, Bedford, and Georgina Sarah Lindsay, daughter of Major and Mrs E. J. B. Wynyard, of Sedgebrook Hall, Chapel Brampton, Northampton.

Mr F. Katz and Miss L. Godfrey
The engagement is announced between Francis, son of Mr and Mrs Salo Katz, and Leone, daughter of Dr and Mrs Gerald Godfrey.

Mr M. E. Miller and Miss H. M. Odell
The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs L. R. Miller, of Crowborough, Sussex, and Helen, youngest daughter of Dr and Mrs J. R. Odell, of Ropley, Hampshire.

Marriage

Mr M. A. Watt and Mrs M. A. Johnson
A service of blessing took place in Malpas Church, Cheshire, recently, after the marriage of Mr Michael Watt and Mrs Alexandra Johnson.

Birthdays today

Professor Sir Kenneth Alexander, 59; Mr Michael Caine, 48; Lord Cornwallis, 89; Mr P. J. Elton, 57; Mr R. E. Eurich, 78; Sir Richard Hayward, 71; Dame Margaret Kidd, QC, 81; Sir Richard Marsh, 53; Major-General Sir Goodwin Michelmore, 87; Sir Harold Shearman, 85.

TOMORROW: Sir Jack Callard, 68; Mr Cyril H. Colton, 79; Sir Theodore Constantine, 71; Earl Haig, 63; Sir Michael Hogan, 73; Sir Leonard Knowles, 65; Air Marshal Sir Patrick Lee Potter, 77; Admiral Sir Raymond Lygo, 57; Sir George Pollock, QC, 80; Sir Philip Powell, 60; Mr David Wall, 35.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Professor A. W. Wolfendale, FRS, to be president of the Royal Astronomical Society in succession to Professor M. J. Seaton, FRS.
Chief Supt Don Carsley to be head of South Wales CID in succession to Chief Supt Viv Brook, who has been promoted to assistant chief constable.

University news

Edinburgh
Appointments:
Senior lecturer: R. Hume (Child Life and Health, temp.
Lecturers: J. Hood (bacteriology), Miss E. J. D. Glass (child life and health); J. D. Hayes (clinical chemistry), J. E. Roulston (clinical chemistry), A. J. Munro (clinical oncology), Miss H. A. Kellett (medicine), G. D. Smith (pathology), Miss L. A. Holmes (veterinary practice teaching unit, large animal).

City
Grants
Department of Transport: £86,240 to Dr K. S. Virdi for study of reinforced concrete columns for highway structures.
EEC: £65,753 to Dr A. C. C. Tseung for research into energy conservation in the chlor-alkali industry.
Post Office: £21,450 to Dr J. E. Saunders, for a study of flicker in television systems as a function of field scan directions.

The need to restore a sense of the sacred to our lives

We are a weird lot, anthropologically speaking, we of the modern West. The distinction between the "sacred" and the "profane", central to most earlier peoples' lives, is practically absent from ours.

Not that "sacredness" is an easy thing to define: it may be an irreducible concept, like "beauty" and "truth" and "goodness". Durkheim explained it away on lines calculated to gladden the Marxist heart; Eliade explored it in great depth: Dr Werblowsky of Jerusalem has poked some gentle fun at what happens to religions when they try to do without it.

It can be defined most usefully in terms of people's responses to it. The "sacred" exerts a most powerful attraction, but it also inspires feelings of dread or awe, partly in itself and partly because it includes an element or threat of the daemonic. It therefore needs to be approached and handled very cautiously, very carefully, perhaps ritually, and always under restrictions that seem arbitrary by the standards which govern our handling of profane things. With those, you can do whatever seems useful or convenient. But men are never casual or permissive about anything which they regard as sacred.

The national flag of the United States provides us with an example. For the Americans, Old Glory is very much more of a sacred object than the Union Flag is for us, and its handling is therefore governed by a paraliturgical set of rubrics—"Flag Etiquette"—which firmly exclude anything casual. There is even a funeral rite for the flag's disposal when worn out. But elsewhere, outside specific religious groups, collective apprehensions of the sacred are rare in modern life.

A wide variety of things have been seen as sacred from time to time. But in earlier societies, certain things were almost invariably seen in that light, and one of them was sex. It is a universal human instinct to attribute mystery, power, and sacredness to the genital and especially the female functions of the body: under whatever name, Venus is seen everywhere as a goddess of love and—indistinguishably—of fertility and procreation.

Certain controversies of the present time would become easier to understand if this fact were borne in mind. In New Testament times, the daemonic potential within Venus appeared to prevail, notably at Corinth: St Paul therefore spoke to the people of that city rather sharply. But the Church never maintained that Venus was daemonic in herself: that belief characterized those Gnostic, Manichaean, Catharist, Albigensian, and similar heresies which were the Church's mortal enemies from a very early stage. Catholic Christianity actually gave Venus a strictly religious kind of promotion, an enhanced sacredness, saying that *matrimonium*—the genital and especially female mystery—was now to be a sacrament, a presence of Christ and a mode of his action. This naturally meant that it would be governed by regulations and rubrics as close as those that govern the Eucharist, and these would need to be taken seriously. The sacraments are not to be profaned.

Hence certain cross-purposes of the present day. The Catholic tradition, as represented notably by the Pope, still insists that physical sexuality is a sacred matter and must be handled accordingly, for reasons which concern our response to the sacred as such ("the love of God") and not only our desire for inter-personal fulfilment and our duty of care and consideration for others ("the love of one's neighbour"). In particular, Venus is not to be split in half. In her natural version and even more in her baptized version, the functions of love and of vulnerable creativity are as inseparable as they are in the Godhead.

But where the apprehension of the sacred—in Venus or elsewhere—has become attenuated, such utterances generate mere bewilderment. People overlook their religious nature as a call to *pietas*: they see only a cold and arbitrary moralism, and they naturally oppose this. As between the Church and most other people, many Catholics included, there is therefore a gulf not simply of disagreement but of total incomprehension.

A restored sense of the sacred, if we could achieve it, would ease this notorious impasse. Some would argue, however, that "sacredness" is simply a fictitious quality, projected by primitive man upon whatever he found mysterious and unmanagable and frightening: if he responded to it by rules and ritual, this was simply behaviour of the compulsive kind, such as served to ease his consequent anxiety. We should have got beyond that kind of thing by now.

There could be a nice argument here: Rudolf Otto and others have shown that the sacred or holy can not be explained away quite as easily as that. But this aspect of the sexual question does at least need to be taken into consideration, over and above the obvious requirements of personal and social morality. The gods are not be handled lightly: *on ne badine pas avec l'amour*.

Christopher Derrick

Royal engagements

The following engagements for April have been announced from Buckingham Palace:
2: The Duke of Edinburgh visits Royal Naval Air Station Culdrose and takes salute at wings parade; The Duke, as patron of Fleet Air Arm Museum, visits museum at Yeovilton, Somerset, and later visits Royal Naval Air Station Yeovilton.
3: The Duke of Edinburgh, as honorary member of the Rotary Club of Windsor and Eton, attends gala charity performance at Theatre Royal, Windsor, to celebrate club's golden jubilee.
9: The Duke of Edinburgh visits Dowty Group at Arle Court, Cheltenham; The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attend evensong in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, to mark golden jubilee of Society of Friends of St George's and Descendants of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.
10: The Duke of Edinburgh, as trustee, takes chair at St George's House annual lecture in St George's Chapel, Windsor.
12-27: The Prince of Wales visits Canberra, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia.
16: The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, distributes Royal Maundy during the Maundy service in Westminster Abbey; The Duke of Edinburgh, as trustee of National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, opens exhibition on history of British fishing industry.
24: The Duke of Edinburgh, as president of King George's Fund for Sailors, presides at annual general meeting of fund at Mansion House; The Duke visits Datchet Water Sailing Club.
25: The Duke of Edinburgh, as patron of Burma Star Association, attends association reunion at Albert Hall.
26: The Queen reviews parade of The Queen's Scouts in quadrangle of Windsor Castle; the Duke of Edinburgh, as president of Fédération Equestre Internationale, attends world cup final for jumping riders at National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham.
28-30: The Prince of Wales, as president of International Council of the United World Colleges, pays visit to Venezuela in connexion with projected Simon Bolivar United World College of Agriculture.
29: The Duke of Edinburgh, as patron and trustee of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award, attends royal gala performance presented by Scottish Ballet at King's Theatre, Edinburgh.
30: The Duke of Edinburgh, as president of Westminster Abbey Trust, presides at meeting of trustees in Westminster Abbey; The Duke as life member of Variety Club International, attends humanitarian award dinner at Grosvenor House.
30-May 3: The Prince of Wales visits Washington DC and Virginia.

25 years ago

From The Times of Wednesday, March 14, 1956.

When the House of Commons meets today to discuss Cyprus it will do so in an uneasy atmosphere. International reactions to the deportation of Archbishop Makarios have been mostly unfavourable. Britain is at best misunderstood, many are frankly hostile. The Opposition seem likely to launch an acrimonious attack on the whole handling of the Cyprus issue by the Conservative Government. They will have plenty of ammunition. There were the early refusals to talk with the Greeks at all. There were the statements of Lord Chandos and Lord Colyton in the summer of 1954, which if they were not intended to say that self-determination was never possible for Cyprus, were so obscure as to give that impression. There was the calling of the tripartite conference in London last autumn which, since the British Government had virtually no new proposals to make, did more harm than good.

Photograph by Warren Harrison

Dr Armand Hammer holding the export licence he was granted yesterday for the Codex Leicester, to be called the Codex Hammer.

Today's engagements

Talks: Treasures of illumination, by Jane Lee, British Library, British Museum, 12; Natural history of Greenland, Horniman Museum, London Road, Forest Hill, 3.30; Gold boxes, by Miranda Neave, 12; Chinese silk, by Verity Wilson, 3, Victoria and Albert Museum; Van Gogh's use of colour, by Laurence Bradbury, Tate Gallery, 3; Courbet, by Paul Spencer-Longhurst, National Gallery, 3; Ian Jenkins on reading and writing in Greece and Rome, 11.30, Spinning and weaving in classical Greece, 2.30, British Museum; works of John Fowles, Goldsmith's College, Lewisham Way, New Cross, 2.30.
Movie jumble: cinema, books, records, posters and memorabilia, Central Hall, Westminster, 11-5.
Symposium: Medical aspects of caving, Ingleborough Community Centre, Ingleton, North Yorkshire, 9-6.
Exhibitions: Mr Braikenridge's Brislington, Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, Queen's Road, Bristol, 10-5; William Boyer, nineteenth-century photographer, City Museum and Art Gallery, Museum Road, Old Portsmouth, Hampshire, 10.30; Photographs: "30 Years from the history of fourth world children", Westminster Abbey, 9-4.30; *Daily Mail* Ideal Home Exhibition, Earl's Court, 10-9

Tomorrow

Antique toys, dolls and miniatures fair, Ivanhoe Hotel, Bloomsbury Street, 10-5.
Talks: Cezanne's sense of form, by Laurence Bradbury, Tate Gallery, 3; The conservation of state beds, by Shiela Landi, Victoria and Albert Museum, 3.30; Gerard Manley Hopkins, by Ronald Mason, South Place Ethical Society, Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, 11; John Huston, National Film Theatre, 3; Dorothy Dickson on "The silver lining and beyond", Gallery First Nighters' Club, 20 Bedford Street, 7.
Poetry: Richard Digance presents his *Animal Alphabet*, National Poetry Centre, Earls Court, 3-4.30.
Militaria and war games fair and exhibition, Viking Hotel, York, 10.30-5.
Exhibitions: Asante, kingdom of gold, Museum of Mankind, Burlington Gardens, 2.30-6; Challenge of the chip, Science Museum, Exhibition Road, 2.30-6; Nature stored, Natural History Museum, 2.30-6; *Animals in Persian, Turkish and Mughal Art*, British Library Galleries, 2.30-6.
Puppet show: "Cupid and Psyche", Little Angel Marionette Theatre, 14 Dagmar Passage, Cross Street, 3.
Concert: Gerard Benson, storyteller, and Jean Phillips, piano, programme for children and parents, Purcell Room, South Bank, 3.15.

Augustus John drawing of girls sold for £16,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A pencil drawing by Augustus John of three girls, his sister Gwen, Ida Nettleship and Ursula Tyrwhitt, was sold at Christie's yesterday for £16,000 (estimate £5,000 to £8,000) to an unnamed private collector. The price was four times the previous record for a John drawing.

The girls, drawn about 1897, were among the beauties of the Slade school when John was a student there; Ursula Tyrwhitt was John's first real girl friend, although he married Ida Nettleship in 1901.

The sale of modern British paintings, drawings and sculpture at Sotheby's on Wednesday brought some very high prices, although the bidding was selective. Harold Gilman's "Sylvia knitting in an interior", of 1917, made £26,000 (estimate £15,000 to £20,000) to another anonymous bidder. A "Cornish landscape", by Ben Nicholson, dating from around 1938, went to Waddington at £13,600 (estimate £5,000 to £7,000).

Among the lesser surprises was "The cigar seller", by Sir John Lavery, at £10,000 (estimate £1,200 to £1,800) to the Fine Art Society. Frances Hodgkinson's watercolour of three children, "The parrot", of about 1920, made £4,500 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000) and Terrick Williams's "Mist and morning sunshine, Douarnenez", of 1918-19, made £4,200 (estimate £1,200 to £1,800). All three were auction record prices for the artists. The sale totalled £340,735, with 12 per cent unsold.

At Sotheby's English furniture continued in strong demand in a sale totalling £215,670, with 5 per cent unsold. A late George III mahogany breakfast table went to a New York private collector at £7,200 (estimate £1,200 to £1,800), and Partridge Fine Art paid £6,600 (estimate £1,000 to £1,500) for a handsome but dilapidated George II giltwood sidetable, supported by an eagle with outstretched wings in the manner of William Kent.

In New York on Thursday the first two sessions of a Sotheby sale of Chinese ceramics and works of art made $88,908 with 5 per cent unsold. A Paris dealer paid the top price of $9,500 or £4,275, for a Tang dynasty glazed pottery equestrienne figure, 14in high.

Dinners

Secretary of State for Scotland
The Hon George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, was the host at a dinner given for Scottish university principals at 6 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, last night.

English-Speaking Union
Mr Ivor Richard, QC, member of the Commission of European Communities, was the guest of honour and principal speaker at the annual dinner of the Cheshire branch of the English-Speaking Union held last night at Chester Town Hall.

The Duke of Westminster, branch president, was in the chair and other speakers were the Mayor of Chester, Mr Eric Dehn, governor, ESU of the Commonwealth, and Mr John Milton, branch chairman.

Service dinners

1 Squadron, HAC
The annual dinner of 1 Squadron, Honourable Artillery Company, took place yesterday at Armoury House. Major Geoffrey Godbold, HAC, was in the chair and the guest of honour was Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Morony, Vice-Chief of the General Staff. Other guests included:
General Sir Victor FitzGeorge-Balfour, Colonel Commandant General Sir John Bates, Brigadiers D. I. Atkinson and D. H. Hodge; Colonels R. D. Hunter, C. H. Powell-Smith, G. M. Craig and R. A. Kay, Regimental Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Burford, Commanding Officer.

The Duke of Wellington's Regiment
The 1st Battalion 1943-45, dinner club held its annual dinner at Armoury House last night. Brigadier B. W. Webb-Carter presided.

RAF Innsworth
Wing Commander R. Humphrey presided at the annual civic guest night given by RAF Innsworth yesterday. Air Commodore C. A. Grennan, AOC RAF Personnel Management Centre, and Wing Commander P. A. Field, Station Commander, received the guests. Among those present were:
The Lord Lieutenant of Gloucester, the High Sheriff of Gloucester, the Bishop of Gloucester, the Mayor of Gloucester, the Dean of Gloucester, the Chief Constable of Gloucester, the Bishop of Tewkesbury, the Mayor of Tewkesbury and the Mayor of Cheltenham.

Service reception

Reserve Forces Association
The Reserve Forces Association held its annual reception at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, yesterday evening. Colonel and Mrs G. S. C. Dicker received the guests, who included:
Rear-Admiral and Mrs K. H. G. Willis, Rear-Admiral and Mrs P. G. Sharp, Major-General and Mrs A. C. S. Boswell, Major-General and Mrs P. A. Downward, Group Captain and Mrs L. E. Robins and Colonel and Mrs von Holtzendorff.

Memorial service

Mr G. Dyson
A memorial service for Mr Geoff Dyson took place yesterday in Winchester Cathedral. The Dean of Winchester officiated. The lesson was read by Mr Ron Pickering and Lord Noel-Baker (International Council of Sports and Physical Recreation) gave an address. The British Olympic Association was represented by Mr Sandy Duncan and the [illegible] Federation by Mr John Holt.

Services tomorrow: Second Sunday in Lent

[illegible]

ST BRIDE'S, Fleet Street: HC, 8.30; Choral Mattins and Eucharist, 11, Rev J. Moore; Choral Evensong, 6.30, Rev ... Boulton.
ST GEORGE'S, Hanover Square: HC, 8.15; Sung Eucharist, 11; Tallis short service; A. Miserere (Allegri), the Rector.
ST JAMES'S, Piccadilly: HC, 8.30; Sung Eucharist, 11; CP, 6.
ST MARGARET'S, Westminster: HC, 8.15; Sung Eucharist and Confirmation, 11, Bishop Knapp-Fisher.
ST MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS: Family Communion, 9.45; Norman Motram-Smith; Morning Service, 11.15, the Vicar; Choral Evensong, 4.15; Evening Service, 6.30, the Vicar.
ST MARY ABBOTS, Kensington: HC, 8 and 12.30; Sung Eucharist, 9.30; M, 11.15; E, 6.30.
ST MARY'S, Bourne Street: HM, 11, Canon Mascall, Communion Service (Causton); Call to remembrance (Farrant); O sacred and holy banquet (Causton).
ST MARYLEBONE PARISH CHURCH: HC, 8 and 11; Rev C. K. Hamel Cooke. [illegible]
ST MICHAEL'S, Chester Square: HC, 8.15; Parish Communion, 11, Rev B. Webster; E, 6, Rev M. Hollingworth.
ST PAUL'S, Wilton Place, Knightsbridge: HC, 8 and 9; Solemn Eucharist, 11; Mass for Four Voices (William Byrd), Rev R. G. Russell.
ST PAUL'S, Robert Adam Street: 11, Rev A. Kirk, 6.30, Canon Sutton.
ST SIMON ZELOTES, Chelsea: HC, 8; Parish Communion, 11, Prebendary Packer; LP, 6.30, Rev O. R. Clarke.
ST STEPHEN'S, Gloucester Road: [illegible]
ST VEDAST, Foster Lane: SM, 11, Canon Prench-Beytagh. [illegible]

ST COLUMBA'S (Church of Scotland), Pont Street: 11, Rev A. C. Wilson; 6.30, Rev Dr J. Fraser McLuskey.
CROWN COURT CHURCH (Church of Scotland), Russell Street, Covent Garden: 11.15 and 6.30, Rev J. Miller Scott.
WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL: [illegible]
THE ORATORY, SW7: [illegible]
ST ANSELM AND ST CECILIA, Kingsway: [illegible]
ST PATRICK'S, Soho Square: [illegible]
THE JESUIT CHURCH, Farm Street: [illegible]
REGENT SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (United Reformed), Tavistock Place: 11, Rev B. Tellez; 6.30, Mr Elphick.
ST JOHN'S WOOD UNITED REFORMED CHURCH (Presbyterian Congregationalist), Lord's Roundabout, NW8: 11, Rev J. Miller.
CENTRAL HALL, Westminster: 11 and 6.30, Rev J. Russell Pope.
CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct, EC: 11 and 6.30, Dr Brian Johanson.
WESTMINSTER CHAPEL, Buckingham Gate: 11 and 6.30, Rev Dr R. T. Kendall.
WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road: Rev Dr K. G. Gibbins.

Comedy award won by 'Yes Minister'

By Kenneth Gosling

Yes Minister, the BBC television series which has gained a big audience, not least among politicians, for its shrewd observation of Westminster and Whitehall, has won the Broadcasting Press Guild's best comedy award for 1980.

Nigel Hawthorne wins the best actor award for his role as a leading civil servant in the series, and for his performances in the plays, "Jessie" and "A Rod of Iron". The best actress is Dame Peggy Ashcroft, selected for her appearances in the BBC's "Caught on a Train", by Stephen Poliakoff, which took the best play award, and Dennis Potter's "Cream in my Coffee", produced for London Weekend Television. The others are:

Best drama series, *To Serve Them All My Days* (BBC); Single documentary, "Creggan" (Thames); Documentary series, *Strangeways* (BBC); Best on-screen performance (non-acting), Sir Robin Day, chairman of *Question Time* (BBC); Best imported programme, *Lou Grant* (shown on independent television); Outstanding contribution to radio, John Peel (BBC Radio 1); Best radio magazine programme, *Kaleidoscope* (Radio 4).

Latest wills

Commander Leslie Kenneth Allen Block of Henfield, Sussex, former Assistant Judge of the Mayor's and City of London Court and Commissioner of the Central Criminal Court, left estate valued at £82,520 net. His wife, Mrs Maud Marion Block, left estate valued at £369,543 net.

Mr Leonard Van Geest, of Spalding, Lincolnshire, chairman of Geest Holdings, of Spalding, the banana marketing company, left estate in England and Wales valued at £502,753 net.

Mr Phillip John Ward, of Sunningdale, Berkshire, solicitor, managing director of George Wimpey since 1978, left estate valued at £34,964 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Ansdell, Mr Richard Denn, of Bridgwater, Somerset, artist £173,815
Colman, Lady, of Basingstoke, Hampshire £362,745
Deed, Mr John Arthur, of Sevenoaks, Kent £432,849
Edwards, Dorothy Margaret, of Storrington, Sussex £645,190
Hogg, Mrs Martha Rebecca, of Nottingham £181,682
Holder, Mr Reginald Thomas, of Florida, United States, estate in England and Wales £142,350
Irving, Mr Thomas Frederick, of Carlisle £292,971
Lamb, Mr Edward, of Lanchester, co Durham £196,464
Lander, Mr John Heller, of Murton, London £221,219
Maris, Mr Richard Maynard, of Peterborough £188,829
Monkley, Mr Percival Reuben, of Hereford, farmer £131,950
Newell, Mrs Ethel May, of Skegness, Lincolnshire £147,852
Perkins, Mr George Algernon, of Norwich £155,362
Rae, Mr Cecil Vivian, of Lambeth, London, intestate £198,283
Toynbee, the Rev John Walter Heath, of St Martin, Cornwall £153,466
Turner, Mr Robinson Ruffless, of Shirley, Surrey £138,155
Wakeford, Mr Harold, of Merton, London £445,948

OBITUARY

VISCOUNT MAUGHAM

Prolific novelist who emerged from his uncle's shadow



Robin Maugham, the second Viscount Maugham, who died yesterday in hospital in Brighton at the age of 64, was a prolific novelist whose tales of complicated personal and sexual relationships set in exotic locales, gained him a steady following over the years, though his books perhaps inevitably suffered by comparison with those of his uncle, W. Somerset Maugham.

Robert Cecil Romer Maugham was born on May 17, 1916, the son of the first Viscount Maugham, PC, KC, who had briefly been Lord Chancellor in 1938-39. Maugham was of legal family on both sides as his mother, Helen Mary, was the daughter of Sir Robert Romer. Later in his life, in a remarkably frank autobiography, *Escape from the Shadows*, he was to reveal that his life had been spent trying to avoid the colossal reputations in their separate spheres, of his father and his uncle. A third shadow which darkened his life was his acknowledged homosexuality which in his early years caused him much distress.

The youngest of a family of four (he had three elder sisters, of whom two survive) Maugham was a sensitive and nervous child. He was thoroughly wretched at Eton, where he was sent to school, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated BA in 1938, showed no aptitude for the law, the profession he had been destined for by his father.

In 1939 he joined the Inns of Court Regiment and in the following year was commissioned in the Fourth County of London Yeomanry. He served in the Western Desert in 1941-42 and was seriously wounded and mentioned in despatches. In the following year he served in the Middle East Intelligence Centre but had to be invalided out of the Army in 1944. His wish to be a writer was resolutely opposed by his father and he was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1945.

However he had already written a short novel *The 1946 MS* and in the few years following the end of the Sec[ond] World War he established [his] reputation with a steady str[eam] of books. Several of the earl[iest] of these, such as *Approach [to] Palestine* (1947); *Nomad* (19[..]) and *North African Noteb[ook]* (1948) were not in fact no[vels] and Maugham mined a vei[n of] personal reminiscence peri[odi]cally throughout his life, a[s in] *Somerset and All the Maugh[ams]* (1966) and *Escape from [the] Shadows* (1972). But the no[vel] created his particular style [...] its often florid prose as veh[icle] for lush settings and plots. [*The*] *Servant* (1948) was one of [his] earliest and perhaps most s[atis]factory fictions and was dra[ma]tized and later, in 1963 film[ed]. Its successors included [*The*] *Rough and the Smooth* (19[..]), *November Reef* (1962), *Second Window* (1968) and [*The*] *Last Encounter* (1972).

Maugham wrote a numbe[r of] screenplays himself, inclu[ding] *The Man with Two Shad[ows]* (1960), adapted from his [own] novel of that title, and [*The*] *Carrier* (1969). He was also [the] author of several stage pl[ays] and adaptations, and had p[ub]lished short stories.

A further volume of remi[nis]cences *Conversations w[ith] Willie: recollections of [W.] Somerset Maugham*, appeare[d in] 1978. There was also a fur[ther] volume of autobiograp[hy] *Search for Nirvana*, in 1975.

DR E. A. R. ENNION

Dr Eric Ennion, naturalist, painter and author, died on February 28, aged 80.

Born the son of a country doctor at Kettering on June 7, 1900, he went to Epsom, Caius College, Cambridge, and then to St Mary's Hospital; joining his father in practice at Burwell in Cambridgeshire in 1926.

From childhood he was fascinated by birds, and by drawing and painting them. Entirely self taught, he sketched by observation and developed an uncanny skill in catching on paper the quintessential movements and flight of birds. His birds were neither static nor posed.

He sketched birds all over the country, and in 1936 went to Iceland in search of northern ducks and waders. Probably his loveliest and most intimate sketches were done in the fens in his practice, often while on his daily rounds of patients!

He had three one-man exhibitions in London before the war: two at the Greatorex Galleries in 1937, and another at the same gallery in 1938. In 1942 he published *Adventurers' Fen*, a loving, illustrated account of the history and wildlife of a small piece of fen that he had known since childhood; *The British Bird*, *The Story of Migration* and several more books followed over the next few years, all illustrated by himself.

In 1945 he was offered the wardenship of the first of the Field Study Centres at Flatford Mill in Suffolk. He accepted with alacrity, sold his practice, mounted another exhibition—this time at the Ackermann Gallery—and started a busy five years of introducing sixth formers and university students to biology in the field—almost unheard of in those days. He ran courses on birds, insects, plants, freshwater ecology and a host of other subjects, as well as painting. If he did not know a subject he quickly learned it by teaching it.

Finding that birds at Flatford could not take pride of place, and using the experience gained there, he left in 1950 to start, with his wife Doro[thy,] his own bird observatory [and] Field Research Station [at] Monks' House on the North[um]berland coast near Bambu[rgh.] Then for 10 very happy ye[ars] he ran a similarly wide ra[nge] of courses, but concentra[ting] more on birds, of which [he] ringed many thousands [at] Monks' House and on the Fa[rne] Islands just off-shore.

He was a pioneer trapper [of] waders and shore birds, u[sing] clap nets and a variety of tr[aps] which he designed and b[uilt] himself. Despite all this acti[vity] he wrote many magazine [arti]cles, a book about Mo[nks'] House *The House on the Sh[ore]* and mounted another exhi[bi]tion at Ackermanns in 1959.

In 1961 he left Monks' Ho[use] and moved to the Mill House[,] Shalbourne, near Marlborou[gh.] There he really started paint[ing] again, prolifically, both [for] private commissions and [for] galleries all over the countr[y,] particularly the William Ma[rsh] Gallery at Ludlow. With Rob[ert] Gillmor he started the Soci[ety] of Wildlife Artists in 1964. [He] was chairman of the execut[ive] committee for several yea[rs] and took great interest in [the] increasing numbers of you[ng] artists who submitted work.

He collaborated with his gr[eat] friend Professor Niko Tinberg[en] on a book, *Tracks*, which [was] published in 1967. The book [was] a great success, and [was] followed by his collaborati[on] with Tinbergen and Hu[gh] Falkus on *Signals for Surviv[al]*, a book on the sign-language [of] lesser black backed gulls.

During the 1970s he continu[ed] his painting, and ran many la[nd]scape and wildlife painti[ng] courses, making many frien[ds] and inspiring many—pa[rti]cularly young—people with [his] interest and enthusias[m.] Latterly his deteriorating ey[e]sight did not deter him: [he] simply changed his painti[ng] style to accommodate it. He w[as] active to the end, and w[as] sketching in Savernake For[est] only four days before he di[ed.]

He is survived by his thr[ee] children, nine grandchildr[en] and one great granddaughter.

MR EDWARD HOLLAND-MARTIN

Mr Edward Holland-Martin, a director of the Bank of England from 1933 to 1948, died on March 10, two days after his 81st birthday. He was a director of the Bank of London and South America from 1948 to 1970 and a former deputy chairman. He was Sheriff of the County of London in 1941 and one of HM Lieutenants for the City.

He took a keen interest in the preservation of the countryside and was for 20 years honorary treasurer of the National Trust; he was also a vice-president of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England of which body he long held the honorary treasurership. He had held a same position with the British Horse Society for 10 years.

Holland-Martin won many point to point and hunter chases during the 1920s and 1930s. He was elected a member of the National Hunt Committee and later the Jockey Club. He and his brother Thurston, who died in 1968, owned the famous Overbury Stud where many success[]ful hunters were bred. After th[e] last war, however, they em[]barked on the breeding of hi[gh] class bloodstock and the stu[d] produced two great champion[s] in Grundy and Whistler. Th[e] former after being bought b[y] Dr Carlo Vittadini, won th[e] Derby and the King George V[I] and Queen Elizabeth Stakes i[n] 1975. Whistler proved to be th[e] fastest colt in England in 195[.] winning six of his seven race[s] which included the Coventr[y] Stakes at Royal Ascot.

Older racegoers wil[l] remember his green, red an[d] black quartered colours whic[h] graced so many winter mee[t]ings. He raced many of hi[s] horses in partnership with hi[s] brother and they were traine[d] by Fulke Johnson Houghton an[d] Jack Ormston.

Born on March 8, 1900, the son of R. M. Holland-Martin CB, he was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford.

He married in 1955 Dagny Mary MacLean. They had one daughter.

Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Burford, OBE, solicitor, who for 21 years was secretary of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, has died at the age of 78. He served as a Territorial in The Artists' Rifles in the Second World War, and with the Civil Affairs staff in France.

Mrs Lea Ben-Dor, a former editor-in-chief of the *Jerusalem Post* newspaper, and at one time a speech writer for the late Mr David Ben-Gurion, as Prime Minister, died on March 11.

During the Second World War she served with the British auxiliary forces in Palestine and Egypt.

Science report

Medicine: Coffee and pancreatic cancer

By the Staff of *Nature*

Evidence of a link between coffee drinking and pancreatic cancer has been found from a study of hospital patients in Boston, Massachusetts, United States. Pancreatic cancer is the fourth most common fatal malignancy in the United States, claiming about 20,000 lives a year.

Dr Brian MacMahon and colleagues from the Harvard School of Public Health, who conducted the study, estimate that half of pancreatic cancers may be related to coffee drinking.

The study shows that the risk of contracting pancreatic cancer increases with coffee consumption. People who drink at least five cups a day are more than three times more likely to succumb than abstainers. Moderate indulgers, who drink one or two cups, are just over twice as susceptible as abstainers, whereas those who drink three or four cups increase their risk by more than two and three quarters.

The apparent link between coffee drinking and pancreatic cancer came as something of a surprise. The study was primarily designed to investigate the role of alcohol and smoking, factors that had been implicated in previous studies. The Harvard scientists decided to include tea and coffee drinking mainly because they thought that, because many smokers are also coffee drinkers, excluding coffee drinking might obscure some important issues.

The study compared smoking, alcohol and coffee drinking habits of patients in Boston hospitals suffering from pancreatic cancer with those of patients suffering from other diseases. No increase in risk was found for alcohol and tea drinkers and smokers of pipes and cigars. Cigarette smokers showed a slightly increased risk and coffee drinkers a highly significant increased risk.

To separate the contribution from coffee and cigarettes, the Harvard scientists looked at the risk of drinking coffee against the number of cigarettes smoked a day, and of smoking against the number of cups of coffee drunk a day. They found that coffee seemed to make the greatest contribution to increased risk.

The results of the study need to be compared with other data before a causal relationship between coffee drinking and pancreatic cancer can be claimed. Other factors that might correlate with coffee consumption and distort the results of the Harvard study will be sought.

The findings of the study are supported, however, by some circumstantial evidence. In particular, Mormons and Seventh Day Adventists, who do not smoke or drink coffee, have a lower rate of pancreatic cancer than the American population as a whole.

Source: *New England Journal of Medicine* March 12 (vol 304, p 630) 1981.

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THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

Personal investment and finance, pages 18 and 19

- **Stock markets**
  FT Ind 477.2 down 3.8
  FT Gilts 66.65 down 0.01
- **Sterling**
  $2.2185 down 10 pts
  Index 99.1 unchanged
- **Dollar**
  Index 99.8 down 0.2
  DM 2.1095 down 25 pts
- **Gold**
  $493.50 up $17
- **Money**
  3 mth sterling 12⅞-12⅝
  3 mth Euro $ 15⅞-15⅞
  6 mth Euro $ 15⅞-15⅞

IN BRIEF

'£300m bill' for cutback on training

Employers could face a bill of up to £300m if the Government abolishes the statutory industrial Training Boards, a former Employment Minister said yesterday.

Mr Harold Walker, Minister of State at the Department of Employment in the last government, told a TUC-organized conference in London that the cost of winding up the boards would be between £250 million and £300 million. The government had powers under the 1964 Act to make employers pay such closing costs, he said.

The conference called to plan resistance to the dismantling of the present training board structure, heard that the Manpower Services Commission has told the chairmen of the 24 boards that it will stop paying their operating costs at the end of this year. The Employment and Training Bill, at present before parliament, empowers boards to recover such costs from employers in future, but ministerial statements have implied that the change would be phased over two years.

Ships credit plea

Improved credit facilities for British shipowners, aimed at stimulating the level of orders placed with the country's beleaguered shipyards were called for last night by Mr Robert Atkinson, chairman of British Shipbuilders.

$100m truck deal

International Harvester has won a $100m (£45m) order from Iraq for 1,800 trucks, about half the total number the company exports annually.

Japan-EEC trade

Japan's exports to the European Economic Community rose 22.6 per cent to $1,642m in February, slowing down from a 43.2 per cent rate of increase in the previous month. Imports from the EEC edged down 0.4 per cent to $634.8m (£285m).

IMF finance hopes

The problem of new financing for the International Monetary Fund could be solved by May, M Rene Monory, chairman of the IMF's interim committee, said in a newspaper interview.

Satellite contract

Marconi Communications Systems have won a £5m contract to convert the British Telecom satellite earth station, Goonhilly 4, for use with the Intelsat V communications satellite.

Video disc launch

Video discs for the Japanese VHD system developed by JVC will be launched in Britain in June, 1982, according to Thorn-EMI. The Japanese disc will be 26 cm in diameter, be made of plastic and have no groove.

Aerospace jobs cut

British Aerospace is to shed 295 jobs at its Lostock, Lancashire, guided-weapon works because of the defence spending cuts. The company blamed cutbacks on orders for the Skyflash Mark One, Sea Eagle air missile and other weapons.

SDR rates

The dollar's exchange rate against the SDR yesterday was 1.22724 while the £=SDR rate was 0.553809.

Competition for savings limits mortgage rate cut to 1 point

By Margaret Stone

Mortgage interest rate is coming down from 14 per cent to 13 per cent and there will be a drop in the net rate paid to investors from 9.25 per cent to 8.5 per cent.

Mr Leonard Williams, chairman of the Building Societies Association, said yesterday that were it not for the renewed pressure from the Government for personal savings interest rates would now be lower.

The last time that minimum lending rate was at 12 per cent the mortgage rate was only 11.75 per cent.

Yesterday's decision, which was unanimous, was made with investors in mind rather than borrowers. Building societies are faced with increased competition from National Savings after the Budget announcement that the age limit for second issue retirement National Savings certificates, "Granny" bonds, would be reduced to 50 years.

About 20 per cent of the movement's total investors are in this 50 to 60 age group and this, combined with the 45 per cent of investors over 60 years of age, makes the societies particularly vulnerable to National Savings. An uncomfortable April for net receipts is predicted.

Net receipts in February fell to £366m from £446m in January (traditionally a good month for building society inflows). But the most significant figure related to the level of advances promised by building societies to borrowers which amounted to a record £1,072m.

Mr Williams confirmed that home loan demand was currently buoyant and that demand was expected to stay in the region of £1,000m a month. First-time buyers are also making a noticeable return to the housing scene.

However, despite the cut in the mortgage rate—which takes effect immediately for new buyers and as soon as possible from 1 April for other borrowers—from 15 per cent at the end of last year to the new level of 13 per cent, Mr Williams did not see any prospect of a house price explosion.

The cut in the mortgage rate will save the average home buyer with a £14,000 loan over a 25-year term, £10.64 a month gross. However, with tax relief also dropping, the net savings will be £7.14 a month.

For investors the new rate of 8.5 per cent (which also comes into effect at the beginning of next month) provides the basic rate taxpayer with a gross return of 12.14 per cent. This is substantially below the 15 per cent presently available on the National Savings Bank investment account.

Mr Williams said the BSA would be disappointed if the new investment rate for the NSB investment account, which is to be cut from May 1, did not come down to 13 per cent. This would still leave it with a competitive edge.

There is a suspicion that the Chancellor deliberately refrained from deciding upon the new level for the investment account until the Government had seen what the building societies were going to do about their interest rates.

Legal wrangle continues over status of main contractor

Nuclear contracts delayed again

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent

Contracts for the main nuclear components of the planned British-designed advanced gas-cooled reactors at Heysham, Lancashire, and Torness, East Lothian, have been delayed again because of a continuing disagreement between the National Nuclear Corporation (NNC) and the Central Electricity Generating Board.

The delay in the placing of firm orders will be a cause of increasing concern to Northern Engineering Industries and Babcock & Wilcox, the boilermakers for the two stations who have already begun preliminary work on the equipment.

Difficulties over the relationship between the National Nuclear Corporation and the CEGB developed before Christmas.

Earlier last year, the NNC was reorganized under the chairmanship of Mr Denis Rooney, who joined the corporation from BICC International. It had been intended that there would be a smooth and orderly placing of contracts with the NNC acting as main contractor to the CEGB and its sister authority in Scotland, the South of Scotland Electricity Board.

However, it emerged that there could be legal difficulties in the event of a default on a contract by one of the component manufacturers as a result of the relatively small capitalization of the NNC.

It appeared that as the NNC had a capital of only £10m, subcontractors with orders worth many times that sum could argue that if they failed to perform to specification, the NNC would have suffered no material loss. Damages would not then be payable and would not be passed on to the electricity authorities.

The solution appeared to be for the NNC to continue to act as main contractor for the nuclear components of the station, with responsibility for its design in everything but name. Legally it would take the position of the electricity authorities' agent.

The government believed that NNC should be developed as an independent contractor to handle Britain's nuclear programme. It supported the reorganization with Mr Rooney as chairman and was behind NNC taking authority for the nuclear components for the two AGRs and for the whole station when the first American-designed pressurized water reactor was ordered.

The NNC is still worried that by being relegated to the position of agent it will lose most of its authority to the electricity boards, principally the CEGB, and not have real control over the management of the projects.

It has been seeking extensive safeguards from the electricity authorities over what its role should be. So far the NNC has rejected the authorities' offers and the Problem will take at least another month to solve.

Takeover fever sweeps Wall Street

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, March 13

The atmosphere on Wall Street was electric today as rumours of takeover bids swept the brokerage houses and falling interest rates boosted shares.

The week has seen three huge takeover bids with a combined value of around $8,000m (£3,619m) and more bids could be on the way in the natural resources area in particular.

A record 24.1 million shares changed hands in the first hours of trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

In later trading, stocks pulled back and the Dow Jones industrial average fell over 4 points to close at 985.77. Volume surged to nearly 70 million shares making the day the eighth most active on record.

Brokers have been stunned by the high prices that Standard Oil Company of California and Standard Oil Company of Ohio (Sohio) are willing to pay for Amax Inc and Kennecott Copper. Expectations are high that Joseph Seagram will raise its $45 per share bid for St Joe Minerals very soon.

Sohio, 53 per cent owned by British Petroleum, has agreed with Kennecott's board to buy the mining company for around $1,770m, representing $62 a share. This is $12 a share above Kennecott's book value.

Several brokers noted that the timing of these huge bids clearly relates to the coming to power of President Reagan. The President, analysts believe, will not block mergers with anti-trust suits.

Supporting the bullish tone of the share markets is growing evidence that the Federal Reserve Board is willing to see short-term interest rates fall and the rate for federal funds was around 14⅜ per cent today.

Brokerage houses are also in a confident mood as many of them run money market mutual funds that they believe will, in time, bring new cash infusions to equities.

And if all this was not enough to sustain the excitement on Wall Street, there were other big developments on the corporate front too. Rumours of a big management switch at Ford are rife after Ford's loss of $1,541m last year.

Chloride's chief to step down

Mr Ray: compensation still to be settled.

By Our Financial Staff.

Chloride Group, the British battery maker which plunged into losses last year, is to replace its chief executive.

Mr John Ray, aged 47, who held the post for more than three years after taking over from Sir Michael Edwardes, is to step down next Monday. He will be replaced by Mr Ken Hodgson, a main board director and chairman of Chloride Europe.

Last night a group spokesman said: "The directors came to the conclusion that a change was necessary.

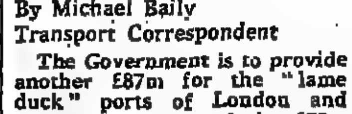
"Chloride like much of British manufacturing industry is having a difficult time. The directors constantly review the situation and following recent discussions with John Ray it was mutually agreed he should step down."

Chloride, the world's leading maker of rechargeable batteries, announced an interim loss of £5.1m and passed its dividend.

Mr Ray is understood to have a three-year rolling service contract at a present salary of £57,000.

He remains a chloride director although the spokesman said that this also was a matter for discussion

Compensation has still to be agreed.



Government allocates £87m more cash aid for 'lame duck' ports

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

The Government is to provide another £87m for the "lame duck" ports of London and Liverpool on top of the £73m already supplied over the past two years. But the money comes with a clear warning that, if they fail to achieve staff cuts over the next two months, no further aid will be forthcoming and both ports may be forced to close in the late spring.

It was also emphasized by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, yesterday that the aid would not be extended to other ports, such as Bristol, in deep financial trouble.

The aid comes in the Ports (Financial Assistance) Bill published yesterday and is due for second reading this month. This aims in the first place to provide enhanced severance for dockers, raising the maximum from £10,500 to £16,000 for March and April only. After that, it reverts to £10,500, and ministers will decide whether manpower in each port has been slimmed enough to justify more aid to keep the ports going while further restructuring takes place. Cutbacks of 1,500 men in each port have been sought.

Without aid ministers believe the Port of London Authority would be forced to cease trading on April 1, and the Mersey Dock and Harbour Company a few weeks later. The PLA lost £15m last year and faces interest charges of £13m a year on a £95m debt, £66m to the Government. Mersey lost £6.5m and has interest charges of £7m on a debt of £81m, of which £43m is to the Government. Neither has any worthwhile reserves.

[The announcement of further substantial aid to the ports, only three days after publication of spending plans which made no specific provision for it, is bound to weaken confidence in the Government's spending over the coming year, Our Economics Staffw rite. Additional cash for state-owned industries hit by recession was one of the main contributors to the overhoot on public spending.

The £87m will be paid out of next year's £2,500m contingency reserve, so will not itself increase the planned public spending total. But with up to £200m promised for the coal industry to avoid early pit closures, over 10 per cent of the contingency reserve has been allocated before the 1981-82 financial year has even begun.]

In yesterday's announcement, Mr Fowler emphasized that there was no government commitment beyond April, and stringent conditions would be laid down for any further help.

"I shall set each port authority a very tough cash ceiling", he said. "These cash ceilings will be broken down between provision for severances, support for continuing operations and capital investment, and they will apply initially for three months only.

"The Government will only be prepared to provide further financial assistance beyond May if the port authorities have made substantial progress in reducing manpower and eliminating restrictive working practices. I shall need to be satisfied that both management and workforce are committed to making the changes which are essential if these two ports are to have a future."

Part of the £87m provides for further support beyond May but it will not be released unless results are satisfactory, he said. One problem is that no one can force a docker to leave and success depends on enough of them preferring £16,000 cash (or about £18,000 including commuted pension) to £80 a week fallback pay for life. If the ports shut, they could lose that, and some 500 have already taken application forms for the cash payout in the fortnight since the scheme was announced.

Bank union ballots members over strike

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

The threat of industrial action in the banking sector increased last night after the two main unions rejected an improved 9½ per cent pay offer and one of them started a ballot of about 1,000 workers in important computer centres.

Officials of the Banking Insurance and Finance Union (Bifu) said last night that they were confident their members in the computer centres would vote to strike if the employers refused to improve their pay offer.

Both Bifu, with 70,000 clerical members in the main high street banks, and the Clearing Banks Union (CBU) which has 90,000 members rejected the offer which had been improved from 8½ per cent. The unions are seeking a cost-of-living increase which they estimate would be worth about 13 per cent.

Staff being balloted by Bifu work at the Lloyds Bank computer centre in the City and the two Barclays computer centres at Wythenshawe, near Manchester, and Gloucester. Strike action would have almost no immediate effect on customers, but it would halt the clearing of cheques and would cause big disruption

Bifu has drawn up plans to escalate the dispute, if necessary, to involve other banks but Lloyds and Barclays were chosen because they have not been involved in industrial action by the union over the last two years.

Mr Leif Mills, general secretary of Bifu, accused the Federation of London Clearing Bank Employers of "delaying tactics" in the hope that the retail price index would fall. He said the union's 20 per cent claim had been submitted last November to leave plenty of time for a settlement to be negotiated for implementation on April 1.

Over the past month Bifu has been holding consultation meetings around the country to gauge members' willingness to take industrial action. "Nobody wants to accept less than the rate of inflation", Mr Mills said.

Tunnel rejects 'unwelcome' £95m Ward bid

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Thomas W. Ward is making an unwelcome takeover bid for Tunnel Holdings in an attempt to become the second largest cement maker in the country. The bid values Tunnel at £95m, but it has already been rejected by the Tunnel directors.

The two companies have had a long, though sometimes uneasy, relationship. Ward, based in Sheffield with interests in cement, scrap metal and motor distribution, has had a 26 per cent stake in Tunnel—giving it nearly 30 per cent of the voting rights—since 1973 and the two have also been partners in the Ribblesdale cement works since before the Second World War.

Tunnel, with 12 per cent of the market, is the third largest British cement maker in an industry dominated by Blue Circle with three-fifths of the market. But, in contrast to Ward, which has about a tenth of the market, Tunnel has been diversifying away from cement.

Mr Derek Birkin, Tunnel's chairman, said the relationship between the two had been uneasy since 1978 when Ward tried unsuccessfully to block Tunnel's diversification into chemicals with a £10m acquisition. This January Tunnel bid £10m for an American chemicals company, Alcolac.

Tunnel, which made pretax profits up from £5.3m to £7.5m on sales of £54m in the six months to last September, still draws the majority of profits from cement. Ward said yesterday that a merger offered considerable benefits.

Tunnel disagrees strongly and Mr Birkin said he saw "no reason or logic in a merger."

Ward is offering 7 ordinary shares plus 760p cash for every 4 Tunnel "A" or "B" shares it does not own. With Ward down 2p to 116p ysesterday this is equivalent to 393p. It would cost Ward £71m of which £34m would be cash or a loan note alternative. Tunnel shares, which jumped 22p before the announcement, closed 51p up at 383p.

There was speculation in the stockmarket that Tunnel might attract a counterbid from RTZ, the mining company with which it has trading links, but RTZ denied this.

The bid, which is conditional on the Secretary of State for Trade not referring it to the Monopolies Commission, came as a surprise to Tunnel.

Mr Birkin said there had been no formal talks and Tunnel knew nothing about the bid before Thursday.

Three Gilgate directors banned

By Philip Robinson

Three directors of property and insurance group Gilgate Holdings, the subject of a Department of Trade inquiry, were banned from holding directorships or any managerial control over any company by the High Court yesterday.

Mr Christopher Reynolds, Gilgate's company secretary and a chartered accountant, was banned for four years; the group's chairman, Mr John Kidd, a solicitor, was banned for three and a half years, and another of its directors, Mr David Lucas, an estate agent, was banned for two years.

The case was brought by the Department of Trade under Section 28 of the Companies Act 1976, which says that where directors are in persistent default of registration of documents with the Registrar a court order may be made banning directors from being concerned with the management of any company for a period not exceeding five years.

But the ban will not come into force immediately. The judge postponed making the order to give the directors a chance to apply for a longer postponement, which they say is needed to tidy up outstanding business affairs. The directors will appear again on March 27.

The Department of Trade applied to the court for all three directors to be banned for five years because of "persistent breaches of company law".

The judge, Sir Robert Megarry, said Mr Kidd had been in default a total of 134 times in relation to filing accounts or returns. Mr Reynolds had been in default 130 times and Mr Lucas 119 times. Mr Kidd and Mr Reynolds each had 10 convictions relating to such defaults and Mr Lucas three convictions relating to accounts defaults

The judge said that Mr Reynolds was "at the centre of matters" and Mr Kidd was not far behind". Mr Lucas, he added, was "more on the fringe".

Their failure to file accounts and returns had been "substantial". It was a bad case, but he did not think it was the worst possible.

A year ago, the three directors were severely censured by the City's Takeover Panel for buying shares in breach of Rule 34 of the Takeover Code (owning in excess of 30 per cent of a company thus triggering an obligation to make a full bid) as they did not have the financial means to carry out the bid.

On November 12, Mr Kidd, Mr Lucas and Mr Reynolds as Warwest Ltd made a general offer to shareholders at 8.75p a share as required by the panel. On December 1 last year, the Stock Exchange cancelled the company's share listing.

Savoy chief hits out at £58m Forte takeover

By Andrew Goodrick-Clarke

As Trusthouse Forte formally requested the Savoy board to cooperate in proceedings with its £58m scheme of arrangement bid, the Savoy issued a blistering attack on THF's offer yesterday.

In a BBC radio interview, Sir Hugh Wontner, chairman of the Savoy group, accused Sir Charles Forte, executive chairman of THF, of making the bid to satisfy his "personal vanity". He added: "I have known him (Sir Charles) all his working life and I've always enjoyed my relationship with him."

Sir Hugh said he felt a reply was necessary after Sir Charles had described the Savoy management as a disgrace. "He knows nothing about the running of first class hotels", Sir Hugh said.

Asked about his company's plans for selling off part of the Savoy Hotel as offices, Sir Hugh said: "It is part of the building that we never intended to be used as part of the hotel."

Sir Hugh said that, if the takeover went through, "our hotel would fall to the level of his. There is nothing personal about this at all. It is not my wish but the wish of shareholders that matters."

Trusthouse Forte now needs cooperation from the Savoy board for arranging meetings of Savoy shareholders at which the THF proposals can be put before them.

However, last night, Sir Hugh said: "I have pointed out that the THF scheme is simply an ingenious way of going round shareholders, so obviously anyone with any sense would not cooperate. You don't cooperate in your own extinction, do you?"

Keeping Sir Charles out, page 14

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Anglo Am Corp	27p to 619p	Minorco	35p to 635p
Broken Hill	25p to 735p	Nthgate Explor	16p to 226p
CRA	15p to 243p	MIM Holdings	60p to 390p
Elsburg Gold	16p to 177p	Tunnel Hldgs	51p to 383p
Global Res	15p to 525p	Western Areas	13p to 258p

Falls

Berkely Explr	23p to 270p	Racal Elect	5p to 348p
BP	6p to 406p	Royal Worcester	5p to 270p
Gas & Oil Acre	5p to 525p	Shell Trans	16p to 406p
Lasmo	22p to 607p	Tricentrol	18p to 298p
Imp Cont Gas	12p to 218p	Tube Invstmts	6p to 180p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.96	1.88
Austria Sch	34.90	32.70
Belgium Fr	82.00	78.00
Canada $	2.71	2.62
Denmark Kr	15.35	14.58
Finland Mkk	9.48	8.98
France Fr	11.40	10.90
Germany DM	4.87	4.63
Greece Dr	115.50	109.50
Hongkong $	12.10	11.50
Ireland Pd	1.33	1.27
Italy Lir	2370.00	2260.00
Japan Yn	488.00	462.00
Netherlands Gld	5.39	5.13

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Norway Kr	12.49	11.84
Portugal Esc	126.00	120.00
South Africa Rd	1.99	1.85
Spain Pta	194.50	185.50
Sweden Kr	10.70	10.50
Switzerland Fr	4.47	4.24
USA $	2.27	2.20
Yugoslavia Dnr	79.00	73.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Future of BL's TR7 sports car in doubt

BL is reviewing the future of the Triumph TR7, its only surviving sports car. Mounting losses in the United States which account for nearly two-thirds of the model's sales have raised serious doubts about the car's continued production.

The main problem is the strength of the pound. The TR7's losses have been cut back in recent weeks by the comparative strength of the dollar, but BL is still believed to be losing several hundred pounds on every car sold across the Atlantic. The group's other sports car, the MGB, ceased production last year, when the Abingdon plant was shut down.

A final decision on whether or not to drop the TR7—which was specifically designed to cash in on California's seemingly insatiable demand for sports cars—will be taken in the next few months.

TR7: Will falling American orders mean end of the road?

A BL spokesman said last night: "The pound's performance against the dollar is crucial to the profitability of the TR7. I would emphasize, however, that no decision has been made, although the model is under review along with other export projects which are having a very hard time at the moment because of a combination of world recession and the over-valuation of sterling".

Much more is at stake for BL than a single model The TR7 is the backbone of BL's dealer network in the United States. If it is dropped, dealers will be left only with Jaguar and Rover executive saloons. Although Jaguar sales have shown some signs of recovery recently the Rover has been a big disappointment and could be withdrawn from the United States.

To stave off the collapse of its retail network in the world's biggest car market, BL is considering the alternative of cutting TR7 costs. One option is the replacement of the present two-litre engine by a more powerful version of the modern "O" series unit used in the Ital and Princess.

The TR7 engine, which was shared with the now-defunct Triumph Dolomite, at less than 300 units a week is now an uneconomical proposition.

Last year, production of the TR7 and the larger-engined TR8 reached just 16,000 cars.

TR7 production was moved from Triumph's Canley plant to Coventry 10 months ago. It now shares one of two assembly lines with Rover saloons. A third assembly line has been laid up until car markets recover.

Clifford Webb

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Fixed interest investment

Sweet notes for the gilt-edged market

Sir Geoffrey Howe's third Budget may have grated on the ears of most of us, but to the gilt-edged market it was the sweetest of music.

Some weeks ahead of March 10 there had been increasingly alarming signs that the Government was in retreat on all fronts. It was diligently avoiding confrontation on public sector pay; it was committing more and more funds to the nationalized industries; and it seemed to be considering subordinating domestic monetary policy to some kind of exchange rate policy.

But last Tuesday the Chancellor firmly reasserted the monetarist creed and produced stiff tax increases to keep the public sector borrowing requirement in check. Down came the Bank of England's minimum lending rate, from 14 to 12 per cent and, with any luck, there should be further cuts in store within the next few months.

As far as the gilt-edged market was concerned, the Chancellor was acting in a much tougher way than had been generally expected. That does not mean, however, that from now on the market sees it as all plain sailing. Were that the case, then long-dated stocks would not still be yielding up to 13½ per cent when the official forecast is that the inflation rate over the coming year should be little more than 8 per cent.

A common theme in newspapers and stockbrokers' circulars since Tuesday has been that this Budget is really the last opportunity for the Government to make its present approach to the economy work.

Indeed, a number of economists are convinced that the point of no return has already been passed and that there will be no option but to change course by the autumn—probably with a reflationary gamble that will mean rising inflation in 1982 rather than with an incomes policy.

For the moment, however, we have a market in a rather more optimistic frame of mind than for several months and one which is looking forward to a reasonably encouraging background of news during the spring as the basis for further progress.

Although the gilt-edged market may seem to be taking an inordinate time working up a head of steam, fixed interest investors will certainly have noticed that it has steadily become an increasingly attractive home for money compared with many deposit-type savings media.

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate has, after all, come down by no less than 5 per cent since last summer. As a result, the interest offered by most banks on ordinary deposit accounts has dropped from 15 per cent to 9 per cent gross.

Yesterday the building societies announced that their share rate was coming down again, bringing it down to 8.5 net, compared with a peak of 10.75 net last year.

Only National Savings rates have so far remained unchanged. The National Savings Bank investment account still offers 15 per cent gross and the 19th Issue 10.33 per cent net, if held for five years.

Even these rates are about to come down, however, albeit that they will undoubtedly be kept at highly competitive levels vis-à-vis what private sector savings institutions have to offer.

The general point here is that savers' income is being steadily reduced and looks likely to be reduced further over the next few months. Investors who do not need security of capital at all costs, and who already have their full quotas of "safe" investments, should therefore consider increasing their exposure in marketable fixed-interest investments—and by and large that means the government securities market.

I deliberately refer to investors who do not necessarily require security of capital as a top priority, because government stocks can, of course, fall in value as well as rise. But at present there is still the opportunity to be locked into attractive rates of income, with good prospects of capital gains, too.

There is a reasonable range of short-dated stocks offering interest at 12-13 per cent and a lengthy list of medium and longer dated stocks offering income of 13-14 per cent.

For those who choose to go it alone my view would be that it is still right to keep a heavy weighting in stocks with less than 10 years or so to maturity. But I would be increasing my exposure at the longer end, too, particularly if the pound remains steady to firm in the foreign exchange markets.

John Whitmore

A post-Budget reckoning

The Budget, reckons company secretary Peter Hamilton, has left him with a simple choice. "Either my basic standard of living is going to slip, or my overdraft grow."

Like many senior executives, Mr Hamilton feels particularly aggrieved that Sir Geoffrey Howe has not kept faith with the electorate and cut tax rates to compensate for the Budget's attack on perks.

"I know he has got his difficulties", acknowledges Mr Hamilton, "but I'm caught in a pincer too."

Peter Hamilton, his wife, Patricia, and three children, Benedict (14), Clare (12) and Zoë (11), lead an enviable existence in Oxfordshire, but it is a lifestyle which costs money and Mr Hamilton admits that they live very much up to the hilt of his income. "The slightest hiccup—such as a new car engine last month—goes on to an overdraft."

He is reluctant to spell out the exact details of his income—and like many of us he is not even sure of the precise amount—but his marginal or top-tax rate is 55 per cent, which indicates a taxable income in the region of £27,750.

This is the sharp end of Mr Hamilton's finances, where the Chancellor's failure to deliver the increased personal allowances, not to mention any consequential alterations to the higher rate bands, if not rates, has hit him hardest.

Cars are another sore point. Mr Hamilton's company car, a Citroen Safari which he bought a couple of years ago, will increase his tax bill this coming financial year by adding £70 to his taxable income and again in 1982-83 when the 20 per cent increase in benefit assessment announced in the Budget takes effect.

As he does over 2,500 miles on company business, he thankfully escapes the extra loading (1½ times the scale rate) imposed on those who do very little travelling in the company car.

But the 20p jump in the price of petrol following the increase

The Hamiltons with daughters, Clare and Zoë: caught in a pincer.

in duty is another matter. The Hamiltons only became country-dwellers six months ago, and although it is great for the horse-mad girls it is tough on car-running expenses.

Mr Hamilton has a 50-mile round trip daily to work, and his wife does 24 miles a day chauffeuring the girls to school. The family's average weekly petrol bill will rise by £2.60 to nearly £20—before adding in the extra cost of the vehicle excise duty, up £10 a year to £70, on each of the two cars.

Thankfully, neither Mr Hamilton nor his wife Patricia, who is a trainee silversmith, smoke. They are modest wine-drinkers—basically a couple of bottles to go with weekend meals—so the extra 12p duty on a bottle will not strain their resources.

And one unlooked for consequence of their move to the country was a switch to home-brewed beer. "There is no pub in the village", explains Mr Hamilton. It costs about £2 to produce 40 pints of beer: which is not much more than the £1.60 that the extra 4p duty on 40 pints bought in a pub adds up to.

Although the family made a solid profit on the sale of their London home, Mr Hamilton took out a £25,000 mortgage on their new house. So the cut in the minimum lending rate with its attendant cut in the mortgage interest rate from 14 per cent to 13 per cent, was the only item of good news in the budget for the Hamiltons. It will put about £10 a month net back in their pocket.

But the debit side of the see-saw weighs heavier. There will be the extra burden of national insurance contributions from April 6 which will add another £5.36 to his weekly out[...] (£278.72 a year). (Ha[...] company been contracte[...] of the state scheme, the [...]tional cost at the top [...] scale would have been £[...] week.

Life assurance will co[...] more too. The reduction [...] assurance premium relief [...] 17½ per cent to 15 per c[...] the onset of the new ta[...] means that his life assu[...] premiums will cost anoth[...] a year, more than £1 a [...]

These extra costs of [...] assurance, national insu[...] and petrol—unpleasant as [...] undoubtedly are for the H[...]tons, and indeed all of us [...] pinpricks compared with [...] additional tax that wi[...] levied because of the "[...] allowances.

Margaret St[...]

Investor's week

Profit-takers set the pace

To conclude at the beginning: the Budget is out of the way and there is nothing now for investors to worry about that they do not already know.

It is possible to argue, at a level of almost philosophical strictness, that if the Treasury gets its sums wrong again, our mild but mule kicking Chancellor will try to put them right with still heavier taxes; but unless politics has stopped being the game it has always been, it seems unlikely.

As the recorded total of jobless climbs to three million, a move the other way seems to me on balance more likely.

Today equities have a prop they did not have before March 10; Sir Geoffrey Howe has indeed put on the apron of good housekeeping, and in so doing he has propped up gilt-edged and lowered their yields. Now the City's thinkers counsel us to buy even longer-dated government stock.

They half-believe the Treasury guess of 8 per cent inflation in a year and are convinced that the Government is resolved to borrow less this year. Returns on ordinary shares are at once put in a better light. Not for months has the "yield gap" argument looked so good for equities.

To put this into perspective, consider that our gross domestic product this year, or so brokers Hoare, Govett have it, will probably be around £214,000m. Got it? Good. By contrast, the Government plans to cut its borrowing this year by £3,000m; raise taxes by £3,600m; and provide handouts of £320m.

Unless the economy is deep in sickness, it should revive as interest rates fall, as the pound cheapens against other currencies, and as companies start rebuilding their stocks. Sir Geoffrey Howe punched us hard in the wallet, but all he has done, unless the Government is bent on suicide, is at worst to postpone an upturn by some months.

Such, anyway was the view the stock market took this week the *FT* Index, amid ritualistic gaps of horror dived by 14.3 last Wednesday, the biggest one-day fall since June, 1979. Over the week it fell from 489.1 to 477.2. It seemed to me that the rally from 446 was bound to be punctuated by profit-taking at Budget time, and so it proved.

I see that brokers Panmure Gordon broadly agree. Boldly they see the index at 465 by the end of June, but at 540 as the year closes. If most institutions agree (and they probably do) there is no case for selling shares now, and a good one for buying them.

The Budget apart, we City folk fastened on four things this week. We saw two industrial leaders, Tube Investments and Turner & Newall chop their dividend after bad half-years.

Tubes' shares fell—one or two gamblers actually went for a maintained payout—but those in Turner hardly stirred. It does look as if most companies likely to pay less have been identified and price adjusted; but not all of them.

By contrast BTR shares soared on a 23 per cent jump in profit and a 26 per cent rise in dividend, while Sir Hector Laing, one of the Iron Lady's most fervent admirer reported that the group he heads, United Biscuits, went ahead by £4.1m to £47.8m last year with all the increase coming in the second half. He is optimistic about this year, and up went the dividend.

As if to remind us some things hardly ever change, Savoy Hotel is once again under siege, this time from Sir Charles Forte, whose group, Trusthouse Forte is willing to pay £58m. But things are not quite the same: this time the besieger, not the besieged might win.

Even oil shares recovered much of their poise which new North Sea taxes nearly lost them. BP and Shell both admitted smaller 1980 profits but the market thought they could have been worse and both paid more. Some 119 companies were delighted to win new exploration licences in the seventh round of North Sea allocations by the Department of Energy and shares in small fry such as Cluff and Clyde danced for joy.

The big bankruptcy so confidently predicted by those who hearken to industry's wails failed to appear. Stone-Platt, rescued once under the approving eye of the Bank of England found itself with a new £40m of medium-term loans this week and it was all put up by banks and City institutions.

Peter Wainwright

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Year's high	Year's low		Change	Comment
Rises				
444p	201p	BTR	50p to 444p	Yr's figs, div, scrip iss.
72p	25p	Myson	3p to 42p	Bid talk
486p	322p	RTZ	35p to 463p	Soho, Kennecott dvrsfy
166p	100p	Savoy "A"	39p to 166p	Trusthouse Forte bid
71½p	50p	Woolworth (FK)	4p to 59p	Good final qtr.
Falls				
243p	188p	Bass	7p to 203p	Budget
343p	153p	Currys	22p to 315p	Budget
402p	226p	ICI	22p to 226p	Unfashionable
240p	145p	MK Electric	11p to 193p	Sector out of fashion
163p	129p	Smith (WH)	10p to 138p	Budget

INTEREST RATES FOR LUMP SUM INVESTORS

	Interest per cent per annum	Taxable	Minimum investment	Term or required notice
BANKS				
Deposit	9	yes	none	7 days
Savings	13.5-14 (a)	yes	£2,500	3-6 months
"	11-12 (b)	yes	£2,500	2-7 years
Savings (F)	9.5-10.5 (a)	yes	£2,000	3-6 months
" (F)	10.75	yes	£2,000	1-2 years
TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANK				
Investment account	7-14	yes	none	7 days-1 month
Term	10-13.625	yes	£1,000	1-5 years
NATIONAL GIROBANK				
Deposits	8 (c)	yes	25p	on demand
BUILDING SOCIETIES				
Share	8.5*	no (d)	none	on demand
Term*	9.25-10.5*	no (d)	£100	1-5 years
FINANCE FOR INDUSTRY				
Deposits	13-14 (a)	yes	£1,000	3-10 years
FINANCE HOUSES				
Deposits	11-14.75	yes	—	1-12 months
GILTS				
Short	13	yes	—	1-5 years
Medium	13.87	yes	—	5-10 years
Long	13.60	yes	—	10-25 years
INCOME BONDS				
4 years (F)	17.5-16.6 (e)	yes	£1,000	4 years
LOCAL AUTHORITIES				
Yearling bonds	12.25 (a)	yes	£100	1 year
Loans (F)	12.25-13.25	yes	£500	1-5 years
MONEY FUNDS				
Saturn	15.46	yes	£25,000	on demand
"	14.44	yes	£1,000	7 days
UDT	15.5	yes	£5,000	7 days
Tyndall	14.73	yes	£2,500	on demand
"	14.00	yes	£2,500	7 days
NATIONAL SAVINGS				
NSB ordinary account	5	£70 free	25p	£100 on demand
NSB investment account†	15	yes	£1	1 month
19th issue certificates (F)	10.33	no	£10	5 years
2nd issue retirement certs	RPI linked (f)	no	£10	1 year
Tax certificates (F)	12.5	yes	£2,000	2 years

(a) Depends on term.
(b) Lloyds Bank scheme—rates vary throughout term in line with money market rates.
(c) Plus 1 per cent bonus on average balance over 6 months.
(d) Net of basic rate tax only.
(e) Depends on age and full life assurance premium relief.
(f) Retail Price Index for March up 13 per cent on a year ago.
(F) Rates fixed throughout term. All other rates will vary depending on general level of interest rates.
* From April 1
† To be reduced on May 1.

Round-up

Pensioner tax trap avoided

Fears that elderly w[...] would be sucked into th[...] net because state pension[...] next November would n[...] accompanied by an increa[...] personal allowances, have [...] allayed by the Inland Re[...] Although single women [...] widows between the age [...] and 65 will technically be [...] for income tax on their i[...]sed flat rate pensions [...] are to rise by £2.45 a [...] to £29.60 in November, th[...] Inland Revenue will apply [...] is known as "assessing [...]ance" and not be sending [...] tax bills.

Assessing tolerance a[...] the Inland Revenue to [...]gard a tax liability of u[...] £30 and was specifically [...]ted for circumstances [...] pensions and personal a[...]ances get out of kilter. [...] first time it was applied in 1976.

In the coming tax [...] women in the 60-65 age gr[...] will receive a total state [...]sion of £1,458 which exc[...] the unadjusted personal a[...]ance of £1,375 by £83, on w[...] tax of nearly £25 is thec[...]cally due.

Both men and women [...] 65 and over will escape the [...] net on increased pens[...] because their total income [...] the state basic pension in [...]cal 1981-82 of £1,458 for [...] single pensioner and arc [...] £2,335 for a married coupl[...] still below the unchanged [...] higher age allowances of £1[...] and £2,895.

●Vanbrugh Life, the [...] linked subsidiary of the [...]dential has been quick off [...] mark to offer its pension [...] investors a stake in the £1,0[...] worth of index-linked [...] available for pension f[...] investments announced in [...] Budget.

At the beginning of [...] month it is launching an in[...]nal fund which will be 100 [...] cent invested in this stock. [...] fund will be offered as a [...] to Vanbrugh's personal pens[...] plan for the self-employed [...] those in non-pensionable [...]ployment.

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

Capital transfer tax

The shades of estate duty reappear

When the Chancellor announced his capital transfer tax (CTT) changes everybody in this office had that warm and comforting feeling experienced when recognizing an old friend. It seemed that CTT had at last been converted back into estate duty, at least in some important respects.

For many people the tax on their estates will be almost wholly avoidable if they start planning early enough. CTT, as originally conceived, was a cumulative tax on all gifts made during a person's lifetime and then on everything left at death.

So, although the first £50,000 of transfers was hitherto taxed at nil, there was very little incentive to make large gifts during a person's lifetime because it would be clocked up by the Inland Revenue and would then ultimately bring them into higher tax bands on subsequent gifts and then finally at death.

The benefit of making such gifts of, say, land or shares was solely derived from excluding any growth in the value of the asset from your taxable estate. This would be a worthwhile move but scarcely very exciting. Most CTT planning was therefore based on investing in exempt assets or using the annual exemption which was £2,000 a year and in the next tax year (1981-82) will be £3,000 per annum.

But now you can start planning to save capital transfer tax—with dramatic effect—on a completely different basis. In future, there will be a crucial difference: gifts and bequests will not be taxed cumulatively, if they are made more than 10 years apart.

So, if you make taxable gifts in 1981, they will be added up with your subsequent transfers during the next 10 years but not with any transfers after 1991.

It will therefore be possible to make tax-free gifts every 10 years up to the nil rate threshold (£50,000 per donor) without any tax liability at all. Consequently, a husband and wife can now between them make gifts of up to £100,000 and then make a further gift in 1991 of a further £100,000—or even more, if the threshold has been raised by that time.

What will be the effect in practice? Suppose a husband and wife have total assets of £250,000, including their home. When the first of them dies, there will be no CTT, if everything is left to the surviving spouse; but when the survivor dies, the tax will be £104,000 at present rates, with the tax on the top £90,000 of the estate at 60 per cent.

It has always been basic CTT planning to try to pass down as much as possible of the nil rate band (£50,000) at this first death, thereby reducing the ultimately taxable estate to £200,000 and bringing down the tax liability at the time of the second death to £74,000.

Now, by making a lifetime gift totalling £100,000 in 1981, the final taxable estate will be reduced to only £100,000, as long as they both survive for 10 years. At present rates the capital transfer tax on £100,000 is £19,000, making a total saving of £85,000.

Of course, there is a problem if a person *makes* a gift of £50,000 and then dies before the 10 years are up. The result of death during the "inter vivos" period is that the gift is then added back into the estate in order to calculate the rate of tax that would apply.

So, if both the husband and the wife in our example were to die before the 10-year period, then £100,000 would still pass down when the survivor died, but the £100,000 gift would be added back into the estate for calculating the tax rate that would apply at death, making a total taxable estate of £200,000 and a tax charge of £74,000.

Obviously, it is advisable to cover this particular risk with a life assurance policy for a sum assured equal to the extra tax payable—in this case £74,000 less £19,000—ie, £55,000. Probably the most suitable policy is a 10-year term assurance, which will pay out only if both partners die (ie, a joint life and survivor policy).

However, if there is still a significant CTT liability arising at the second death or if a further gift of capital is likely to be made in the following 10 years, then a whole life policy probably makes more sense if you can afford it.

The Chancellor reduced CTT rates on lifetime transfers, but it is likely that very few people will find it worthwhile to plan to exceed the £50,000 nil rate band and deliberately pay CTT any earlier than strictly necessary. So the new reduced rates on lifetime transfers have probably very little practical significance.

If you *do not* make substantial capital gifts of £50,000 in one year as a capital sum, you could *now* divide it to make further annual tax-free gifts of £5,000 besides the £3,000 annual exempt amount.

This could be very useful if the best way of solving your particular CTT problem is with a large programme of annual gifts—say with a life assurance policy. A married couple can effectively make annual gifts of up to £16,000 per annum free of tax.

CTT has two big advantages over the old estate duty that it now so closely resembles. In the first place husbands and wives can transfer assets freely between themselves. *Moreover*, and perhaps even more important, giving away assets can be achieved without significantly affecting your future security.

This is because you have always had the possibility under CTT rules to make gifts into a trust so that the trust capital can be made to revert back to the settlor without any further CTT liability. In other words, you can build assets up outside your estate but have the power in effect to draw on those assets if you ever need them.

It is even possible, under some ingenious plans developed by the life insurance industry, to invest into a single premium investment bond gift the amount of the capital but still draw from the capital what is in effect tax-free income.

What would happen if a Labour Government were to be returned at the next election is another matter, although it seems doubtful whether they would actually legislate retroactively. So the moral is: if you want to take advantage of this new development you should probably do so before 1985 and keep your fingers crossed that any future government does not reverse the position.

In the meantime, for most people capital transfer tax has become close to being a voluntary tax or at least a tax on the badly advised.

Danby Bloch and Raymond Godfrey


Familiar rush-hour sight in a London Underground train: discounts for bulk bought tickets.

Fringe benefits 1: season tickets

Setback for commuters

Commuters have not been cheered by the Budget, for many of them are likely to lose a valuable perk.

As the cost of publir transport continues to rise, there is a growing body of travellers who feel that they should get tax relief on the amount that they fork out—from their after-tax income—for travelling to work each day.

Some even see this as a way of helping labour mobility, encouraging people living in an area of high unemployment to travel—within reason—to another area where there are jobs available.

Sir Geoffrey Howe made it clear in his Budget speech that he does not agree with any of this. Rather than extending tax-free travel to one and all, he has clamped down on the one in 10 commuters who already enjoy this perk.

From April 1982 all employees enjoying this fringe benefit, whether they earn above or below the magical figure of £8,500 (the earnings threshold below which the taxation of such benefits does not generally apply)—will have to pay tax on it.

The growing number of companies which have been offering this particular tax-free perk have done so by neatly slipping through a tax loophole which is all about who fills in the form and pays the money.

If you go along to British Rail, or other carriers, with a cheque made out from your company to buy your season ticket, the payment counts as a taxable perk.

But if your employer negotiates the deal and pays for your ticket it could be tax free. The conditions to be satisfied are first you earn less than £8,500 a year, secondly you do not pay for it indirectly by a salary deduction or have any other "pecuniary liability", nor must it be convertible into cash. Any rebate on the ticket if it is cashed in must go straight to your employer.

Some 100,000 commuters throughout the country buy—or have bought for them—their season tickets with company money, either with cheques or vouchers.

If you travel on the busy commuter route from East Croydon to central London you will see the £364 it costs annually added to your income for tax purposes, increasing the tax bill by some £9 a month to basic rate taxpayers.

The Inland Revenue doubtless became uneasy when a state owned industry, British Rail, blatantly made use of a particular loophole which the Revenue had been trying to plug. But it was the scheme set up in June last year by LV Travel, part of Luncheon Vouchers in conjunction with London Transport, which really made them see red.

Under the scheme employers can buy tickets in bulk at a discount for all its employees who can then enjoy free travel on London Transport—both the buses and the underground system—for the year. The ticket not only covers travel to and from work but toing and froing for leisure purposes as well.

The scheme has proved popular. According to London Transport it now covers several thousand commuters and applications are still rolling in.

But the success of the scheme, says London Transport, is not only due to the tax efficiency and it should survive, albeit less attractively, after the Chancellor's purge. As tickets are sold on a bulk basis, the company pays between £300 and £400 an employee for a ticket that would normally cost £670—so even with a £100-£120 tax bill on top, commuters would still be in pocket.

Sylvia Morris

Fringe benefits 2: medical insurance

Group schemes are cheaper

From April next year an employee earning less than £8,500 will no longer have to pay tax on the payments employers make for employees to have free private medical insurance treatment.

The move, in fact, goes part of the way to restoring the position before the last Labour Government when all contributions paid by an employer into a group scheme for his employees whatever the salary level, were a tax-free benefit.

Even if you do have to pay tax on the contributions paid on your behalf through a group scheme, it is a much cheaper way of receiving the benefits. Similar levels of benefit can be around one-third cheaper than if you go it alone.

There are a number of provident associations around the country which offer this type of insurance but the field is dominated by three organizations, British United Provident Association (Bupa), Private Patients Plan and Western Provident Association.

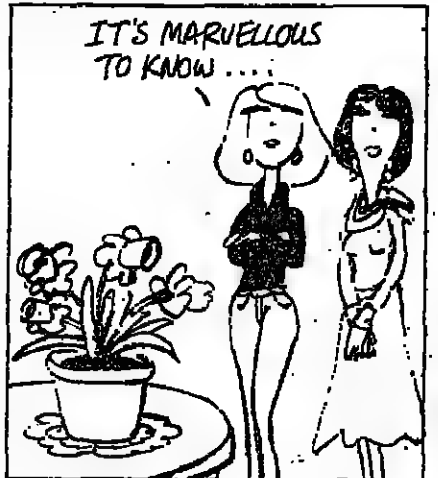
Each offer a variety of schemes depending on whether it is to be taken out on an individual or group basis and where you live. The costs are much higher for those who intend to use a London teaching hospital if they fall ill rather than a provincial one, not least because the cost of accommodation in a London hospital is much more expensive.

It is in the group schemes that these organizations have seen the biggest growth in recent years. Bupa, which accounts for over three-quarters of the whole market, has seen this side of its business grow by nearly a third in the past two years.

Bupa estimate that only a small percentage of its subscribers will benefit from the Budget move. Only 15 to 20 per cent of group subscribers actually earn less than £8,500 a year. With average premiums around £100, such employees will see a reduction of around £30 in their tax bills when the concession is introduced next year.

SM

HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH BY ROSS









Taxation

Check list for your year-end planning

Wife's earnings: April 5 is the last date on which a wife's earnings election can be made for 1979/80. It can be worthwhile making the election if combined earnings that year were at least £14,930 of which the wife earned at least £3,795. If the figures are below that, you should revoke any existing election. Incidentally, the equivalent figures for 1980/81 and next year are £16,977 and £4,352.

Deed of covenant: You could increase the value of a gift to non-tax payers such as children and old people who have little or no income of their own (and of course charities) but to get the advantage this year the payment of gifts must start before April 5.

Elderly tax payers: There is a special age allowance of £1,820 for a single person who is 65 or over. The age allowance for a married couple, where at least one of the partners has reached 65, is £2,895. If income is greater that £5,900 a year this allowance is reduced putting such people on an effective tax rate of 50 per cent of that income. These figures remain unchanged for 1981/82 so you should look at your income in those two years bearing in mind that the pensions go up in November, to see if you can arrange your investments in order to reduce this extra tax liability.

Bonds: People who have single premium life assurance policies can bed and breakfast them if they are experiencing a year of relatively little income.

Golden handshakes: If you are losing your job and have a choice betwen taking your termination payment now or after April 5, you are choosing between the old system of the first £10,000 being tax free and the new system of the first £25,000 being tax free. If you have more than £25,000, however, you must look at the position carefully to see if the old rules of "top-slicing" would give you the better return with the new provisions.

Capital gains: The £3,000 small exemption remains the same next year so it can make sense to carry out bed and breakfasting operations if you are going to save tax in the longer run, and the costs are not too great.

Gifts and trusts: You will be able to get a "roll-over" relief on capital gains which arise when you make a gift of an asset into a trust. So, wait until the new tax year before making such transfers.

Small businesses: If you are thinking of investing in someone else's new business, wait until the new provisions are published on claiming income-tax relief on such investments.

Retirement annuities: If you are self-employed, April 5 could be an important deadline for making a premium payment into a retirement annuity(ies) and claiming tax relief for the previous year.

Life assurance policy: Life assurance relief on qualifying policies is reduced from 17½ per cent to 15 per cent next year. So if you are thinking of starting a policy, pay the first premium before April 6. It could be worth buying an annual premium initially and then, if you prefer, switching to monthly premiums in subsequent years.

Capital transfer tax: Use the £2,000 (per annum) exemption.

Car allowance: If you earn more than £8,500 or are a director with a company you must use the car on business purposes for at least 10 per cent of total milage. If you do not you will be taxed at 20 per cent of the original value plus all petrol used for private driving. So, if in doubt why not visit a regional office in Glasgow or Truro?

Overseas employment: If you have spent any time working abroad this year but have not clocked up the full 30 days, how about a trip to the Brussels office You could even take the car.

NB. The final operative date for action is Friday, April 3. The last night of the tax year, April 5, happens to be a Sunday.

Self-help 1: travel

Pooling the cost of car sharing

Meet Herbie, the battered L-registered Renault 5, which convinced London academics Ruth and Ian Merttens that car sharing really worked for them and their four small children.

Just over three years ago the Merttens sold Herbie to another couple because they could no longer afford the full cost of running it. What they had not bargained for was the additional cost in time, strain, and fares for their growing family of being without it.

So they bought back a share in the car and for three years the two couples split the insurance, MOT, road tax, and maintenance costs, and took it in turn to use the vehicle.

The insurance was in the name of the three drivers in the partnership on a standard insurance tariff and, since each party would use the vehicle for a week or more at a time, whoever was using it would fill it up with fuel.

In that way the fuel costs over the year were balanced out, and the other costs of running and keeping Herbie on the road were halved. There was no other way the Merttens could have afforded to be mobile.

That three-year experiment came to an end last month when the other couple moved abroad, but it does illustrate the chances of success of a new venture announced by Suffolk County Council last week—before the latest swingeing 20p-a-gallon increase in petrol following the duty increase, and the £10 rise in the road fund licence.

Together with one other rural area, South Lincolnshire, the Community Council for Suffolk has been chosen to run a local publicity campaign to encourage people to share their journeys and save on fuel.

Last year's Transport Act removed the final barrier to car sharing and pooling by allowing people freely to advertise such schemes. Previously this had been allowed only on church or works' notice boards. The Act had also removed the insurance restrictions on pooling and for the first time allowed passengers to contribute to the costs, though it is still not legal to make a profit on the arrangement.

"In Suffolk, people do not just travel considerable distances to work, they also travel similar distances to the essential services such as their doctor or the big shopping centres", explained Mr David Wallace, the community council field officer.

Backed by publicity funded by the Department of Transport, Mr Wallace's job is to put car users in touch with those who need transport in the rural communities. Judging by the first week's response — 80 phone calls and several letters — there is a demand to be satisfied.

"We do not aim to compete with existing public transport", Mr Wallace said. "I see it more as an inter-linking exercise, where people can if necessary be ferried to their local bus pick-up point or their journey can be completed by car."

The costs will be shared by agreement among the car users and their passengers, and the role of the local authority will be strictly one of liaison.

The Department of Transport see the campaign as an energy conservation exercise, while the attraction of the scheme for the user is cost reduction.

Roger Beard

Self-help 2: tobacco

Economics of home-grown tobacco

If the Chancellor's imposts threatens your future tobacco consumption, then look no further than either Kirkaldy in Fife or the hamlet of Tilty just outside Dunmow, Essex.

At Kirkaldy Mr David Chalmers, 78 this month and doyen of Britain's several thousand home growers of tobacco, runs the Amateur Tobacco Growers' Association* (annual subscription £1.60, including an advisory service).

At Dunmow there is the Tilty Tobacco Centre,** which is a cooperative for home growers (annual subscription £2; life, £5) which offers a service that its leader, Mrs Cecile Down, describes as "from seed to tobacco pouch".

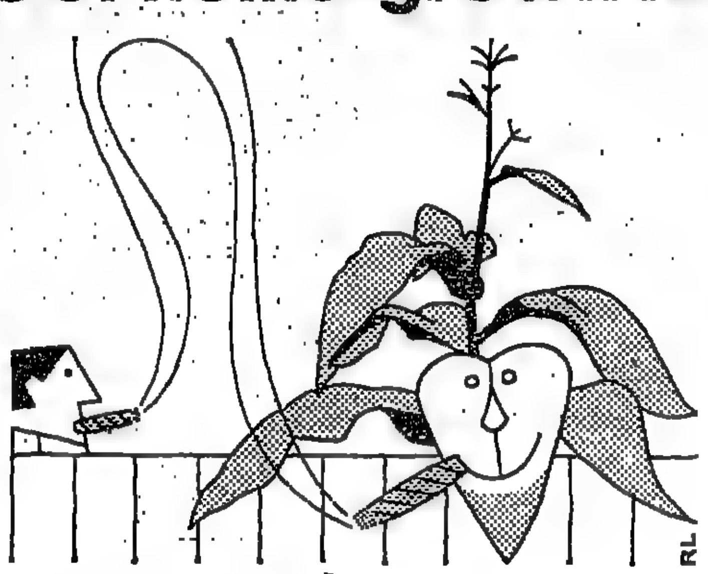
Grow your tobacco in the garden (mark you, the plants reach six or seven feet high by August), harvest it, dry it, get it cured at Tilty and you can either roll your own cigarettes, make your own cigars or just press and slice the tobacco for the pipe at about 25p the ounce. There is no excise restriction provided that the tobacco is for your own consumption.

Mr Chalmers cannily believes it can be even cheaper, with a 40p packet of seeds, getting your local nurseryman to bring them on to seedlings and curing the dried harvested tobacco overnight in your oven, according to Mr Chalmers' regimen on heat and humidity.

An ounce of home-grown tobacco will make 40 or more cigarettes, on the Tilty figures—a saving of 75p on a pack of 20. The saving on pipe tobacco is slightly smaller.

The comparison for cigar prices—an ounce should make half a dozen decent sized cigars—depends on the view you take of the quality, but should be at least equivalent to the saving on cigarettes.

Among the nine seed varieties Mr Chalmers imports, mainly from North America, is a strain similar to Havana. But he recommends growing three varieties to achieve a balanced blend.



Mrs Down's cooperative, started by her late father in 1948, at present has 7,000 members on its books, of which 2,000 were active last season. Mr Chalmers has 5,700 names, not all at present active.

Mrs Down expects membership to go up this year. "It often happens after a Budget," she says. Last time round there were a hundred or so new members.

Using the cooperative's explanatory booklet—or the book *Tobacco Without Tears* available from the centre at 50p—the Tilty members seem to be able to produce on average enough tobacco to give them four or more ounces smoking a week.

Most members each send in 10 to 15 pounds of tobacco for curing at Tilty—in a kiln which takes 900 pounds a time and is this weekend completing the last batch of the 1980 harvest. Mrs Down operates it through the winter with two women helpers.

The Tilty kiln cures between 3,000 and 4,000 pounds of tobacco a year, each batch staying in the kiln for three weeks at a temperature of between 120 and 130 degrees Fahrenheit in humid conditions. This is for the essential fermentation without which the tobacco is not usable.

Some Tilty members cure their own. The only problem with home curing could be a domestic one, because not every housewife can stand the fairly unpleasant smell at the start of curing, which precedes the more familiar and more fragrant tobacco "nose".

Home-grown tobacco beginners might be advised to buy seedlings to start their first crop. Tilty are taking orders now for the 25,000 or so young plants which will go out for May/June planting, it being important to miss the last frosts. Tilty can also recommend other nursery sources.

Young plants normally cost about the same as tomato plants—12p or so each. There are three main varieties, the extremes being the thin leaf for cigarette making and the large leaf for cigar rolling. The variety for pipe tobaccos is between the two.

*Amateur Tobacco Growers' Association, 39 Milton Road, Kirkaldy, Fife KY1 1TH.
**Tilthy Tobacco Centre, Dunmow, Essex CM6 2EG.

Derek Harris

National Savings

Younger grannies

Nobody, least of all building society leaders, was even faintly surprised when the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that the age limit for granny bonds would be lowered from 60 to 50 years of age—for both sexes. There had been some hope that he might have restricted sales to the 55-year-olds and above only, but that was all.

However, there is a widespread feeling that investors in this age bracket may be more tempted by index-linked savings than pensioners who are more concerned about immediate than they are with distant prospects of capital growth.

The question facing the middle-aged, or as the man from the Department of National Savings put it more attractively, those in the Indian-summer of their professional lives, is whether granny bonds will be a better investment than other more conventional holdings.

What has to be said in favour of granny bonds, the second retirement issue National Savings certificates, is that there are no dealing costs or heavy initial charges to be borne.

But that said, I think that anyone with a 10-year investment period ahead of him, might do better to consider the returns from long gilts, and that other National Savings winner, the 19th issue of National Savings certificates. Alternatively, equity investments through either a unit trust or single premium bond could meet the need.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Profit taking puts paid to technical rally

Thursday's technical rally faded yesterday as end-of-account profit taking made equities beat a hasty retreat.

This was in spite of a firm start on further bear closing and new time buying later in the day. However, the profit takers soon won the day with oils leading the way down after the previous day's good figures from BP and Shell and the seventh round licences.

Sentiment, was kept alive by a new round of takeovers including Thos W. Ward's offer for Tunnel Holdings where the 'B' shares leapt 51p to 383p after a brief suspension. T. W. Ward ended the day 2p lower at 116p.

Nevertheless, it was not enough to stop the sellers and the *FT* Index ended 3.8 down at 477.2 after being 2.3 higher at 10 am.

Gilt-edged securities had another active day with the Government Broker activating the new tap. Exchequer 12½ per cent 1990, at £15 3/16 before it closed at £15⅛. In longs, profit taking ended a promising start with prices closing unchanged after leading with rises of £⅛.

In shorts the story was similar with early gains of £⅛ being wiped out leaving the list mostly unchanged on the day.

Leading industrials were again overlooked as prices slipped steadily down in quiet trading. ICI reached another new low, dipping 6p to 226p, while Beecham fell 3p to 161p, Glaxo 2p to 274p, Courtaulds 1p to 59p, Hawker Siddeley 10p to 272p, Metal Box 2p to 168p and Lucas Industries 2p to 172p. Tube Investments dipped another 6p in response to recent figures at 180p, while Turner & Newall retreated 1p to 73p.

Shares of Stone Platt returned from suspension unchanged at 25½p on receiving the go-ahead for refinancing proposals, before dipping 3½p to 21p at the close. In builders the long-awaited bid for Tunnel Holdings from T. W. Ward produced speculative attention throughout the sector, with Newarthill rising 17p to 402p, Myson 3p to 41p and Tarmac 7p to 305p.

Elsewhere, speculative attention lifted B. Matthews 5p to 348p, Montague L. Meyer 3p to 89p, Leigh Interests 12p to 178p and Foster Bros 4p to 84p.

Also on the bid front, shares of Savoy Hotels "A" remained unchanged at 166p after the unwanted approach from Trusthouse Forte, up 1p at 198p. Shares of Warner Holidays were suspended at 64½p, pending a possible bid approach.

On the results front disappointing figures clipped 15p from Yarrow at 253p and 7p from Condor International at 116p, while Goodman Bros and Stockman hardened 1½p to 10½p after its trading statement.

In foods, recent figures added another 1p to 96p in United Biscuits as a broker's circular

Is Boeing about to make a bid for Smiths Industries? That was the question being asked in the market last night. The shares rose 3p to 310p, making a 9p rise so far this week with one buyer reported to be responsible for most of the business.

lifted Somportex 135p to 800p in a thin market. Meanwhile, Unigate dipped 1p to 104p and Associated British Foods added 1p to 123p after the allocation of 7th round oil licences.

Recent trading statements saw Strong & Fisher end 5p better at 63p and BTR up 7p at 444p, but Stocklake closed unchanged at 95p. Profit taking lopped 4p from Boustead at 167p, 10p from Ofrex at 74p, 5p from MDW Holdings at 85p, 8p from Valor at 52p and 3p from Prestwich Parker at 22p.

Stores encountered profit taking with losses extending across the board. The exception was F. W. Woolworth, after figures earlier this week, firming 1p to 59p. GUS 'A' fell 5p to 453p, Debenhams 1p to 79p Marks & Spencer 1p to 112p and Boots 3p to 222p.

The recent tight conditions in electricals relented and prices were marked easier. Racal fell 3p to 348p, while Thorn EMI closed unchanged at 302p. Only GEC, up 3p at 645p, and Plessey, up 1p to 318p, gained ground.

Banks tried to maintain their recent recovery as Barclays climbed 2p to 395p. National Westminster 1p to 351p and Lloyds remained firm at 305p. But Midland eased 1p to 320p.

However, the prospect of new regulations by the Bank of England governing the money market saw a flurry of activity among discount houses. Gerard & National rose 5p to 316p. Alexanders Discount 3p to 262p and Jessel Toynbee 2p to 86p while Clive Discount on 48p and Gillett Bros on 249p remained steady.

The bid for Kennecott Copper from Sohio produced a rush of orders for mining finance houses. RTZ, heavily tipped as the next in line, leapt 27p to 463p closely followed by Charter Consolidated, up 16p to 231p. Cons Gold Fields closed 17p higher at 453p.

After the previous day's steep gains, oil shares encountered a strong bout of profit taking with sellers particularly active among the majors. BP, in the wake of recent figures, dipped 6p to 406p, along with Shell, 16p easier at 406p. Ultramar shed 20p to 486p, Lasmo 22p to 607p, Tricentrol 18p to 288p and Burmah 3p to 174p.

Among the second liners, Premier retreated 3p to 105p and Berkeley Exploration 23p to 270p, but shortage of stock promoted another sharp rise in Global Natural Resources, 15p to 525p.

Equity turnover for March 12 was £143,967m (bargains 18,258). Active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Lasmo, ICI, GEC, Premier, Cons Gold, Plessey, Tube Investments, Burmah, British Aluminium, United Biscuits, Tricentrol, BP and BTR.

Traditional options: Dealers reported quiet conditions. Calls were made in ICI, Lonrho, Double Eagle at 45p, in Premier Oil, Woodside Burmah at 12p and Grindlays.

A put was arranged in ICI and doubles were completed in First National Finance, Lonrho at 13p and Thomas Borthwick.

Traded options: A total of 1,777 contracts were recorded yesterday. Racal attracted 17, RTZ 770, Shell 40, Marks and Spencer 11, Lonrho 141, Lasmo 44, Cons Gold 434.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Bridgewater (F)	—(—)	0.89(1.26)	—(—)	11.5(—)	—	16(16)
Conder Int (F)	111.7(92.6)	1.3(2.45)	23.4(27.1)	4(4)	18/5	7(7)
Goodman Bros (I)	5.9(7.8)	0.21(0.33)	1.05(1.67)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Jayplant (†)	0.23(0.38)	0.05(0.037)	0.19(0.33)	Nil(—)	—	—(—)
Oceana Cons (I)	—(—)	0.42(0.36)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Prestwich Parker (I)	—(—)	0.16*(0.08)	—(—)	Nil(—)	—	—(0.5)
Squirrel Horn (F)	5.9(5.8)	0.24(0.38)	5.98(6.55)	0.81(—)	1/5	1.56(1.81)
Yarrow (I)	7.5(9.4)	0.16*(0.33)	2.9(6.2)	2.5(2.5)	15/6	—(8.15)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *Loss. †Six months against 14 months.

Whitbread tipped as likely bidder for Warner group

By Margareta Pugano

Whitbread Breweries last night was suggested to be the most likely bidder for Warner Holidays, the last big independent holiday camp operator in Britain.

The Warner board asked for a temporary suspension in share dealings at lunchtime yesterday, and then issued a statement that talks were in progress that could lead to a takeover offer. Warner ordinary shares were halted at 64½p and the "A" shares at 54½p, putting a value of some £5m on the group.

Immediate speculation in the City was that the potential predator was most likely to be one of the large breweries, Allied, Whitbread, Bass or Grand Metropolitan. Whitbread's 50 per cent subsidiary, Whitbread Investments, has a 6.69 per cent stake in Warner and is the market's favourite.

Although the chance is not to be ruled out, a bid from a holiday group like International Thomson Organisation, Horizon or Cosmos would probably be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Recent takeovers by leisure groups include Rank's purchase



Mr Edmund Warner, chairman of Warner Holidays.

of Butlins and Coral Leisure's bid for Pontins camps, now part of the Bass group. Warner has long been seen as a favourite for a takeover offer.

The group was founded by the three Warner brothers, Edmund, Jack and Henry, and registered in 1939. Together the directors and their families control 30.48 per cent of the equity. The other main shareholder is County Bank Smaller Companies Exempt Fund with 6.46 per cent.

Yarrow confident despite interim loss

By Our Financial Staff

Scottish-based engineer boilermaker Yarrow & [illegible] which last year accepted compensation for its natic[illegible]ized shipbuilding interest is fighting for more, yester[illegible] announced a half-time loss.

For the six months to the [illegible] of last December pretax pr[illegible] of £330,000 fell to a los[illegible] £164,000 on turnover that [illegible] down from £9.4m to £7.6m. [illegible] the interim dividend is m[illegible]tained at 3.57p gross, and t[illegible] is a hint that the divi[illegible] could well be held at the [illegible] year stage.

Trading conditions [illegible] December have been "diff[illegible] but not impossible". Rati[illegible]ization of operations in [illegible] and reductions in the work[illegible] from 1,400 to 1,200 [illegible] resulted in a below-the-lin[illegible] ceptional item of £52,00[illegible] closure costs. Further re[illegible]dancies before June will [illegible] a further exceptional ite[illegible] the accounts.

The group says it re[illegible] confident of the longer [illegible] prospects and believes tha[illegible] strategy of development i[illegible] high technology busines[illegible] transaction and electronic [illegible]tems engineering is the [illegible] way ahead.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	[illegible]
Barclays	[illegible]
BCCI	[illegible]
Consolidated Crdts	[illegible]
C. Hoare & Co ..	*[illegible]
Lloyds Bank	[illegible]
Midland Bank	[illegible]
Nat Westminster ..	[illegible]
TSB	[illegible]
Williams and Glyn's	[illegible]

* 7 day deposit on sums [illegible] £10,000 and under [illegible] to £50,000 [illegible] £50,000 10[illegible]

SelecTV signs deals with Philips and Telecom

By Catherine Gunn

A new cable television company, SelectTV, has signed royalty deals to provide subscription television with Philips Cable Television and British Telecom, in Northampton, Tredegar in Gwent and Milton Keynes. The company raised its initial cash from six institutions and will need a further £1m later this year to put its stations into operation. It is aiming for 10,000 subscribers within two years, each paying £6 or £7 a month to be able to tune into 30 different films each month, over Philips' and British Telecom's existing cables.

SelectTV's chairman is Mr Mark Shelmerdine, whose company, London Film Productions, co-produced the BBC TV success "I, Claudius" and "Testament of Youth". Finance for the deal was put together by stockbroker Margetts & Addenbrooke, East, Newton.

The operating agreements were completed after the Home Secretary granted licences to provide pay television in the three areas to Philips and British Telecom earlier this week.

SelectTV is still negotiating further deals and is pursuing a similar arrangement in Australia.

Conder hit by Middle East conflict

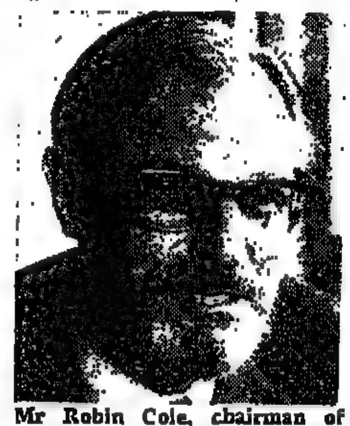
By Richard Allen

Last year's steel strike and the war in the Middle East combined to slash pretax profits at Conder International from £2.46m to £1.3m last year.

But the Winchester-based steel-framed building group, which came to the market through a placing less than two years ago, has maintained the dividend. A final of 5.7p gross takes the total for the year to 10p gross.

Mr Robin Cole, the chairman, said yesterday that the group's overseas division had tumbled from profit into a substantial loss mainly as a result of the Middle East hostilities and the strength of sterling. But the group hopes to make a profit on exports this year.

"It would be foolish to try to predict results for this



Mr Robin Cole, chairman of Conder International.

year," Mr Cole says, although he remains confident that the group will in due course "far surpass past performance".

After the anouncement the group's shares fell 4p to 116p. Conder came to the market in 1979 through a placing of 18 per cent of its equity with institutions paying 90p a share.

Profits last year were shored up by a strong performance from the group's Kingsworthy office building division which almost doubled its turnover to £40m lifting total sales from £93m to £112m.

Thanks to a deferred tax writeback producing a tax credit of £622,000 against a previous debit of £229,000, earnings a share work out at 23.4p against 27.1p. Excluding this item the figure falls to 13.2p.

Although deepening recession is now seriously depleting the order book, there are many large contracts in prospect, the group says.

Briefly

Refuge Assurance Co: Premium income for 1980: Industrial branch £48.75m (£41.35m). Ordinary branch £22.03m (£19.75m). Fire and accident branch £9.72m (£8.58m). Net profit after tax £3.07m (£2.47m).

Jayplant: No int Turnover for half year to Nov 30, £236,500 (£386,500 for 14 months to May 31). Pretax profit £49,000 (£87,000). Eps 0.1929p (0.3379p).

Beaumont Properties is purchasing West Heath Shopping Centre, Congleton, Cheshire, from the receiver appointed by United Dominions Trust in connexion with the liquidation of Harrison Developments (Midlands). Total cost is £680,000 in shares which will be placed.

Monument Securities: Listing has been cancelled at company's request.

Harrisons and Crosfield's offer for London Sumatra Plantations is now unconditional and remains open. Acceptances were received on 34.3 per cent at equity.

Bridgewater Estates: Dividend held at 16p for 1980. Pretax profit £897,000 (£1.25m).

Oceana Consolidated: Pretax profit for half year to September 30 £42,000 (£36,000). Eps 1.39p (1.16p). Board expects profit for year to be broadly similar to that of previous year.

Mergers cleared: Following proposed mergers are not to be referred to Monopolies Commission: 'Suter Electrical-Prestcold Holdings; Anglo-Indonesian Corp-Eva Industries; Hambros-controlling interest in Cherrynorth.

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %
75	39	Airsprung Group	64	−1	6.7	10.5
50	21	Armitage & Rhodes	50	—	1.4	2.8
192	92½	Bardon Hill	183	−1	9.7	5.2
98	88	Deborah Services	95	+1	5.5	5.8
126	88	Frank Horsell	106	—	6.4	6.0
110	39	Frederick Parker	41	+1	1.7	4.1
110	74	George Blair	74	—	3.1	4.2
110	59	Jackson Group	107	—	6.9	6.4
124	103	James Burrough	117	−1	7.9	6.8
334	244	Robert Jenkins	327	−1	31.3	9.[illegible]
55	50	Scruttons "A"	51	—	5.3	10.[illegible]
224	215	Torday Limited	215	−1	15.1	7.0
23	10	Twinlock Ord	11¼	—	—	—
90	69	Twinlock 15% ULS	72	—	15.0	20.8
56	35	Unilock Holdings	47	+1	3.0	6.[illegible]
103	81	Walter Alexander	100	—	5.7	5.7
263	181	W. S. Yeates	263	—	12.1	4.6

Bougainville Copper plans to raise $125m

Bougainville Copper has asked a subsidiary of Bank of America to lead manage a 10-year $125m (£56m) syndicated revolving credit facility.

The new arrangement is expected to be in place within a few months and replaces a similar facility for $20m which expired at the end of last year.

The funds will be used for normal expenditure, extra working capital and as a buffer against cash flow variations.

Broking firms to merge

The partners of stockbroking firms Heseltine Moss & Co and George White, Evans, Tribe & Co are having talks with a view to a merger at an early date.

Both firms have been trading for over a hundred years. Heseltine Moss has 13 partners, with its head office in Reading and further offices in London, Oxford, Newbury, Gloucester and Cheltenham. George White, Evans, Tribe & Co is a Bristol firm with six partners.

A further announcement will be made in due course.

Sumrie Clothes buys Leeds factory

Mr M. Sumrie, chairman of Sumrie Clothes, was given further details of plans to rationalize the business. The group is acquiring a 24,000 square foot factory in Leeds for £400,000 cash. There will be additional capital costs of some £50,000.

This to be financed by the sale of premises at York Road for £450,000 cash. Substantial savings will be made as a result.

Listing of Jamaica Sugar to end

The board of Jamaica Sugar Estates, in a statement regarding the foreshadowed offer by Mr Nicholas De Savary, says that discussions have taken place with the Stock Exchange concerning the future of company and in particular the continuance of the listing of the shares. The Stock Exchange has decided that the listing should not be maintained after the close of the offer. Documents containing the offer will be posted to shareholders on March 17.

Hongkong markets

The year of the sharp retreat

From Hongkong

There has been little to crow about on the Hongkong stock market since the Chinese year of the cock began in early February. Usually the market here goes down before the old year ends, since it is regarded as shameful to have debts outstanding over the holiday period and investments are sold off to clear outstanding amounts.

But this year the market was riding high, swinging right through the year of the monkey to close at 1,650.62 on the Hang Seng Index, the market barometer, on February 4 within a whisker of its all-time high of just over 1,700 set in 1973.

The index has fallen on practically every trading day since, and closed this week at 1,323.26 after dipping below 1,300.

Interest rates have taken most of the blame for the gloom. High prime rates in the United States put intense pressure on the local currency, which is at a three-year low of less than HK$5.3 to US$1. The Hongkong dollar had also been weak against sterling until this month.

Although the best lending rate has not been as high as in the United States, it has been dragged up to 17 per cent, the highest ever. Borrowing for stock market purchases has become prohibitive, and speculators have come increasingly to realize that no immediate fall is likely. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and Chartered Bank, the big two here, decided yesterday to leave the rate unchanged for at least another week

A second factor has been the fear that rights issues would draw too much cash out of the market. To offset this worry, the four stock markets earlier this month declared a moratorium on new share listings, but there is nothing they can do to prevent rights issues.

Brokers W. I. Carr had estimated before the moratorium that about HK$3,500m (£299m) would be raised in new listings and rights issues in the first three or four months of 1981. This was a much higher annual rate than the HK$5,800m raised by all issues, including loan stock, on the local market last year.

But Carr had not reckoned on a bombshell from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Nor had local investors.

The bank's announcement of a HK$2,000m rights issue—a Hongkong record—took 6 per cent off market valuations within an hour, and although the market recovered 48 points on Thursday on short covering, yesterday saw a further retreat in the afternoon as morning buyers petered out.

Investors who chose to stay in on the hope that falls had been overdone are spending a weekend worrying about how many more rights issues are in the offing, and whether the moratorium on new listings, designed to save the market from indigestion, will end after two months as planned.

Oddly, the selling panic came in the very week that the stock markets decided to relax a restriction imposed to curb panic buying. Last year as the market was soaring and trading volume had shot up to a regular HK800m afternoon trading was suspended to give brokers and traders time to catch up with their paperwork. Volume subsequently settled to about HK$400m.

This week afternoon trading was restored on all days except Wednesday. No reason has been given for the decision to shut early on Wednesday, but the choice was fortunate, for the Hongkong bank results came after hours here on Tuesday so the panic was restricted to one half day.

Another bearish factor affecting the market are moves to bring greater control. This ought to encourage local investors who should hope to enjoy greater protection. But in the true gambling spirit of the Hongkong stock market many small investors have decided that regulation would dampen the market.

The most important move, announced by the Commissioner for Securities, Mr Uisdein McInnes, is that the companies ordinance will be amended to compel all major shareholders, directors, senior executives and professional advisers to disclose their holdings and share dealings.

Any shareholder with more than 10 per cent of a company's equity must declare it. Nor, in theory, will it be possible to hide behind nominee companies, either locally or overseas, though clearly this will be difficult to police.

Judy Walker

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MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

OPPER bars were firm: cathodes ule.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, 617.50-18.50 a metric ton: three onths, £839-39.50. Sales, 4,125. ash cathodes, £810-12.00: three onths £827-28.00. Sales, nil tons. orning.—Cash wire bars, £812-12.50: ree months, £833-33.50. Settlement, 812.50. Sales, 11,600 tons. Cash thodes, £807-8.00: three months, 21-22.00. Settlement, £808.00. les, 900 tons.
N.—Standard tin closed firmer yes-rday: high-grade idle.—Afternoon.— andard cash, £6130-40 a tonne: ree months, £6225-30. Sales, 355 nnes. High grade, cash, £6130-40: ree months, £6225-30. Sales, nil nnes. Morning.—Standard cash .110-20: three months £6210-20. ttlement, £6120. Sales, 975 tonnes. gh grade, cash £6110-20: three onths, £6210-20. Settlement, £6120. les, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-arts recovered by 13 cents yesterday 30.05 ringgit per kilo.
AD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, 31-33.00 per tonne, three months, 30.50-31.00. Sales, 1,900 tonnes. rning.—Cash £323-24.00: three nths, £331-32.00. Settlement, 24.00. Sales, 6,250 tonnes.
NC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, 41.50-43.00 per tonne, three nths, £352.50-53.00. Sales, 3,025 nes. Morning.—Cash £341-41.50; ee months £351-352.00. Settlement, 41.50. Sales, 6,525 tonnes.
ATINUM was at £216.50 ($480.00) troy ounce.
LVER was steady.—Bullion market ding levels).—Spot, 548.10p per y ounce (United States cents uivalent, 1,214.50); three months, 5.10p (1,259.10c); six months, 3.20p (1,307.80c); one year, 4.00p 1,395.60c). London Metal change.—Afternoon.—Cash 551.5-5p: three months 567.5-68.0p. es, 38 lots of 10,000 troy ounces h. Morning.—Cash, 553-55.0p: ee months, 568-70.0p. Settlement, 5.0p. Sales, 49 lots.
UMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon. Cash, £655-56.00 per tonne: three nths, £667-68.00. Sales, 3,125 nes. Morning.—Cash, £655-56.00: ee months, £667-68.00. Settlement, 56.00. Sales, 2,900 tonnes.
CKEL was firmer.—Afternoon.— sh, £2,840-50 per tonne; three nths, £2,830-35. Sales, 186 tonnes. rning.—Cash £2,830-35; three nths £2,815-20. Settlement, £2,835. es 114 tonnes.
BBER was uncertain (pence per o).—April, 58.60-59.20: May, 70-60.20, April/June 59.80-60.00: y/Sept, 63.10-63.30; Oct/Dec, 20-66.30; Jan/March, 68.90-69.20: il/June 71.90-72.00; July/Sept, 40-74.70; Oct/Dec, 77.20-77.30. es, One lot at five tonnes and lots at 15 tonnes each.
BBER PHYSICALS were very quiet. All pence per kilo): Spot: 57.50-50. CIF's: April, 61.25-62.00; May, 00-62.30.
FFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): ch 1,007-08: May, 1,021-22: July, 33-34: Sept, 1,048-50: Nov, 1,055-Jan, 1,046-55; March, 1,042-60. s: 2,152 lots, including 15 options.
ABICA (officials at 16.45): April, .00-45.00: June, 139.00-44.00: , 138.00-42.00: Oct, 138.00-42.00: 138.00-42.00: Feb, 135.00-41.00: il, 136.00-40.00. Sales: Nil.
COA was steady (£ per metric ton). larch, 875-00: May, 958-59: July, -76: Sept, 997-98: Dec, 1,018-19: ch, 1,037-38: May, 1,056-57. s: 6,835 lots.
GAR.—The London daily price of aws" was £17.00 higher at £311; whites" price was £10.00 her at £275. Futures (£ per tonne): , 235.50-36.75: Aug, 233.00-35: Oct, 230.50-30.75: Jan, .00-18.00: March, 217.50-18.00: , 217.50-19.50: Aug, 216.55-00. Sales 7,725 lots. Closing tone: ady. ISA prices (March 12): Daily, 69c. 15-day average, 22.36c.
YABEAN MEAL was quiet (£ per ne): April, 133.80-24.00: June, .20-25.50: Aug, 127.30-27.50: , 128.80-29.30: Dec, 130.00-30. Feb, 131.00-33.00: April, 0-35.50. Sales: 101 lots.
UL.—NZ Crossbreds, No 2 con-t, cents per kilo (quiet): March, -355: May, 347-355: Aug, 362-368: , 360-377: Dec, 371-377: Jan, 376: March, 378-380: May, 378-: Aug, 380-385. Sales: 16 lots.
AIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—adian western red spring, unquoted. dark northern spring, No 2, 14 cent: unquoted. US hard winter. per cent: March, £104.75: April, £105.50: May, £104.75 trans-shipment east coast. EEC, unquoted. English feed: April, £115.75 paid east coast.
MAIZE.—US—French and S African white, both unquoted. S African yellow: March-April, £87.00.
BARLEY.—English feed, fob: April, £103. May, £103.75: May-June, £103.50 east coast. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.
London Grain Futures Market (Gafta): EEC origin.—BARLEY: Old crop irregular; new crop slightly steadier. March £97.15: May, £[illegible]: Sept, £94.20; Nov, £97.90: Jan, £101.70. Sales, 106 lots. WHEAT was slightly steadier. March £110.80: May, £112.50: July, £116.55: Sept, £99.10: Nov, £102.80: Jan, £106.70. Sales, 112 lots.
Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	£109.90	£108.00	£98.00
E Midlands	£110.50	£109.50	£97.80
N East	—	£108.50	£97.10
Scotland	—	—	£98.20

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on March 13: GB: Cattle, 87.02p per kg lw (−1.14). UK: Sheep, 172.70p per kg est d c w (+1.78). GB: Pigs, 72.02p per kg lw (−0.17). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 12.5 per cent, average price, 87.10p (−0.84). Sheep numbers down 6.5 per cent, average price, 173.91p (+4.05). Pig numbers up 1.5 per cent, average price, 72.02p (−0.17). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 15.0 per cent, average price, 86.74p (−2.17). Sheep numbers up 35.0 per cent, average price, 170.61p (−3.63).
POTATOES (Gafta), April, £50.00: Nov, £57.60: Feb, £66.90. Sales, 62 lots (of 40 tonnes each).

Tin closes higher on LME

On the London Metal Exchange yesterday, tin finished the day £67 higher for cash and 60 for three months in both contracts. Values continued to rise during the afternoon under short-covering and chart-buying, which lifted three months to £6,250 in first ring dealings, before profit-taking developed back to £6,225 on the kerb.

Further borrowing interests narrowed the contango to about £95 by the close.

The morning market extended Thursday's rally under short-covering and chart-buying during pre-market and early ring dealings with carrying operations also aiding the tone in later trading.

The recovery at Penang out of the low International Tin Council price range and a general tone in other base metals as well as covering against some Eastern European demand provided the main supporting influences.

Nearby borrowing mostly involved the rolling forward of hedge positions, dealers said.

Three months traded from £6,190 on the early pre-market up to £6,230 in the rings.

B Paradise: acceptances of rights issue received in respect of 2.567m shares (75.29 per cent). Balance sold at premium in market.

Franklin Mint Corpn: listing has been cancelled, following merger with Warner Communications.

Discount market

Day-to-day credit remained in short supply yesterday and the Bank of England was eventually required to assist the market on a large scale. The bank purchased a moderate number of eligible bank bills, together with small parcels of Treasury bills and local authority bills, all outright and direct from the houses. The main reason for the shortage was the call on the Treasury 12 per cent, 1986, stock, which the market estimated to be about £300m.

Foreign exchange report

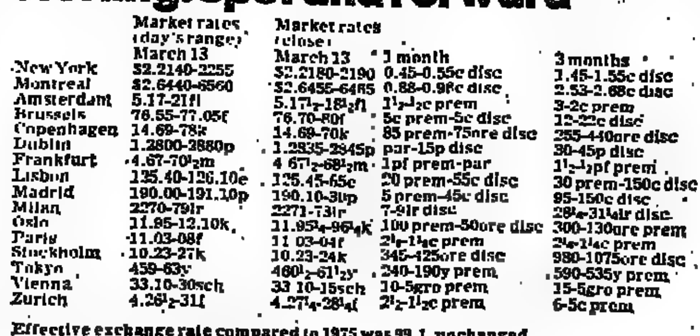
Foreign exchange trading was again rather uneventful yesterday, with dealers endeavouring to keep level books ahead of the weekend.

The pound moved in the narrow range of $2.2230-$2.2155 against the dollar, before closing at $2.2185, just 10 points easier against the dollar. Its trade-weighted level ended unchanged at 99.1, after 99.3 initially.

Volume remained low with some nervousness developing over disruptive action by civil servants, while reported discord in the Cabinet over the Budget may have deterred some potential buyers of sterling, dealers said. Falls were made against the mark, 4.6800 (4.6925), the Swiss franc, 4.2775 (4.3000) and the French franc, 11.0350 (11.0600).

The dollar did not suffer too badly from the half-point prime rate cut to 17½ per cent by Chemical Bank, though operators were a little anxious ahead of the weekly rate fixed by the leader, Citibank, on Tuesday. Most currencies continued to fluctuate narrowly with no real pressures noted.

Sterling: Spot and Forward



	Market rates (day's range) March 13	Market rates (close) March 13	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.2140-2255	$2.2180-2190	0.45-0.55c disc	1.45-1.55c disc
Montreal	$2.6440-6560	$2.6455-6485	0.88-0.98c disc	2.53-2.68c disc
Amsterdam	5.17-21fl	5.17½-18½fl	1½-½c prem	3-2c prem
Brussels	76.55-77.05f	76.70-80f	5c prem-5c disc	12-22c disc
Copenhagen	14.69-78k	14.69-70k	85 prem-75ore disc	255-440ore disc
Dublin	1.2800-2880p	1.2835-2845p	par-15p disc	30-45p disc
Frankfurt	4.67-70½m	4.67½-68½m	1pf prem-par	1½-½pf prem
Lisbon	125.40-126.10e	125.45-65e	20 prem-55c disc	30 prem-150c disc
Madrid	190.00-191.10p	190.10-30p	5 prem-45c disc	95-150c disc
Milan	2270-79lr	2271-73lr	7-9lr disc	28¾-31¼lr disc
Oslo	11.95-12.10k	11.95¾-96¾k	100 prem-50ore disc	300-130ore prem
Paris	11.03-08f	11.03-04f	2½-1½c prem	2¾-1¾c prem
Stockholm	10.23-27k	10.23-24k	345-425ore disc	980-1075ore disc
Tokyo	459-63y	460½-61½y	240-190y prem	590-535y prem
Vienna	33.10-30sch	33.10-15sch	10-5gro prem	15-5gro prem
Zurich	4.26½-31f	4.27¼-28¼f	2½-1½c prem	6-5c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was 99.1, unchanged.

Other Markets

Australia	1.9050-1.9300
Bahrein	0.8360-0.8390
Finland	9.0165-9.0565
Greece	112.80-114.80
Hongkong	11.7415-11.7815
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.6075-0.6105
Malaysia	5.0230-5.0630
Mexico	51.80-53.30
New Zealand	2.4030-2.4230
Saudi Arabia	7.4315-7.4615
Singapore	4.6690-4.6990
South Africa	1.7505-1.7655

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	99.1	−26.9
US dollar	99.8	−4.1
Canadian dollar	85.2	−18.1
Schilling	116.2	+22.2
Belgian franc	107.6	+9.2
Danish kroner	89.5	−10.4
Deutsche mark	120.7	+40.2
Swiss franc	134.6	+75.5
Guilder	112.3	+15.6
French franc	86.5	−9.6
Lira	61.1	−53.8
Yen	146.6	+42.2

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.7280-1.7300
† Canada	1.1933-1.1936
Netherlands	2.3345-2.3365
Belgium	34.56-34.59
Denmark	6.6250-6.6300
West Germany	2.1090-2.1100
Portugal	56.55-56.70
Spain	85.85-85.95
Italy	1024-1025
Norway	5.3890-5.3940
France	4.9770-4.9795
Sweden	4.6125-4.6175
Japan	207.35-207.55
Austria	14.93-14.95
Switzerland	1.9260-1.9280

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1: US $.8378-.8381

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	39.7897	41.6734	+4.73	+1.33	1.53
Danish krone	7.7236	7.96681	+3.41	+0.01	1.64
German D-mark	2.48208	2.54152	+2.41	−0.99	1.125
French franc	5.84700	5.99342	+2.50	−0.90	1.3557
Dutch guilder	2.74362	2.81374	+2.56	−0.84	1.512
Irish punt	0.668201	0.696608	+4.25	+0.85	1.665
Italian lira	1157.79	1232.93	+6.49	+3.09	4.08

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 14⅛-15⅛; seven days, 14⅞-15⅛; one month, 15¼-15⅜; three months, 15⅝-15⅞; six months, 15⅝-15⅞.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $492.00 (an ounce); pm, $492.00 close, $493.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $505-508 (227.50-228.75).
Sovereigns (new): $122-124 (£55-56).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%
(Last changed 10/3/81)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%
Discount Mkt. Loans %
Weekend High 12 Low 11½
Week Fixed: 12

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12	2 months	11⅞
3 months	11¹¹⁄₁₆	3 months	11⁹⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	12-11⅞	3 months	12⅞
3 months	11⅞-11¾	4 months	12¼
4 months	11¹³⁄₁₆-11¹¹⁄₁₆	6 months	11⅞
6 months	11½-11⅜		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14⅞-14⅝	7 months	12⅝-12⅜
2 months	14-13¾	8 months	12⅝-12⅜
3 months	12¹³⁄₁₆-12⁹⁄₁₆	9 months	12⅝-12⅜
4 months	12¾-12½	10 months	12⅝-12⅜
5 months	12¾-12½	11 months	12⅝-12⅜
6 months	12⅝-12⅜	12 months	12⅝-12⅜

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	13-12⅞	6 months	12⅜-12¼
3 months	12⅞-12⅞	12 months	12⅜-12¼

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	12⅞	3 months	12⅝
7 days	13½	6 months	12¼
1 month	12⅞	1 year	12¼

Interbank Market (%)

Weekend: Open 13¼-13 Close 12¼

1 week	13¼-12½	6 months	12½-12⅜
1 month	13¼-12⅞	9 months	12⅝-12⅜
3 months	12¾-12⅝	12 months	12⅜-12⅜

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)
3 months 13¼ 6 months 13
Finance House Base Rate 14%

Treasury Bill Tender

Applications	£295m	allotted	£100m
Bids at	£97.08½	received	21%
Last week	£97.15	received	62%
Average rate	11.6351%	Last week	11.3192%
Next week	£100m	replace	£200m

Wall Street

New York, March 13.—Takeover speculation and falling interest rates spurred a strong first-hour stock market rally but the rally faded and prices ended mixed in heavy trading.

The Dow-Jones industrial average, which rose 7½ points in the first hour, ended down 4.05 points but advances led declines three to two as volume rose to 69,170,000 shares from 56,640,000 yesterday but was well below the record of 92,890,000 shrares.

Volume leader Kennecott Corp more than doubled in its first trading since Stadarnd Oil (Ohio) agreed to acquire Kennecott for $62 a share. Kennecott vaulted 27½ to 54⅜ on turnover of 1.67 million shares, Sohio dost three to 52 and British Petroleum, which holds 53 per cent of Sohio, slipped ⅜ to 36⅜.

Amax, which received a nearly $4,000m takeover bid from Standard Oil of California last week, added 1¼ to 58⅜ while Socal lost 1½ to 41⅞. St Joe Minerals ended unchanged at 47½ and Seagram added ⅞ to 54⅞. Yesterday St Joe rejected Seagram's $45 a share bid.

Reversing the trend of oil companies buying natural resource companies, NL Industries agreed to pay $252 for an oilfield services subsidiary of Sun Co. Sun eased ⅜ to 41⅛ and NL lost ⅜ to 66. Among mining companies, Dome Mines gained 1½ to 80 and Campbell Red Lake on to 51. Both reported higher year profits.

	Mar 13	Mar 12
Allied Chem	55⅝	54½
Allied Stores	23½	23⅝
Allis Chalmers	30	29¾
Alcoa	34⅛	34¼
Amax Inc	58¾	57
Amerada Hess	37	37⅞
Am Airlines	14⅞	14⅝
Am Brands	73½	73¾
Am Broadcast	30	30
Am Can	29¼	29½
Am Cyanamid	30½	30½
Am Elec Power	16⅞	16⅝
Am Home	32	31⅝
Am Motors	4⅞	4⅞
Am Nat Res	42⅞	42⅝
Am Standard	36	35⅝
Am Telephone	51⅞	52⅛
AMF Inc	23½	[illegible]
Armco Steel	40⅝	39¾
Asarco	43⅝	41⅝
Ashland Oil	36¾	37
Atlntic Richfield	56⅝	56½
Avco	25⅞	26
Avon Products	37⅞	37⅝
Bankers Tst NY	31	30¼
Bank of America	27⅞	27½
Bank of NY	35¾	35¾
Beatrice Foods	19⅞	19⅝
Bendix	58¾	58½
Bethlehem Steel	29⅝	28¾
Boeing	34	35¼
Boise Cascade	39⅞	39¼
Borden	27⅞	27
Borg Warner	41	40⅝
Bristol Myers	54⅝	54⅛
BP	36⅜	36⅝
Burlington Ind	20⅝	20¼
Burlington Nthn	63¼	64½
Burroughs	49⅞	50
Campbell Soup	32½	32¼
Canadian Pacific	38	38
Caterpillar	64	64¼
Celanese	65¾	65
Central Soya	14⅞	15¼
Chase Manhat	46⅞	46⅝
Chem Bank NY	51½	50¾
Chrysler	5½	5½
Citicorp	22⅞	22⅝
Cities Service	49½	50¼
Clark Equip	36⅝	37¼
Coca Cola	37⅞	37½
Colgate	16⅛	16
CBS	57	57
Columbia Gas	38½	38⅞
Combustion Eng	42⅞	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Control Data	63¼	62½
Corning Glass	69⅞	69¼
CPC Intnl	63¾	62
Crane	43½	42⅞
Crocker Int	39¼	39⅛
Crown Zeller	50	49⅞
Dart & Kraft	45	45
Deere	44½	44⅝
Delta Air	70	71⅛
Detroit Edison	11⅝	11⅝
Disney	59	59⅛
Dow Chemical	37⅞	37¼
Dresser Ind	47⅞	47⅛
Duke Power	17¼	17½
Du Pont	50½	50⅛
Eastern Air	9⅛	9
Eastman Kodak	80⅞	81⅛
Eaton Corp	34⅛	33⅝
El Paso Nat Gas	23⅞	23⅝
Equitable Life	19⅝	19⅝
Esmark	61⅞	60⅝
Evans P. D.	20½	20⅛
Exxon Corp	70⅝	71⅝
Fed Dept Stores	35⅞	34⅝
Firestone	11½	11⅝
Fst Chicago	15⅞	15⅝
Fst Nat Boston	37⅝	38

	Mar 13	Mar 12
Fst Penn Corp	4⅞	4½
Ford	22⅞	22¼
GAF Corp	12½	12⅝
Gen Dynamics	34⅞	35¼
Gen Electric	67	67⅝
Gen Foods	34	34
Gen Mills	34¼	33½
Gen Motors	50⅝	51⅛
Gen Pub Util NY	4⅝	4⅝
Gen Tel Elec	29⅞	29½
Gen Tire	24¼	24½
Genesco	6¾	6⅞
Georgia Pacific	30⅛	30
Getty Oil	73¼	72
Gillette	29¼	29
Goodrich	27	26⅞
Goodyear	18⅝	18⅝
Gould Inc	26⅝	26⅛
Grace	51⅛	51⅝
Gt Atlic & Pacific	5⅝	5¾
Greyhound	17½	17⅞
Grumman Corp	27	28
Gulf Oil	36⅞	37¼
Gulf & West	15⅞	15⅝
Heinz H. J.	56	55⅜
Hercules	25	25⅝
Honeywell	101½	104
IC Inds	30½	30½
Ingersoll	73⅝	73¼
Inland Steel	34½	34⅝
IBM	63⅞	63⅞
Int Harvester	19½	20⅛
INCO	21½	21
Int Paper	49⅞	48⅝
Int Tel Tel	30¼	30⅞
Irving Bank	47⅞	47⅞
Jewel Co	37⅞	37⅞
Jim Walter	26⅞	26⅞
Johns-Manville	22½	21⅞
Johnson & John	103⅝	103⅝
Kaiser Alumin.	25⅛	25
Kennecott	54¼	27
Kerr McGee	78	77⅞
Kimberly Clark	64	64½
K Mart	19⅛	19⅛
Kroger	22⅛	21⅞
L.T.V. Corp	22⅝	22⅝
Litton	68⅝	70
Lockheed	26	26⅞
Lucky Stores	16⅛	16
Manuf Hanover	32⅞	32½
Mapco	38⅝	38⅞
Marathon Oil	56	57⅞
Marine Midland	17⅛	17½
Martin Marietta	64	64
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Motorola	[illegible]	[illegible]
NCR Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
NL Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nabisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Distillers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk West	[illegible]	[illegible]
NW Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norton Simon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Occidental Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olin Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Owens-Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Gas Elec	20¾	20½
Pan Am	4⅞	5
Penney J. C.	27⅞	27½
Pennzoil	43¼	41⅞
Pepsico	34⅝	34
Pfizer	53¼	53⅝
Phelps Dodge	41⅜	40
Philip Morris	48⅝	48⅝
Phillips Petrol	50	51½
Polaroid	27½	28
PPG Ind	50	49¾
Proctor Gamble	74	74½
Pub Ser El & G.	19⅝	19⅝

	Mar 13	Mar 12
Rapid American	22½	22½
Raytheon	93½	93⅝
RCA Corp	27⅞	26⅝
Republic Steel	28⅞	28⅞
Reynolds Ind	44	44⅞
Reynolds Metal	36⅞	35⅝
Rockwell Int	36	36⅝
Royal Dutch	42	41⅝
Safeway	37⅛	37
St Regis Paper	40⅞	40
Santa Fe Ind	91	89⅛
SCM	26⅞	26⅞
Schlumberger	100	102⅝
Scott Paper	27⅛	27¼
Seagram	54⅞	54½
Sears Roebuck	17¼	17½
Shell Oil	47⅛	46⅝
Shell Trans	36	37
Signal Co	29⅞	29⅞
Singer	16⅞	16⅞
Sony	17⅞	17⅞
Sth Cal Edison	25	24⅞
Southern Pacific	42⅞	41⅞
Southern Rly	82½	83
Sperry Corp	55⅝	56
Std Brands	27⅞	27⅞
Std Oil California	41⅝	43½p
Std Oil Indiana	69⅞	70⅛
Std Oil Ohio	52	55
Sterling Drug	23⅝	23⅛
Stevens J. P.	13⅞	14
Sunbeam Corp	19½	18⅞
Sun Comp	41⅛	41½
Teledyne	193⅝	195
Tenneco	47⅞	46½
Texaco	38	38⅞
Texas East Corp	55¼	56
Texas Inst	112⅞	111
Texas Utilities	17¼	16½
Textron	29⅞	29⅛
TWA	22⅞	22⅝
Travelers Corp	46⅞	45½
TRW Inc	60½	60¼
UAL Inc	24⅞	25
Union Carbide	50⅞	50⅝
Union Oil Calif	40	40½
Un Pacific Corp	73¼	71½
Uniroyal	7⅛	6⅞
United Brands	14⅞	14⅛
US Industries	10	10
US Steel	31	31⅛
Utd Technol	55½	56⅝
Wachovia	22⅞	22⅛
Warner Lambert	20⅞	20⅛
Wells Fargo	27	27
West'n Bancorp	37⅞	37
Westinghse Elec	30⅞	30½
Weyerhaeuser	36⅞	36⅛
Whirlpool	24½	23⅝
White Motor	2⅞	2⅞
Woolworth	24½	24¼
Xerox Corp	56⅞	56⅛
Zenith	16⅜	16⅝

Canadian Prices

Abitibi	32	32
Alcan Alumin.	44⅞	44⅛
Algoma Steel	45½	46
Bell Telephone	18⅝	18⅝
Cominco	66⅛	64½
Cons Bathurst	26⅞	27⅛
Gulf Oil	24⅛	24⅞
Hawker Sid Can	33	33⅛
Hudson Bay Mng	31¼	30½
Hudson Bay Oil	21⅝	21⅝
Imasco	34½	33
Imperial Oil	32	32¼
Int Pipe	15	15
Mass.-Ferguson	4⅞	4½
Royal Trust	20¼	20¼
Seagram	66¼	65½
Steel Co	37	36⅛
Thomson N 'A'	21½	20⅝
Walker Hiram	29⅝	27
WCT	15	15

e Ex div, a Asked, c Ex distribution, h Bid, k Market closed, n New issue, p Stock split, s Traded, y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot 2.2207 (2.2212); three months, 2.2342 (2.2357); Canadian dollar 1.1933 (1.1946).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 415.63 (414.94). The futures index was 427.70 (427.70).

The Dow Jones averages.—industrials, 983.77 (980.82); transportation 420.40 (417.45); utilities 108.91 (108.99); 65 stocks, 381.90 (381.86).

New York Stock Exchange index, composite 76.32 (76.26); industrials 89.18 (89.21); transportation 77.37 (76.92); utilities, 37.97 (37.81); financial, 72.26 (71.92).

US commodities

New York, March 13. GOLD at the Comex finished at $486.1 for March, up $3.5 an ounce on yesterday's close.—March, $486.10: April, $487.50-$489.00: May, $494.00: June, $498.00-$500.50: Aug, $505.00-$512.10: Oct, $523.00: Dec, $535.00: Feb, $546.60: Apr, $560.50: June, $570.30: Aug, $582.30: Oct, $594.30: Dec, $606.40.
CHICAGO IMM GOLD: March, $490.00: Apr, $487.00: June, $491.00-$500.50: July, $501.80: Sept, $516.00-$517.00: Oct, $519.40: Dec, $535.50-$533.50: Jan, $537.20: March, $558.80: Apr, $555.10.
SILVER at NY Comex closed at $12.10 an ounce for March, up 20 cents on yesterday.—March, 1,210.00c: April, 1,222.00c: May, 1,232.00c-1,240.00c: July, 1,265.00-1,267.00c: Sept, 1,301.50c: Dec, 1,349.50c: Jan, 1,365.50c: March, 1,398.00c: May, 1,430.50c: July, 1,463.00c: Sept, 1,496.50c: Dec, 1,543.50c.
COPPER at the Comex closed just below day's highs on a round of commission house shortcovering to post gains of 1.35 to 1.50 cent with May at 84.80 cents, up 1.40 cents a lb.—March, 83.00c: April, 83.70c: May, 84.70c-84.90c: July, 86.80c-87.10c: Sept, 89.30c-89.50c: Dec, 92.30c: Jan, 93.55c: March, 95.30c: May, 97.10c: July, 98.90c: Sept, 100.70c: Dec, 103.40c: Jan, 104.30c.
COTTON futures posted pared gains of 0.17 to 0.50 cent at midsession, with Spot May adding least at 87.30 cents. May 87.10c-87.30c: July 87.60c-87.80c: Oct, 85.60c-85.80c: Dec, 83.15c-83.17c: March, 83.70c-83.80c: May, 84.20c-84.30c: July 84.60c-85.00c.
COCOA settled at $2,021 a ton for March, up $21 on yesterday. March, $2,021: May, $2051: July, $2,101: Sept, $2,141: Dec, $2,195: March, $2,250: May, $2,305.
COFFEE futures closed a fairly quiet trade with pared gains of 0.56 to 1.02 cents in active months. Spot March added 0.76 cent at 119.00 cents a lb while May rose 1.01 cents to 120.73 cents. March, 119.00c: May, 120.65c-120.75c: July, 122.05c-122.50c: Sept, 124.00c-124.25c: Dec, 123.15c-123.20c: March, 121.60c-122.00c: May, 122.25c-122.50c: July, 121.75c-122.50c.
SUGAR No 11 futures for May closed at 21.02 cents a lb, down 0.50 cent on yesterday. May, 21.00c-21.05c: July, 20.91c-20.99c: Sept, 20.75c-20.80c: Oct, 20.55c-20.65c: Jan, 19.20c-19.60c: March, 19.40c-19.50c: May, 19.65c-19.70c: July, 19.80c.
CHICAGO SOYABEANS ended near the middle of an 11½ cent range, unchanged to up 2¼ cents a bushel. March, 739c-728c: May, 759c-747½c: July, 781c-769½c: Aug, 787½c-778c: Sept, 793c-784c: Nov, 810c-800c: Jan, 828c-820c: March, 850c-841c. SOYABEAN OIL settled 0.03 cent a lb higher to down 0.02 cent. Only August settled lower. March, 23.75c: May, 24.28c-24.33c: July, 25.05c-25.00c: Aug, 25.30c: Sept, 25.50c: Oct, 25.75c-25.80c: Dec, 26.40c: Jan, 26.50c-26.60c: March, 27.20c-27.30c: May, 27.70c-27.80c.
SOYABEAN MEAL futures finished up $1.00 to $2.20 a ton. March, $2,063: May, $2,131-$2,135: July, $2,204-$2,205: Aug, $2,240: Sept, $2,260-$2,265: Oct, $2,285: Dec, $2,313-$2,315: Jan, $2,340: March, $2,375-$2,383.
CHICAGO GRAINS: WHEAT futures were very steady. March, 435c-431½c: May, 444c-436c: July, 442½c-435c: Sept, 455½c-450c: Dec, 476c-471c: March, 491c-489c. MAIZE was very steady to firm. March, 349c-345c: May, 359½c-355½c: July, 368c-364c: Sept, 368c-364½c: Dec, 370c-365½: March, 381½c-377c. OATS fared mixed. March, 223½c-223½c. May, 217c-215c. July, 211c-209½c: Sept, 209½c-207c: Dec, 217½c-215½c.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Stock Exchange Prices

End of account profit taking

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Monday. Dealings End, March 27. § Contango Day, March 30. Settlement Day, April 6

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
99	91	Exch	8¼%	1981	99	..	8.333	12.351
99¹/₁₆	91	Exch	9½%	1981	99	-¹/₁₆	9.596	12.201
96⁹/₁₆	85½	Exch	3%	1981	96⁷/₁₆	+¹/₁₆	3.111	11.705
100¼	93³/₁₆	Exch	12¾%	1981	100⅛	..	12.702	12.106
97⅛	88	Treas	8½%	1980-82	97¼	-⅛	8.740	12.038
95⅛	81⅜	Treas	3%	1982	94⅞	..	3.162	8.936
102¾	90½	Treas	14%	1982	102⅛	..	13.709	11.673
95⅜	85⅜	Treas	8¼%	1982	95⅝	-⅛	8.626	11.984
96	85¼	Exch	9¼%	1982	95⅝	-⅛	9.673	12.480
94⅞	84⅜	Exch	8¾%	1983	94⅝	-⅛	9.247	12.137
89⅞	76⅞	Exch	3%	1983	89⅛	..	3.366	9.269
99⁷/₁₆	85¼	Treas	12%	1983	99³/₁₆	-⅛	12.099	12.468
93¹⁵/₁₆	84⅛	Treas	9¼%	1983	93¹³/₁₆	-¹/₁₆	9.861	12.382
102⅛	94⅛	Exch	13½%	1983	101¹¹/₁₆	-⅛	13.278	12.721
93¹⁵/₁₆	84⅞	Exch	10%	1983	93¹³/₁₆	-¹/₁₆	10.659	12.730
87⅛	76⅜	Fund	5½%	1982-84	87	..	6.323	10.945
97¹/₁₆	86⅞	Exch	11¼%	1984	96⅝	-¹/₁₆	11.651	12.685
104¹/₁₆	94½	Exch	14%	1984	102¹⁵/₁₆	-⅛	13.600	12.836
80½	68¼	Exch	3%	1984	80½	..	3.727	10.173
99⅝	88	Treas	12%	1984	98³/₁₆	-¹/₁₆	12.222	12.633
109⅛	97⅞	Treas	15%	1985	107³/₁₆	-¹/₁₆	13.994	12.616
75⅛	65¹⁵/₁₆	Treas	3%	1985	75¼	+⅛	3.987	10.458
MEDIUMS								
100⅛	89½	Exch	12¼%	1985	98⅜	-³/₁₆	12.461	12.722
97⅛	93½	Exch	11¾%	1986	96⁷/₁₆	-³/₁₆	12.184	12.735
69¼	60½	Treas	3%	1986	69⅝	..	4.316	10.850
88⅞	77⅞	Treas	8½%	1984-86	87⅛	-⅛	9.902	12.201
105⅝	90⅝	Exch	13¼%	1987	102⅞	-¼	13.130	13.017
81½	70¼	Fund	6½%	1985-87	81⅛	-⅛	8.247	11.400
[illegible]	91⅝	Treas	12%	1987	[illegible]	-⅛	12.719	13.306
81	71⅞	Treas	7¾%	1985-88	80⅛	-⅛	9.803	12.363
65¾	54⅞	Trans	3%	1978-88	64⅝	-⅛	4.689	10.093
9[illegible]	82⅝	Treas	11½%	1989	91⅛	-⅛	12.686	13.455
65¼	57⅜	Treas	5%	1986-89	64⅝	-⅛	7.675	11.498
104⅛	89⅛	Treas	13%	1990	99⅞	-¼	13.305	13.449
82	69½	Treas	8¼%	1987-90	79½	..	10.656	12.421
93½	81⅛	Treas	11¾%	1991	91⅛	-⅛	13.184	13.803
68	57½	Fund	5¾%	1987-91	64	-⅛	8.943	11.944

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
A—B							
195	117	AAH	188	+2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	96	AB Electronics	100	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
244	111½	AGB Research	222	+5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	12	AI Ind Prod	17	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
223	161	AFV Hldgs	216	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
71	46	Aaronson Bros	51	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
86	42½	Acrow	55	+2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	35	Do A	33	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	142	Adwest Group	160	+2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
428	109½	Aeron't & Gen.	368	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	15	Aero Needles	23	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
800	295	AKZO	355	+5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
111	45	Alcan Alum UK	110	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
83½	73½	Do 10½%	£79	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42	30	Allen W. G.	40	+2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
140	85	Allied Colloids	120	+1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36½	24⅜	Allied Plant	29	-½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
290	222	Amal Metal	223	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
96	49	Amal Power	77	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39½	23	Amber Day	30	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	26	Amber Ind Hldgs	36	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
140	52	Amstrad	138	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
89	56	Anchor Chem	67	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
108½	59¾	Anderson Strath	77½	+½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
94	60	Anglia TV 'A'	87	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	7²³/₃₂	Anglo Amer Ind	£9¾	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37½	22½	Aquascutum 'A'	31½	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
60	34	Arenson Hldgs	44	-1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
128	35½	Argyll Foods	120	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
73	30	Arlen Elec	39	-2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
114	80	Arlington Mtr	93	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
93	45	Ass Biscuit	56	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
221	178	Ass Book	203	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
132	85	Ass Brit Food	123	+1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
118	45	Ass Comm 'A'	46	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

C—E

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F—H

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M—N

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O—S

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T—Z

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COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

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MINES

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OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

[illegible]

TEA

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

RECENT ISSUES

[illegible]

Dane Bottom, on the map before the Royals

It is a pity that Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, has decided that Gloucestershire does not deserve to be called "Royal". Royal Leamington Spa got its title from Queen Victoria during a visit there.

Gloucestershire now has Prince Charles, Princess Anne and Prince Michael of Kent owning houses within about 15 square miles of each other in the South Cotswolds. Perhaps the county council's sin was to have asked. The old style minor gentry would never have done so. And if a girl had behaved like that in one of the villages where the Royals now live, she would have been known as "a forward hussy".

One girl, whose mother was thought to have ideas above her station by sending her to elocution classes, was said to be "cracking her jaw". Someone asked her: "Caan't thee be what thee bist?" ("Can't you be as you are?")

●

Prince Michael has ought what used to be own locally as "the aunted house" on the hill bove Brimscombe. Over the ill on the other side of the alley, at Gatcombe lives rincess Anne. Prince harles will live at Tetbury, it other side of her.

The nearby stone villages, uch photographed by urists, belie a less peaceful ist than their appearance iggests. Blood, love and ligion put Avening and ichinhampton on the map efore maps could be prorly drawn.

Woeful Dane Bottom, near itcombe, is said to have got s name from a battle with e Danes when the Saxons' irses splashed about in ood up to the fetlocks. 'hough some historians gue the word Dane in that ntext comes from the iglo-Saxon "dene" meang valley, there were clashes th Danes hereabouts.)

Avening Church was built Matilda, Queen of illiam the Conqueror, in remorse after having had the lord of the manor, Brictric, descendant of Saxon kings, thrown into prison. She fell in love with him before she met William, but her love was not returned. He died in prison, according to the big handwritten history book kept safely by the people's warden at Avening, though another local history says he did not.

Pigs Face Sunday is kept in the village on the first Sunday after September 14, anniversary of the dedication and first feast. As part of the 900th celebration last year Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips planted trees.

The manors of Avening and Minchinhampton were transferred by William to the convent of l'Abbaye aux Dames at Caen where the first abbess was the Conqueror's eldest daughter.

It is difficult sometimes to disentangle the truth from the local humour. "Don't go and look at the bayonet in the attic. It has the blood of a German on it," my grandfather told me as a child. I did: it didn't. He went off to America in the nineteenth century to look for his father, who was murdered for his gold—he had sold his Gloucestershire property when drunk; my grandfather taught himself Spanish, worked his way round the country, then came back and married the girl he left behind.

There is a darker legend that the dying screams of Edward II, murdered in his bed at Berkeley Castle, could be heard in the adjacent town. His shrine is in Gloucester Cathedral.

The humour relieves a stubborness of resolve and loyalty to roots. One of the places to make one aware of that is the front row of a local rugby scrum. Gloucestershire rugby has about it a relentlessness of purpose. In the stand at one county match supporters were yelling: "Timber, timber, timber." When asked why, they replied: "Nelson's ships were made of our timber. We're from the Forest." The Forest of Dean, place of ancient customs, stretches mysteriously towards the border.

The battle honours of the Gloucestershire Regiment and names of local men on the war memorials bear witness to a similar loyalty to roots. Fifty-seven young men from Minchinhampton alone died in the First World War. Childhood afternoons in the 1930s seemed to be spent having tea with sad women left without men.

There is a cross in the Cathedral at Gloucester, carved during captivity by Col J. P. Carne, VC, DSO, who commanded the Glosters in Korea during their Imjin River stand. The badge which men of the regiment wear at the back of their caps commemorates a back-to-back stand in Egypt in 1801. The Regimental Museum at Gloucester tells the story vividly.

Slow speaking and courteous local people can be obstinate and fierce when roused over their rights. Minchinhampton Common can give rise to strong feelings. There was an anonymous threat to "dig up the golf greens" during a dispute about an alleged encroachment or other.

●

Today people fly kites, walk their dogs and play cricket there and on a clear day can see the distant blue hills of the border country beyond the leaden streak of the Severn.

Beating the bounds of the parish in Gloucestershire was also an assertion of ancient rights, celebrated in period costume at Cranham for its feast.

It is confidence in the continuity of traditions, beliefs and symbols of pride which give Gloucestershire its misleading passivity. On the whole the industrial revolution was managed without much fuss. Houses and cottages were built from local stone with money from the tall-chimneyed woollen mills, powered at first by rushing local streams. Only a few years ago a precision engineering works run by two local craftsmen took its power from a stream. The flourishing tradition of Gloucestershire craftsmanship was enhanced by the influence locally of William Morris.

The gramophone records now available of local dialect, the relics in the excellent local museums, the Roman remains, the coming and going of the migrating birds at the Severn Wildfowl Trust and the Three Choirs Festival, held every third year in the magnificent Cathedral at Gloucester, reflect that continuity.

Where the Romans marched past the remains of neolithic pit dwellings on Minchinhampton Common, stones were erected during the last war as a barrier against enemy gliders. The great Roman roads, the Fosse Way, Ermine Street and Akeman Street, criss-crossing at Cirencester (Corinium), made it an important centre.

An ancient pulse still beats. I have seen prescient cows move to safety several minutes before the sudden tide of the Severn bore came rushing up the river, spilling into adjacent land. Local people say the rooks build high if the season is to be good. And if you live in Brimscombe and can hear Minchinhampton bells over the shriek of the wind in the trees on the edge of the Golden Valley, then rain is on the way.

Peter Evans



Minchinhampton ; Drawing by Richard Cole

The war memorial at Minchinhampton : 57 young men did not come back from the First World War.

The Cornish mine that went back to nature

As the early morning sunshine crept as if by stealth along the valley, investing outcrops of rock and small farming communities with a new-found dimension, there emerged below the great granite shoulder of a distant hill a group of austere buildings whose extensive proportions and quality of design suggested origins of some monastic purpose.

But the lie to any such thought came as fast as it took the morning light to penetrate the ridge from which the structures appeared to have been spawned and, within the space of a couple of minutes or so, a truncated chimney of massive girth and height assumed shape to announce an identity which, in truth, was a common enough feature in other parts of West Cornwall.

My wife and I learned later that the new derelict tin mine was once the centre of a flourishing industrial community, depression having come immediately after the First World War when increasing competition from abroad made it uneconomic to continue working the pit.

We walked along the floor of the valley and began the climb to inspect the mine buildings more closely. The distance was deceptive and it took us nearly an hour to reach the site.

The sombre atmosphere of the place became more pronounced on closer acquaintance but the ravages wrought by erosion and general neglect were rendered less severe by the prolific growth of bramble, ivy and bindweed which clung in wild profusion to crumbling walls and the vague remains of industrial machinery.

We moved across to where names were etched upon the solid granite base of the chimney and in doing so annoyed a bird nesting in vegetation growing from a fracture in the masonry between the stonework of an adjoining wall. From a ragged gap which had served as a window in the upper part of the engine room we looked across the valley to the mounting hills around Camborne and saw that a mist had risen to give promise of a warm day.

Leaving the old mine buildings and their attendant slag heaps, clothed in a discreet apparel of ragwort, mallow and a whole host of other wild flowers, we took a last look at the somewhat forbidding yet fascinating scene and continued our walk down towards the floor of the valley.

It was then that we noticed an elderly man threading his way along a narrow path in the direction of Carnkie, an ancient trilby on the back of his head, a dog hard by.

Nodding affably the old man stopped to pass the time of day and we knew at once that our visit to Cornwall was going to be that much richer by this chance meeting with one of its native sons.

He began by explaining that the derelict mine we had just left was the South Francis, named after its owner, Francis Basset, and went on to describe how life had changed in that part of the duchy since he and his mates had come off the last shift, never to return.

Yes, he reflected, he had good reason to remember the mine when it provided work for him and so many of his contemporaries most of whom, as he was careful to point out, were "now in the arms of Jesus".

The names he recalled and the manner of his articulation sounded like some ancient Celtic incantation, Jack Devil, Swanee Toy, Pinky Jewel, Dick Shine, Long John Martin and London Joe seeming to come alive again as he spoke.

The old man adjusted his trilby, dropped a word of comfort to his uncomplaining dog and went on, "Ay, and the old Globe Inn, down yonder in Carnkie, were open by seven in the morning so that we miners going underground could fill our cans with beer. It were all hustle and bustle then, you know. Not a bit like the quiet country backwater it is today."

He was silent for a moment and then, fondling his dog, he added, "Aah, times do change right enough, there's no denying that and that's for sure."

The lark was still busy at its exercises while cattle, their curiosity now thoroughly aroused, converged upon us as if to test the quality of our conversation.

Trees grew in abundance where men once toiled, the scars of industry having all but disappeared beneath a rich verdure established over a period of nearly 60 years. Nature had reclaimed its own.

Eric Joyce

continued on page 24

Holidays & Hotels in Great Britain & Ireland

also on page 23

West Country

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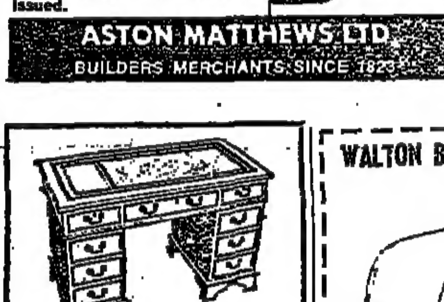
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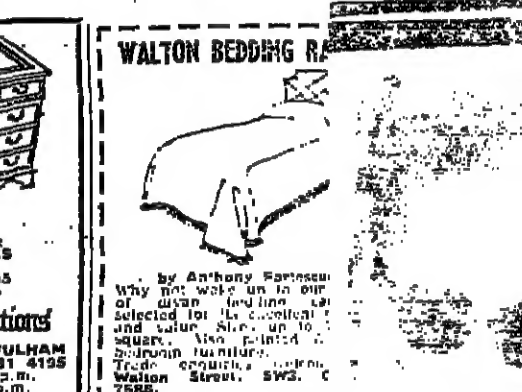
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GREECE—SUMMER 1981 brochure now avail. ...

(continued on page 26)

هكذا من الأصل

Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound

■ Energy is not a bad theme for an Ideal Home exhibition—you need a great deal of it to struggle round this year's offering which, to put it mildly, looks as if the creativity boys had been taking morning-after pills to prevent the smallest sperm of a concept from developing into anything resembling a fully grown scheme. I swear that even the ducks on the ideal village pond are left over from last year.

The most original thought is the underground house topped with a thatch of earth and turf to keep the heat in. I doubt if many people would find the sensation of living in a burrow particularly attractive, but the idea is capable of development so why, when it came to furnishing this lair, did the designer interpret subterranean as suburban?

Could we not have had something more space age to ooh and aah at? I accept that exhibitors are there to sell, but they ought to know by now that what you put in your shop window should stimulate and attract the customer, even if most of them do end up buying reproduction teak.

For those who like sophisticated gadgetry and are planning a new kitchen, British Gas have a fun toy called Compute-a-Kitchen. Take the dimensions of your room with you, tell them the equipment you want to fit into it and they will produce a layout for you on a visual display unit—and if you do not like the position of the cooker and the wall cupboards, the computer will erase and re-draw until you are satisfied.

Those who want to play this kitchen game need to make an appointment by telephoning 01-371 2995, or may use the computer at the Building Centre, 26, Store Street, London, WC1, after April 4 when the exhibition closes at Earls Court. The fee is £15; for this you get a colour plan and a site visit to check measurements. The fee is deductible if you buy the Gasplan furniture displayed. There are discounts if you order from the stand at the exhibition, but not at the Building Centre.

In the good ideas category I thought Crown Paints won top marks for their introduction of 75ml packs of paint. The idea is to replace those tiny colour strips by giving you the chance to see what the colour really looks like on the wall.

If you have ever tried to match a furnishing colour, particularly a dark shade, from a 1in square of colour you will know just how different the effect can be when you get the same shade spread about in quantity. The last time I did it I tried to match a delicate shade of apple green in the bedroom curtains. En masse it reflected in the white wardrobes and instead of the fresh effect I had hoped for it made everything, including the occupant of the bed, look seasick.

Now you can avoid such disaster by buying a 25p Matchpot which comes in the 22 colours of Crown Plus Two matt and silk emulsion. There is enough in the plastic pot to cover 1 sq metre of wall twice, so you can either paint a spare piece of paper or a section of the wall itself, which gives you the chance to be much more adventurous with colour without the risk of making expensive mistakes.

For an introductory period the 25p will be refundable when you buy a 2½-litre can of any Crown Plus Two paint. The Matchpots, apart from being on stand 114 at the exhibition, will be in Crown stockists from April.

The liveliest spot in the whole show was provided by a group of Mexican craftsmen brought over by Chloe Sayer, a writer and specialist in Mexican handicrafts. She encouraged them to come specially to demonstrate their skills at the exhibition, in spite of the fact that none speaks a word of English.

Some of their techniques are pre-Conquest. You can see traditional weaving, mask making and lacquering of gourds, and watch the silversmith heating the metal in a little crucible and soldering it with a blowpipe. There is a tinsmith making brilliantly coloured modern decorations and a miniaturist carving bone and ivory into strange symbolic skeletons—one even dressed as a bride to symbolize the Mexican regard for death as a joyous festivity rather than a wake.

The oldest member of the group is a 70-year-old potter who had never used an electric kiln before arriving at the exhibition but was confident that he would be able to master the technique in approximately five minutes. He showed a spirit of enterprise completely lacking in the rest of the show and it is cheering to think that he, at least, will go back home to Mexico with something to tell his grandchildren. For him the exhibition provided something new and interesting even if, for regular Ideal Home visitors, it was a monument to missed opportunity.

■ To be a Lalique must be something akin to being a Barrymore—difficult not to spend your life trying to upstage the rest of the family. To be the third and last generation of a family of artists descended from René Lalique must impose even greater strictures—how to remain true to yourself while maintaining the tradition the world expects from your name.

Marie-Claude Lalique, by opening in London last week the first shop outside Paris to display her entire collection of glass, shows that she knows exactly how to achieve that balance. She borrows just enough from her grandfather René and her father Marc to establish the pedigree, but the shapes on which she imposes the typical Lalique motifs are quite clearly of today.

The best-known family signature is the use of opalescent colourless glass with a "satin" finish, and in this crystal palace of a shop in Mount Street, W1, you will see many versions including several designs by Marc Lalique—his famous cactus table and a set of curvaceous carafes in reeded crystal called Langeais—which have glasses with bellied stems to match. I put out my hand to caress them and Madame Lalique said, "I like your gesture—beautiful things must be touched."

She makes greater use of colour than did either her father or grandfather. A swirling crystal bowl has green opaline lizards curled round the edges, another is decorated with amber serpents. There are large flat plates and bowls in a vivid blue that look as if they might liquify if you try to pick them up.

Prices are not low. You can find a crystal swizzle stick at £12.75 but champagne glasses are around £36 each, candlesticks around £100, bowls from £79 to £368, up to the table at £11,545. I cannot say that to buy a piece of today's Lalique will be the investment that it was in 1909 when René founded his first glass factory, having already established himself as a jeweller. But it is worth remembering that Marie-Claude Lalique has no children and although she has inherited and fostered a talented group of administrators and craftsmen who will continue the company, no one else will ever be able to complete a piece with the authentic signature of a member of the family.

If you have the chance to visit Paris you may care to look for one item that is not available in the London shop or in any British stockist—delightful glass rings in a variety of designs all at around £25 each. You can find them at Lalique in Paris, 11 Rue Royale, 8eme arrondissement. They do have one small disadvantage in that they are very fragile and shatter easily, but when I asked if it would not be a good idea to set them in a silver half-hoop to prevent breakage, Madame Lalique said, "It is cheaper to come to Paris every time you break one and buy another".

I suppose it also creates a demand for a lot more rings. A very practical people, the French.

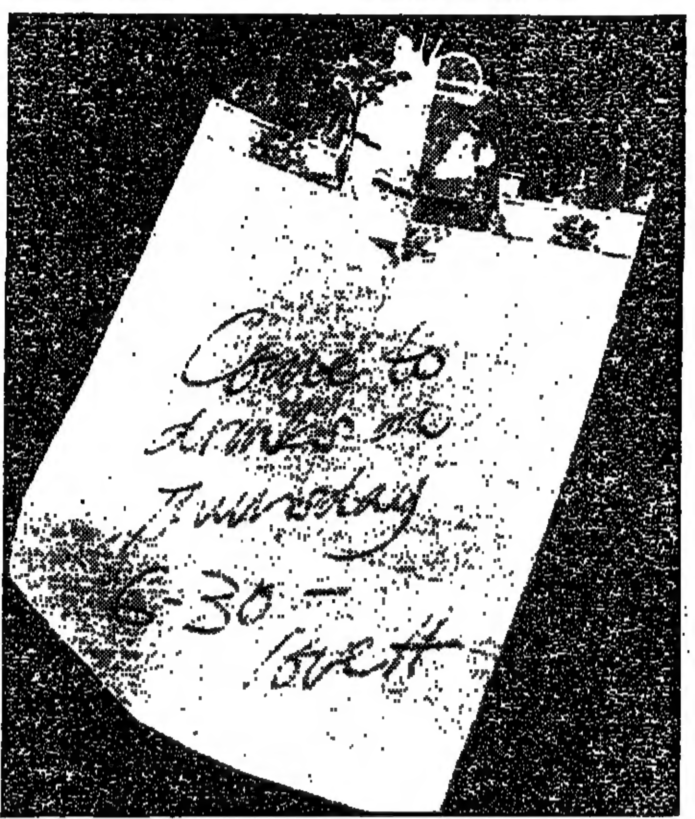
Above: crystal champagne glass with a stem topped by two naked figures in typical Lalique opalescent satin finished glass. £36 from the new Lalique showroom at 24 Mount Street, London W1.

■ Writing paper is certainly not what it used to be. In fact if you still incline towards plain white with no frills it may not be your breeding that is showing, but your age. Paper has gone pop.

Or, to be more precise, pop-up. That is the latest idea from the people who invented three-dimensional Papermagic cards, Dodo Designs. They have now produced a collection of presentation packs containing 12 single sheets of decorative paper headed with a design which pops up as it is unfolded.

There are five designs: Cocktail, illustrated; Garden, with a cottage and herbaceous border; Cat and Mouse, with a distinctly predatory marmalade cat; Good Morning, with an equally predatory lady popping out of bed, and Pen and Ink, with a bottle of ink splashing over the heading.

They are intended for the gift market, but our random sample of testers aged seven to 70 have been so enchanted that they have rushed out to buy them for their own use. Selfridges have them at £1.95 a pack and other stockists include branches of Garlands at Stevenage, Hemel Hemstead and Brent Cross, and Pentangle branches in Scotland.



■ Did you know that when a lower grade civil servant entitled to a loose carpet took over the office of a higher ranking man with fitted carpet they used to (and may still) solemnly send carpet un-fitters in to turn back the edges of the wall-to-wall status symbol to make it conform to the regulations?

This gem of idiocracy is revealed in Office Life, the first of a new series of hour-long programmes on Capital Radio called *Teach Yourself You*, starting next Monday at 8 pm. The programme is presented by John Nicholson, lecturer in psychology at Bedford College, London, who during the next seven weeks will also take a look at Friends, Shyness, One Upmanship, Learning and Memory, Getting Away from it All and Happiness.

The first programme has some fascinating things to say about secretaries (only 10 per cent have ambition), male bosses who pinch bottoms (and worse) and women bosses who "fall into the queen bee syndrome" and despise other women who do not have their ambition. It also concludes that the best office layout is a "cave and campfire" style; with the campfire open-plan where everyone can chat and feel part of the group, surrounded by caves which they can use when they need quiet.

It is all riveting stuff and recommended for any open-minded boss who genuinely wants to know how to make the best use of a real live secretary when word processors take over the typing and filing—30 per cent of her present job—and leaves her time for more responsibility.

It is also advised for girls who have not realized that once that happens they will find themselves in even greater competition with men who would see a secretarial job as a path to middle management once it did not involve typing.

Below: the soft sell by Samsonite—a new range of duffle bags in shiny khaki polyamide fabric with beige webbing. From left, Handy duffle £22, Strapped duffle £30, Square duffle £32, Carry duffle £38 and Mini duffle £17. From the Kicks range at Debenhams W1 and branches of Salisburys.





Photograph by Jenny

When the chauffeur's late for a girl's first date, life gets tedious, don't it? At least, if it rains, this lady's not for shrinking as she is wearing Health-Tex, the American children's wear best known for its washability. Lilac, pink and white floral top, £6.50, lilac corduroy jeans, £8.90, both in ages 2-4 and 4-7 in cotton and polyester. From Selfridges, Bentalls of Kingston, Welwyn Department Stores, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, and selected Debenham stores.

■ There is not much point in setting your sights on an ideal home and working hard to achieve it if you make it easy for others to take the waiting out of wanting by using the credit card system—on your door locks. So this seems an appropriate moment to keep my promise to take a further look at keeping out intruders.

As everyone will tell you who has ever been burgled, it is not so much the loss of possessions as the rape of privacy that is upsetting—the idea that a stranger has "been through one's things" is the way most people put it. I did not appreciate the unpleasantness of the experience until a friend described how she had found all her underwear stained with the blood of the burglar who had cut his hands as he broke in.

So even if you believe you have nothing worth stealing—one in four households still has no contents insurance at all, in spite of the estimate that the average living room contains at least £1,000 worth of furniture and fittings—an alarm system is worth considering. This is an increasingly violent age and many burglaries are committed by young amateurs looking for quick pickings—cash and anything portable—but they are often not satisfied unless they wreck your home as part of the package.

There are several DIY alarm systems available from about £60 to £200, including one by Yale designed specially for boats and caravans. Insurance companies are not too keen on amateur installations but if they were more willing to keep their highest charges for their high risk clients and to offer a carrot to ordinary householders, more people might be willing to consider spending the necessary £400-£600, plus annual maintenance, on a professional installation.

Before you consider any form of safeguard always contact your local police station and ask the crime prevention officer to come round and give his advice. He will not only give you a list of approved alarm companies but he may consider that a good set of locks is all you need. It all depends on the position and layout of the house.

Take his advice, call in the lock people and tell them what he recommended—do not ask their advice first. The daughter of a colleague was told by a leading lock specialist she needed £900 worth of locks, grilles and sliding gates; when she checked with the police she found that she could be adequately protected with a set of locks costing less than £100.

The next step is to contact the National Supervisory Council for Intruder Alarms, a non-profit-making organization set up to maintain a roll of approved companies who install and maintain alarms to the British Standard. They also inspect installations and will supply a list, free, of the installers they approve. The council's address is: St Ives House, St Ives Road, Maidenhead, Berkshire SL6 1RD.

The usual forms of domestic intruder alarms include ultrasonic and infra-red sensors linked to a control unit and alarm bells. Direct lines to local police stations are being discouraged by the police in some areas but the alternatives are to link the alarm system with the telephone. This automatically dials the alarm company, who will then call the police. If the company's telephone is engaged the machine will call again up to five times; if there is still no acknowledgement it sets the alarm bells off. For these installations an ex-directory number is advised in addition to your normal one to prevent the thief deliberately blocking the line.

There are three main problems connected with alarm systems. The first is the danger of setting them off accidentally—a particular hazard if you are installing your own system, as even the position of a soil pipe can affect a high frequency movement detector, triggering it off each time water flushes down. Infra-red detectors which pick up changes of temperature can also be affected by the movement of large pets.

The second problem concerns the number of people who are involved in the installation of an alarm system and who knows the layout and contents of the houses they survey. There is no guarantee that they will not use that information to their advantage should they leave the security company's service.

To overcome this anxiety a computerized alarm system giving the householder a secret code number has been produced. No one else, including the installer and the service engineer, knows the code and the system will not work without it.

The master control unit, the size of a telephone directory, monitors all the contacts and sensors eight times a second and analyses any type of fault, deciding whether it is caused, for instance, by weather conditions or by an intruder and so eliminating false alarms.

Once it has decided there is a problem the number of the door or window at fault flashes on the digital display so that the householder knows immediately which has gone wrong. This information is retained in the computer's memory and when an engineer comes it produces a print out.

The basic system, called Intercept, consists of six door contacts, a personal attack button, master control with siren and a continuous cable. It has four different alarm tones for intruder, fault, smoke and fire and can be programmed to watch over a single area such as a china cabinet or silver collection. It costs from £550, installed, plus £55 a year maintenance and the prototype has been approved by the police. More details from Intercept Alarms Ltd, 11, Totteridge Common, London N20 8LR; tel 01-446 4757.

The third problem is not only the cost of the installation but its maintenance, plus the Post Office rental charges for special lines and ex-directory numbers. This varies according to the distance between your house and the telephone exchange, and the exchange and the security company's local station.

As an example, a house three quarters of a mile from the exchange would involve a £100 connexion charge and a £155 annual rental for a high security special line. If the security company is, say, six miles from the exchange, there is a further £10 connexion charge to them, plus an annual charge shared among several other customers in the area—about £43 each. The cheaper system which operates through an ordinary telephone connexion would cost about £95 for the installation, plus around £48 a year for an ex-directory line. These fees are payable to the security companies but go straight to the Post Office.

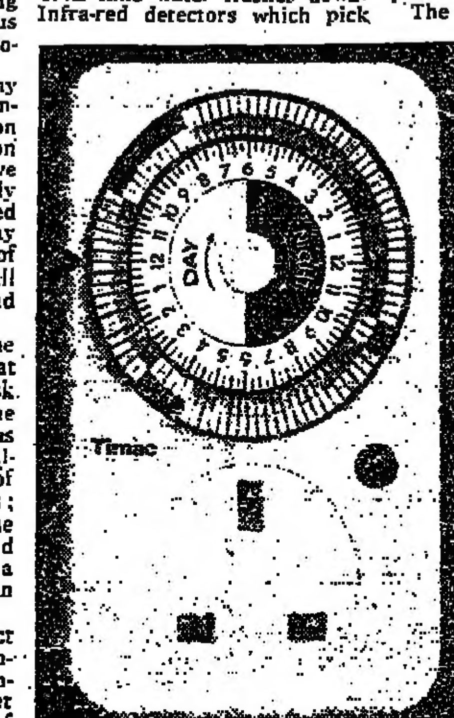
Maintenance is vital and these charges will be shown by each company you ask to provide an estimate. You should also ask each one what the increase in these charges has been during the past couple of years. Some inspect twice a year, some each quarter and the charge is usually between 10 and 20 per cent of the installation cost, or £35-£70 on an average system.

All the reputable security companies provide similar services, but their attitude to rising costs varies considerably. One attributes a 35 per cent increase to "variable company overheads", which I consider to be their bad luck, not mine.

A random check showed that Securicor increased their charges by 25 per cent last year, AFA by 22 per cent and that the lowest increases were shown by Chubb, 18 per cent, and ADT, 9.75 per cent.

ADT's marketing manager, Ken Keating, says, "No matter what type of system you buy, the main consideration is what it will cost you in the next five or 10 years. That is where the business end is and why we have had to look closely at our organization to keep our increases as low as possible."

It is a sentiment that any householder who has experienced the alarmingly rapid rise in labour-intensive service charges will note with approval.









Far left: if not to catch a thief at least to fool one—a Timac 1301 plug can be set to switch lights on and off when you are out to confuse anyone watching the house, although it won't fool anyone if you don't vary the programme. You can also use it to turn on your electric blanket or fan heater. About £17 from Currys. Left: to avoid surprise attacks at the front door—a security phone which incorporates a hidden television camera. When a visitor presses the bell his picture appears on the 3 x 3½in screen mounted on the inside wall. It also records both picture and sound so that if an intruder breaks in after trying the bell he will have left his own evidence. Cost of the Video Door Security including installation is £700 by Geemarc Trading Co. 1-3 Albert Place, London N3.

"... YET ONCE MORE I shake not the earth only, but also heaven. And this word, Yet once more signifieth the removing of those things that are shaken ... that those things which cannot be shaken may remain."—Hebrews 12: 26.27.

BIRTHS

ALLEN.—On March 12th 1981 at Cambridge, to Marjolein (nee Wytzes) and Michael—a daughter (Elizabeth Dorothea).

CROFTON.—On March 13th to Emma, wife of Major Edward Crofton, Coldstream Guards—a son.

DUNCAN.—On 1st March, at Liverpool Maternity Hospital, to Diana and Sean—a son, Joel Renvyle Charles, a brother for Tom and Hugo.

HANDYMENT.—On March 12th, in Swindon, now at Queen's Hospital, Cirencester, to Emma (nee Branfoot) and John—a daughter (Lucinda Katherine).

HICKOX.—On 12th March 1981 at The Middlesex Hospital to Annabel and Douglas—a daughter, Diana Sophie.

JACKSON.—On March 7th 1981 to Sally Ann (nee Salvesen) and Adrian—a daughter, Joanna Elizabeth.

JOHNSON—HILL.—On March 11th, in Hong Kong, to Catherine (nee Sainsbury) and Nigel—a daughter (Anna Phoebe), sister for Chloe and Sam.

LINNELL.—On March 13, 1981, at Kettering Hospital, Northants, to Janie (nee Peskett) and Mark a daughter (Laura Jane).

MARJORIBANKS.—On 4th March, 1981, to Andrea (nee Cox) and John, of Mananga, Swaziland—a son (Alexander David), a brother for Rachel and Charlotte.

PEARD CLARKE.—On March 13, to Elizabeth (nee Gilbert) and Charles, a daughter Isabelle Katherine.

PHILLIPS.—On March 12, to Claude (nee Smith) and Roland—a daughter, a sister for John.

THORNTON JACKSON.—On March 12 at R. U. H. Bath to Nancy (nee Sullivan) and Neil, a daughter Elizabeth.

WAGG.—On February 26th at St Thomas's Hospital, Westminster, London, to Janet and Peter—a daughter Alice Victoria.

BIRTHDAYS

HAPPY BIRTHDAY Poppet. No longer a teenage swinger! Love you more each birthday.

MONICA.—Happy birthday, Supercook! Lots of love, Jeanne, Justin, Alison and Mark.

PIGPEN.—With love and kisses for a white day. Je t'aime. Lucy.

PHIL. PATRICK.—Happy 25th from Mac and Pat Kwicks.

RENEE.—Happy birthday for tomorrow. Much love David.

RUTH HERMAN.—Is 21 today. Love and congratulations from all her family.

DEATHS

BARNETSON.—On 12 March, at Westminster Hospital, William Denholm, Lord Barnetson, husband of Joan. Funeral private at the Surrey & Sussex Crematorium, Forge Wood, Balcombe Road, Worth, nr. Crawley, Sussex, on Thursday, 19 March, at 2 p.m. Flowers to J. H. Kenyon Ltd, 74 Rochester Row, London S.W.1, tel. 01-834 4624 or donations, if desired, to St Bride's Fleet Street Worldwide Media Trust: Birthright: The Mountbatten Memorial Trust—cheques to Company Secretary, United Newspapers Ltd., 23/27, Tudor Street, London, E.C.4. Details of a Memorial Service to be announced later.

BARNICOT, JOHN DENTON ASHWORTH ...

HOLDGATE.—On 11th March at his home, 9 St. Martins Road, Blackpool, Francis Wyatt Holdgate, dear husband of Bobbie and father of Martin, formerly headmaster of Arnold School, Blackpool, aged 80. Funeral private. Memorial service to be announced later. Enquiries Box Borthers Ltd., Funeral Directors, Blackpool. Tel. 0253 61013.

HUBLER, ANNE ELIZABETH (Cuffy), on Thursday, 12th March, beloved friend of the Skimming family for 63 years. Cremation at 2.45 p.m., Putney Vale, Tuesday, 17th March. Memorial Service to be announced later.

KINDRED, REBECCA ELIZABETH. "Gran" at Knotty Pine, The Warren, Ashtead, on Thursday, 12th March, after a long illness endured with tremendous courage. Wife of the late Frederick Leonard Kindred, much loved by Reg, Joan, Jean, Jeff, Michael, Carol, Andy and Susan. Funeral service at Randall's Park Crematorium, Leatherhead, at 2.30 p.m., on Wednesday, 18th March.

MAUGHAM, VISCOUNT ROBIN CECIL ROMER.—On Friday 13th, after illness, in the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton. Funeral private. Memorial service to be announced. Donations, if desired, to Royal Sussex County Hospital staff amenity fund.

PARKER, LESLIE GEORGE, peacefully in his 82nd year. Beloved husband of Jenny and dear father of John and Sam. Cremation at Putney Vale Tuesday, 17th at 10.30. Flowers to Ashtons, 221 Upper Richmond Road, Putney.

PEACE.—On March 12th, Colonel Geoffrey Littlewood Peace, O.B.E., T.D., aged 86 years of Downderry, Northam, Devon. Memorial Service at St Helen's Church, Abbotsham, on Monday, 16th March, at 3.30 p.m. after a private family cremation.

PEATE.—On March 13th, peacefully, Marjorie (nee Sheppard) wife of the late R. O. Peate and beloved mother of Guy, Angela and Jeffrey. Funeral private. Enquiries to E. R. Hickmott & Son, 41 Grove Hill Road, Tunbridge Wells. Tel.: 22462.

POVEY.—On March 11th, peacefully, Sydney Douglas Povey, M.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., of 16 Westberry Court, Grange Rd., Cambridge, late of St. Neots, most dearly beloved husband of Evelyn. Funeral Service at St. Mary the Less, Trumpington St., Cambridge, on Monday, March 16th, at 3 p.m., followed by interment at St. Giles Cemetery, Cambridge. Family flowers.: Enquiries: Weymans, Cambridge 354389.

ROGERS, DOROTHY, nee Oswald.—On 12th March, 1981, dearly loved and loving mother of Pam, Jo and Pat. Service to be held Thursday, 19th March, 10.45am, St. James's Church, Bramley, Hants.

SPEEKS.—On March 6, Lilian Maud, peacefully in hospital, beloved wife of David Louis, of 23 Rustington Court, St. Johns Rd., Eastbourne, and revered mother of Bram, Jeanne and John. Funeral March 17. Flowers to Haine & Son, funeral directors, 19 South St., Eastbourne EN21 4UJ.

STUART, HARRY JARDINE, suddenly on 11th March 1981 will be missed greatly by his family and friends.

TAYLOR.—On 11th March, 1981, in hospital, Frank of Spignalls, Woodlands Road, Bromley, Kent. Beloved husband of the late Irene and much loved father of Rosemary and Nigel ...

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 24

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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(continued on page 2

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,474

ACROSS

1 Eastern boat's bridge holding a large number (6).
5 State business is to see to road repair (8).
9 Notes half the lines the woman's written (10).
10 Writing about old copper in great quantity (4).
11 Issuer of OK to would-be clout-casters? (5).
12 Story about beast of a little girl (6).
13 Worst types come out on top? (4).
15 Reaction of people in the services (8).
18 Where to take goods for security (8).
19 Sell odd lengths of material (4).
21 Many going to the bar, like Dick (6).
23 Actor, first of all in The Revolution ... (8).
25 ... could be this, beginning without ending (4).
26 Cutter from Bermudas, for example (5-5).
27 A number of sorrows? (8).
28 Mistakes unusually rare, thanks to contract (6).

DOWN

2 A long time coming up to the combat scene (5).
3 Bobby scores over somebody? (9).
4 Contract gives name to guided missile (6).
5 Witches attempt apt transformation—Utopian author into poet (8, 7).
6 On an even keel? Not interested (8).
7 In future, must include Harris's uncle (5).
8 Southern girl comes in to face redundancy notice (9).
14 Hot claret fuddled writer in the Parsonage (9).
16 Master fast bowling, perhaps? (9).
17 Hungry and keen on games (5-3).
20 Furniture firm has need of driver (6).
22 Second of Milton's harmonious sisters (5).
24 Evil demon in fair disguise—short tail (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,473

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Beryl Downing, The Times 15.12.79

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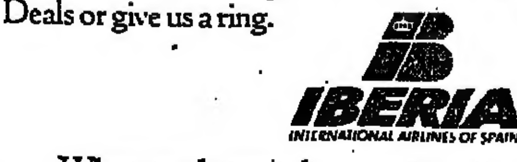
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